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313th Field Artillery







A History of the 313th Field Artillery U. S. A.



NEW YORK THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY 1920

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THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED BY THE

Officers and Enlisted Men of the 313th Field Artillery

TO THE

MEMORY OF THEIR COMRADES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN ACTION

ппп

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REGIMENTAL P. C. IN MOUZAY

Foreword

NY narrative will, of necessity, appeal differently to those who have been participants in the events recorded therein and to those who have not. It is hoped, however, that all those of either class into whose hands this volume may come will find in it enough of interest to justify its compilation.

For the members of the 313th Regiment of Field Artillery, A. E. F., this book is primarily intended—it is a record of their organization and operations. It is not believed that these men will need a written history to preserve the memory of experiences which must be unforgettable. But it is thought that in years to come they will always find both pleasure and pride in recalling, through the stimulus of these pages, incidents of the days spent in the service of the A. E. F. whose clear recollection might otherwise become blurred by the passing years.

There is much that a bare and unimaginative narrative of this sort does not tell of the regiment's life. It does tell of the days when the regiment was organized at Camp Lee during the autumn of 1917 and of the period of training throughout the following winter. It tells of the departure for France and the pleasant days spent in Redon in the summer of 1918. It records the participation in the greatest battles in which American troops have ever engaged. It shows that in the Meuse-Argonne it fought with six different divisions, and without relief or rest, for forty-seven days—a record for consecutive fighting that was excelled by no organization in the American army and was equalled, probably, only by the other regiments of the brigade.

It tells of the return from the front and of the winter spent in the little villages of Argenteuil, Pacy and Ancy-le-Libre, of the preparations for homecoming and of the return to America.

But it cannot recite the many other things which will be among the most lasting memories of all:—the rumble of the guns along the road at night, the shuffling columns of infantry passed in the dark, the rain and mud, the utter fatigue of men and horses hauling ammunition night after night, the overwhelming roar of a great barrage, the whistle of approaching shells, the crackle of machine guns, the humming of airplanes overhead, the strange and funny inci-

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dents that lightened serious hours—all these and many others are things that cannot be described yet cannot be forgotten.

To every observant and thoughtful American who was not in the army the swift process whereby millions of men who had lived under conditions which were absolutely removed from all military experience or knowledge and which had emphasized the privilege of individual thought and action, were transformed into organized, trained and disciplined troops, must always remain one of the miracles of American endeavor.

To the men who were the subject of this process the marvel was not so apparent. For them, the wonder of the result was lost sight of in the crowded days of its accomplishment. But thousands of persons who were not in the army find in this transformation one of the greatest wonders of the war. To them, it may be, that this volume will be of interest as the history of a typical American regiment of our great National Army.

In reading this volume, which is but the bare record of the regiment's organization and operations, one is apt to overlook certain facts which constitute the real interest in the organization's history.

The members of this regiment who had any military experience prior to the war were a negligible number. Practically the entire personnel of the organization was inducted into the service from civil life during the autumn and winter of 1917. They came to Camp Lee from their work in stores and offices and mines and farms with no knowledge whatever of even the most fundamental military customs and usages. Yet within a year thereafter they were veteran troops of the highest order. Until they reached France in June, 1918, they had never seen a 75 mm gun. Yet within a few months they were handling that weapon in battle with a degree of efficiency and an accomplishment of result attained ordinarily only after years of training.

These men came from civil life, each with the American sense of individuality and right of self-judgment. Yet within the organization there developed, together with a high standard of personal conduct, an excellent discipline—a discipline based on willingness and confidence, but none the less genuine and effective. It is doubtful if in any organization there ever existed a finer degree of mutual trust and affection between officers and enlisted men than in the 313th F. A. The men had for their officers, almost without exception, respect and affection with complete confidence in their leadership; officers had for the men complete trust and affection and abounding pride.

FOREWORD

It is believed that conditions existing in the 313th F. A. were largely typical of those existing throughout the American army. And it is suggested to those who wonder at the efficiency of America's hastily-constructed army that they may find the answer in this:—the physical and mental tests applied to the men recruited for the army were such that those accepted were, as a whole, of a high type of manhood. These men were, as individuals, familiar with America's purposes and ideals in going to war, were in sympathy with them, and were eager to have a part in bringing about Germany's defeat. They, therefore, with entire willingness, submitted themselves to the rigors of army life, yielded to the direction of constituted authority, applied themselves to learning the details of soldiering with the idea that these were the things to be done in order to accomplish a task on which their hearts were set.

The wonder of this change from inexperienced civilians to remarkably effective soldiers is almost matched by the manner in which this great army has again been assimilated into civil life.

But the men who return to civil life are not the same as when they first put on O. D. To their neighbors, their friends, their families they may seem unchanged; even to themselves they may seem so. But no one can go through the furnaces of war without being of finer mold.

That this change will be exemplified in the making of a broader and higher sense of the duties of citizenship seems inevitable. And these men will be citizens who will disregard trivialities and imaginary barriers to strike at the heart of things, who will think less of self than ever before, who, having learned the power that is wielded by numbers of men intelligently organized, will seek to direct this power to civic betterment. And, if they have learned from their experience any lesson, it must be this:—that, having risked their lives in war for certain ideals, they must not allow these ideals to be jeopardized by neglect or indifference in civil life.

If any member of the 313th F. A. who has come back from France needed to be taught that his duty to America only began with the war, he would find his lesson in the memory of those comrades who did not come back—those to whom this book is dedicated, who staked their lives and won. Though we laid them to rest within the woods and on the hillsides of the heights of the Meuse, we must remember that their lives were given not solely that the Bois des Ogons might be cleared or Andevanne ridge be taken, but in order that America might be left free and unendangered to work out the aims for which the Republic was founded.

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Our duty is to cherish and uphold in civil life the things they died for in war. Above all it is to believe and contend that the maintenance of liberty and right and justice is a matter of such importance to mankind that no sacrifice or sorrow is too great to endure for it.

Every cross in the cemetery at Romagne is a monument to the truth that the highest degree of righteousness is so to believe in the right that you are willing to give your life that it may prevail.



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PART ONE



COLONEL CHARLES D. HERRON

CHAPTER I.

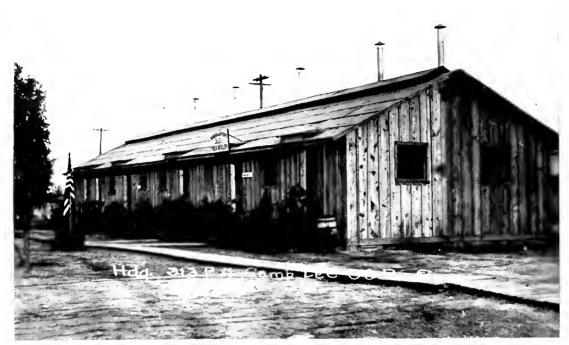
The Organization of the Regiment

N AUGUST 3, 1917, the War Department issued a general order authorizing the organization at Camp Lee, Virginia, of a regiment of Field Artillery to be known as the 313th Field Artillery, of the 155th Brigade of the 80th Division.

On August 23 the regiment began its official existence through the assignment to command of Colonel Charles D. Herron, Field Artillery, National Army. Colonel Herron chose as officers for the regiment the graduates of the First Training Battery at Fort Myer, Virginia, and these officers reported for duty on August 27, 1917. A few days later, a few enlisted men, transferred from the Regular Army, reported for duty, and in September came the first men of the draft.

The officers of this regiment were the product of the first officers' training camps of the war—the men whose indignation over the deviltry of the Hun first came to white heat, and who had in the highest degree that prompt decision fundamental to all pioneers and a jewel of great price in an officer.

The rank-and-file of the regiment were the selected men of the north-eastern counties of West Virginia, chosen by the operations of the Draft Law—the act so aptly designated by the President as "the volunteering of the Nation as a whole." They were a law-abiding, self-respecting and wholly tractable body of men. Their zeal to learn and to serve was always an inspiration to their officers.



313 F. A. Headquarters



REGIMENTAL STREET AT CAMP LEE

CHAPTER II.

Camp Lee

OR most of us the life at Camp Lee was the real beginning of our military experience. All but a very few of the officers were assuming the responsibilities of command for the first time, and certainly the long lines of men in civilian clothes, who were reported at division headquarters during the latter part of September and October, were taking their first faltering steps in an entirely strange environment, out of which the same men were to come, a few months later, no longer a group of individual citizens but a division of our National Army.

It was on the 27th of August, 1917, that the regiment was organized by means of the first formal muster. The work of constructing a regiment of field artillery out of the requisite number of men began at that time, for it was then that our commanding officer, Colonel Charles D. Herron, known as "Uncle Charley" to the initiated, in addressing the assembled regiment told us all why we were there and outlined the task confronting us.

A regiment is searcely built of men alone, but at the outset that seemed to be the prospect. Practically everything was lacking in equipment, and in order to function as such, a regiment of field artillery needs guns, horses, harness, signal and fire control apparatus, to say nothing of the personal equipment requisite for each man.

It might be added that the condition of being fully equipped as laid down by an official pamphlet known as the Equipment Manual, is a state ever striven for but never reached. However, clothes and equipment alone never made a soldier, and there was much to be done so that when the long promised uniforms arrived the men, after putting them on, might act as well as look the part. The "school of the soldier," the "school of the squad," as laid down in F. A. D. R., calisthenics, military courtesies, guard duty according to M. I. G. D., to say nothing of the ever changing details of organization of the various parts of a battery had to be gone over and mastered.

Work settled down to the routine of carefully planned schedules of intensive training, interrupted by innumerable and apparently unavoidable details, such 4 CAMP LEE

as psychiatric examinations—supposed to determine the comparative usefulness of each individual—campaigns for the sale of Liberty Loan bonds and endless paper work in connection with War Risk Insurance and allotments of pay, both voluntary and compulsory. Sometimes it seemed as though every factor in our national life was taking a hand in the destinies of this new army.

The atmosphere began to brighten towards the end of the year, and every one was able to devote more time to the study and practice of field artillery and less to the minutiæ of what may be classed under the general heading of attendant circumstances. To each battery had been issued a sufficient number of artillery carriages of one sort and another, including even antiquated 2.9 inch relics of the Spanish war, to enable the cannoneers to learn the rudiments of standing gun drill and to become familiar with the matériel they were to handle.

Horses began to arrive in small lots from the remount station where they had been held in quarantine. The drivers were dividing their time between horse exercise, grooming by detail, stable building and drivers' drill, with the aid of wooden sleds to represent carriages. To the sleds rope traces were attached and the drivers, combining the attributes of man and horse took positions as lead, swing and wheel pairs, and learned to guide their carriages even before some of them knew how to ride properly. This ingenious arrangement was resorted to because of the temporary lack of horse equipment. In fact, before the horses themselves began to arrive, many a prospective driver might have been seen learning to mount and dismount on a dummy animal made of several lengths of timber and a barrel.

There was little that was not simulated in those first few months before winter set in. The weather became quite severe and obliged us to curtail out-of-door drill and to inaugurate all sorts of schools when it was impossible to use the drill field continually.

The stables required endless attention during these weeks, as they were situated on low ground which had been heavily wooded and needed much drainage and building up. The blasting out of old stumps was taken care of in true artillery style, and furnished striking illustrations of the probable error and dispersion of a dynamited stump. An occasional road hike which not infrequently developed into a spirited rabbit hunt over the frozen farm lands about camp, as well as outside drill whenever the weather permitted, made up our winter's work. During this time both men and officers had an opportunity for short leaves of absence from camp and its duties.



CORRAL AT CAMP LEE



THE STABLE AREA



PARADE IN PETERSBURG



REVIEW AT CAMP LEE



BATTERY GOING INTO ACTION, DUTCH GAP, VA., MARCH, 1918



VOLLEY FIRE



313th Camped on an Old Confederate Battery Position at Dutch Gap



THE PICKET LINE AND CORRAL AT DUTCH GAP

CAMP LEE 5

In the early spring the time came when there was a sufficient amount of harness among the various batteries to move the four available three inch guns with caissons and limbers full of ammunition out to the Camp Lee target range for our first service practice. Thanks to the commander under whose tutelage we had been studying all winter, Major Fred. C. Wallace, than whom no one of us has seen a more capable artillery officer, and thanks to our good fortune in being able to profit by the mistakes of one of our neighboring regiments in its initial firing, we were well prepared. With our maps carefully checked over the range, and gun positions selected, the battery was brought up, wire laid to the OP, the range cleared, the data sent down and the first shot with its accompanying warning of "On the way" was fired. It burst within about twenty-five yards of the target, thrilling every embryo artilleryman who was there to see.

From that time on training went swiftly. There was much to be accomplished by every one in order to speed up the functioning of the batteries as a whole, and the stimulus of frequent target practice where the results of one's labor could be appreciated by the increased accuracy of the fire was a source of great satisfaction. Weeks not spent on the range were devoted to the solving of tactical problems, the practice of constructing gun emplacements and bomb proof OP's, the practice as well as the theory of topography, the use of ground panels in working with airplanes, the laying of theoretical telephone nets; and, in the evenings, to the constant struggle with buzzers, probabilities, firing data and corrections of the moment. During these strenuous months there were several officers of the French army, who, having learned their lessons in the grim school of war, assisted us and piloted us through the mysteries of artillery technique as developed by three years of trench warfare.

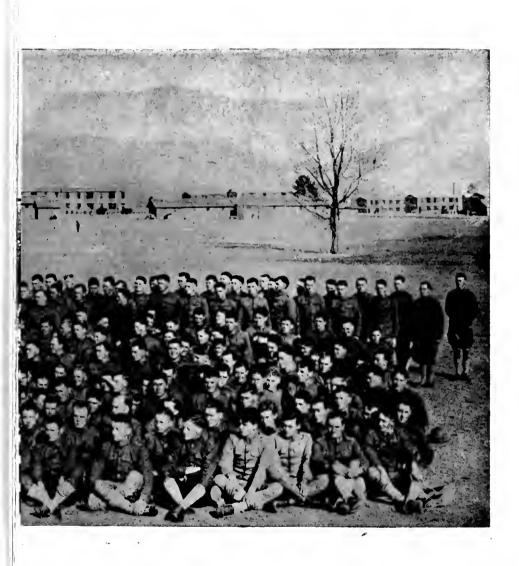
One of the happiest recollections of the time at Camp Lee is of the spring days on the Dutch Gap Range. Our camp was situated in a beautiful pine grove on the banks of the James. It had been the position of Parker's Battery in the Civil War and the mounds and embankments were still extant. This shady, sandy spot proved a welcome break from the swirling dust of Camp Lee. The range was much more extensive than the Camp Lee artillery range, and being only twelve miles away, was easily accessible. The targets were on an island where souvenir hunters could pick up, besides the fragments of our own shells, relics of the battles of over fifty years before. With numerous battery positions and observation posts and with night firing and the working out of various problems, training progressed with enormous bounds. Scouting parties dashed

mounted around the country, reel carts worked up and down the roads, and plodding men with map-boards were everywhere to be met.

When we had almost made up our minds that we would have to remain in the United States all summer, suddenly, in the middle of May, came the order to get ready for immediate embarkation. Tree-planting and everything else was suspended and we started packing up. New equipment was drawn and some of the old turned in. The horses had been turned in, too, but they had caught a bit of the overseas spirit and one day came stampeding back from the remount station to their old quarters. The express companies were deluged with packages of things to go home. Friends and relatives came flocking to Camp Lee, and the whole regiment bubbled with the eagerness of going.



AT DUTCH GAP



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313th FIELD ARTILLERY, CAMP LEE, VA

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THREE INCH GUN IN FULL RECOIL



COLONEL HERRON AND OTHER OFFICERS OBSERVING FIRE FROM OLD FEDERAL POSITIONS



"Set! Ready!" D Battery 313th F. A. Waiting for Command to Fire from Old Federal Positions Overlooking the James River

CHAPTER III.

U. S. S. "Siboney"

HE trip to France was the first move we made as a regiment although we had been organized for nearly nine months. It was the long looked-for event which would graduate us from elementary training and place us among the fighting divisions on the battlefields. Consequently the news that we were to make preparations in earnest for a speedy departure caused considerable excitement and a certain sense of satisfaction throughout the camp. It also dissipated the unpleasant prospect of spending a hot and dusty summer drilling at Camp Lee, an outlook calculated to dull the ardor of the best of us.

My impression of the days immediately preceding our departure is that we did an enormous amount of difficult work in a very short time. But I have no doubt that were we called upon to do the same thing today we could accomplish it twice as quickly and with half as much worry. Orders came thick and fast, preferably during the night, requiring all manner of work done at once and reports made thereon during the next ensuing quarter of an hour. As a result work was being done all day and all night under unusual pressure. At length after everything had been done, undone and re-done in as many different ways as the War Department and division and brigade headquarters could devise, we were ready to take our departure, which we did by way of the back road—a singularly inglorious path to a bright future.

The 1st Battalion and Headquarters Company left our area early on the morning of the twenty-fifth of May. We boarded a train on a siding in eamp which took us directly on to the dock at Norfolk. The transport lay alongside and after a brief delay we went on board. The remainder of the regiment, the 305th Ammunition Train and a part of the 305th Sanitary Train arrived in the course of the afternoon, and towards evening we cast off and went down to Hampton Roads where we anchored for the night. There we found warships and several transports which were to be members of our convoy.

Our transport was the "Siboney," built by the Ward Line for passenger service but taken over by the Government when partially completed and converted into a transport with standees, washrooms and two mess halls. The latter were totally inadequate in size. The ship had made but one trip across before this and was consequently quite clean. For the same reason it was much disorganized with a crew badly in need of discipline. It was over-crowded—there must have been thirty-two hundred men on board, counting the crew—and this, coupled with the lack of organization and an inexcusable propensity to roll, no matter how calm the sea, made for a certain amount of discomfort.

In explanation of the disorganization there is much to be said. There were but four regular naval officers on board—the Captain, the Engineer, the Executive and the Paymaster. The last-named is, in the navy, in addition to what his title implies, the supply officer of the ship. The "Siboney" was put into commission with these officers, a few reserve and merchant marine officers, and a crew gathered from all parts of the navy, and sent on its first voyage almost immediately. It had returned to New York for supplies, as it was only partially supplied when placed in commission, and had arrived in Norfolk the same morning that we came on board. Oil was being taken on on one side while we were loading ourselves and our possessions on the other. But the need for ships was urgent at that time and such a situation was excusable.

The next morning the entire convoy weighed anchor and sailed away. We found we numbered ten transports, the "Siboney," the "Mongolia," the "Huron," the "Mercury," the "Tenedores," the "Americus," the "Mallory," the "Henderson," the "Teneriffe" and the "Von Steuben." The cruiser, "North Carolina," led the way and there was a new destroyer which was going across for duty. They were all the protection we had from the navy so far as we could see. The transports all had guns, however, the "Siboney" had four five-inch guns and depth bombs on the stern. But when the second evening arrived and the "North Carolina" made a wide circle, signaled good-bye and sailed away westward for home, we felt very much alone and unprotected and began to suspect that the loudly-proclaimed protection of the navy was propaganda in its most unhappy form.

That same night there was a dense fog, and we crept along in imminent danger of colliding with another transport. We were following the "Von Steuben" closely when there was a sudden blast of whistles and lights were shown for an instant by several of the transports. It seems that the "Americus" had lost its place in line and had suddenly loomed up out of the fog cutting across our bow between us and the "Von Steuben." A collision was somehow averted. Many

days later we learned that the fog was possibly a blessing in disguise, for that very night the German submarines were busy off our coast and sank several small ships near the spot where we were blowing our whistles and showing our lights to keep from sinking one another.

We were no sooner at sea than it was impressed upon us that we must organize for an attack by U-boats. The officers were called together and the whole thing was explained to them. It seemed comparatively simple but the first drill proved otherwise. Every man was assigned by card to a place in a boat or on a raft by which he was to escape if the ship were torpedoed. There were "stations" about the ship where each of these small boatloads was to assemble whenever an alarm was given. The plan was explained to the men as well as possible.

Then we set out to practise. The cry, "All hands take station for abandon ship," was given, bells were rung and confusion reigned. As luck would have it, it seemed as though all the men in the bow of the ship had been given cards assigning them to places in the stern and those in the stern had been assigned to places in the bow. Everybody upstairs had a station down below and everybody below had to come up. To make matters worse most of us were as yet unable to go about the ship without getting lost. The drill took us the greater part of the afternoon the first time we tried it, and then many of us never got to our right stations.

There was a re-arrangement of some of the assignments after the first experience, and as we were called upon to practise twice daily, at sunrise and again at sunset, we gradually became quite proficient and could get to our stations and back with little or no disorder. These occasions, I might add, were further complicated by the rule that you had to bring your life-preserver with you.

The trip was uneventful so far as wind, weather and submarines were concerned. The "Siboney," we were told, was capable of travelling much faster, but as it was necessary to go in convoys we were compelled to travel at the speed of the slowest. As it was, the Italian ship would often be missing when dawn came, and the rest of the convoy would have to wait a good part of the morning while the destroyer went in search of her.

One afternoon we stopped in mid-ocean for target practice, one transport towing the target while another fired at it.

At length we entered the danger zone and our precautions were greatly increased. Life-preservers were carried at all times; movies—we had had them

several times—were prohibited; the gun crews slept at their guns; the ships zigzagged constantly, and last and worst of all, stand-to's were begun earlier in the morning and continued later into the night. Every five or six feet along the side of the ship rope ladders or knotted ropes were hung to reach the water and a watch of over two hundred men was maintained day and night, standing at the rail in all parts of the ship.

The officers were required to maintain a watch in the crow's-nest during the entire voyage, a duty whose danger was greatly increased when the mast and ladder were given a coat of fresh paint. The generous use of fresh paint in inconvenient places seems to be the one irresistible temptation in the life of a sailor.

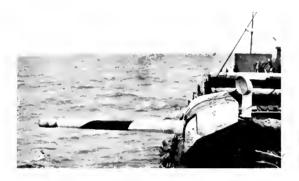
There was an increasing sense of anxiety as we advanced into the danger zone. Up to that time we had felt quite secure, due partly, I presume, to the fair weather and warm sunshine and partly to the languid gait at which we proceeded on our way. But as we felt ourselves coming close to land again and saw the increased precautions we again began to feel that we were very much unprotected with only the one destroyer. Each morning it was rumored that we should be met that day by destroyers and conducted to port in safety. But when evening came and we were still alone we began to speculate on the possibility of a hitch in the navy's plans. Finally, a little after stand-to on the morning of the 6th of June, dots appeared on the horizon. They increased in size until we found ourselves surrounded by a flotilla of American destroyers which took up positions on all sides of us, several of them cutting back and forth across our path ahead so that we were completely encircled by them. The atmosphere at breakfast that morning was quite a change over the day before.

The next morning the convoy split, some of the ships turning northward toward Brest and the rest of us heading south to Bordeaux. In the middle of the afternoon a dirigible balloon came out to meet us and shortly afterwards we sighted land, then two aeroplanes and several small naval vessels. Toward four o'clock we passed Royan, a beautiful little town at the edge of the sea with white houses and colored roofs clean and bright in the afternoon sun, in marked contrast to the overcrowded ship in which we had now spent two weeks.

A little later we entered the mouth of the Gironde River, the sea gate closed behind us and we went up the river past American and allied ships of all kinds riding at anchor. Farther on we anchored for the night and for the first time enjoyed a brightly lighted ship. Early in the morning we proceeded up the river to Lormont where we docked at the American-built docks and immediately went ashore with all our belongings. Followed a march of a few kilometers and one o'elock found us installed in Camp Génicart.

Génieart was ealled a "rest camp" and it lived up to its name better than any place we have been before or since. Five days were spent there unmarred by the usual necessity for a thorough police of the camp before it was fit to live in. All we had to do was draw rations and get our meals. Some opportunity was given to visit Bordeaux. I should note also that it was at Génicart that the officers donned Sam Browne belts and overseas caps.

At the end of the week we moved to Redon and it is here that our history in France really begins.







CHAPTER IV.

Training of the Regiment in France

HE actual training of the regiment in France did not begin until June 16, 1918, when it arrived at Redon. As soon as detraining was completed the 1st Battalion marched to Saint Nicolas where the major part of the battalion was billeted in and around an abandoned factory building with enough space in near-by fields for gun parks. The 2d Battalion took over the town of Avessac, about ten kilometers outside Redon, where Batteries E and F were billeted. Battalion headquarters, with Battery D, occupied a large château outside the town. Colonel Herron established his headquarters in Redon itself on Rue Notre Dame and the Supply Company on Rue de Codilo. After the first few days, during which the billets were put in shape, training began in earnest. French harness was issued and Lieutenants Zinkham, Adams and Shryock with one hundred forty (140) men and as many service records were sent after horses.

On June 20 seventeen officers and fifty-nine men went to Coëtquidan to take the courses in specialists' training in radio, firing charts, machine gun, telephone and 75mm matériel. The courses were reported to be excellent and all those who attended the school returned with reluctance. Lieutenant Stophlet became a gas expert by taking a six day schooling in gas defense, and took over the gas training of the regiment. Masks were issued under his supervision and were tested in improvised gas chambers erected in Redon and Avessac.

On June 24 a school of all non-commissioned officers of the brigade was established in the hall over the market at Redon and was run, together with a telephone school, for the instruction of men who were unable to attend the school at Coëtquidan.

The training of the batteries now took scheduled shape with improvised mounted drill for drivers, talks on 75mm matériel for cannoneers and field work for the battery details. A great deal of work was done in gas masks as the brigade required that masks be worn two or three hours daily when the men were actually at work in order that they might become accustomed to working in them.

On July 2 the horse details returned bringing 257 animals to the regiment. The horses were issued to the different organizations from Saint Nicolas, greatly

to the 1st Battalion's benefit. The horses were in very poor condition, having been bought wherever possible from the French farmers, and a great deal of trouble was experienced later in keeping them available for duty. The quality of the forage was bad and exposure to the weather on the open picket lines brought on a good deal of influenza.

On July 4 the entire brigade was assembled in Redon and passed in dismounted review before General d'Amade of the French Army who followed the review with a short talk to the officers and followed that by kissing General Heiner on both cheeks. Colonel Herron acted in the capacity of brigade commander and Major Newman as regimental commander.

As soon as the horses had been distributed and each battery had received a complete firing battery of French 75mm matériel, mounted drill became part of the schedule, and half of each day was devoted to road work in the form of battery problems which involved the battery details as well. At this time the entire regiment was in the finest shape since its inception. The men were well fed and in good health and the weather was excellent for drill. Schools for officers had been in progress in Redon almost from the time of the arrival of the regiment and were conducted by officers who had been in action and who were conversant with French matériel and methods of fire. Colonel Herron by example had kept the regiment's officers constantly alert and in consequence the men were anxious to terminate training and be ready for actual service.

On July 5 Lieutenant Buford was promoted and assigned to the Supply Company and Lieutenant Geary, who was promoted at the same time, became the Personnel Adjutant. All available time was now put into getting the gun crews of the batteries familiar with the French 75mm. Instruction in matériel was given by both commissioned and enlisted instructors assigned to the regiment, and in a very short time the men began to express a preference for it over the United States 3 inch. In consequence the gun crews were soon in as good shape as they had been on the Dutch Gap Range at Camp Lee.

On July 20 the regiment experienced its greatest loss when Colonel Herron was ordered to report to General Headquarters and was relieved of command of the regiment. The progress which had been made since organization was due to his experience, great farsightedness and exceeding thoughtfulness toward every member of his command. It had been hoped that he would command the regiment through action but the great need for staff officers necessitated his assignment elsewhere. Colonel Charles Ferris was assigned to command the

regiment but did not report until July 27. In the interim Lieutenant Colonel Tidball, of the 315th F. A.,was in command. On July 25 Major Oliver Newman was ordered to report to General Headquarters and gave over command of the 2d Battalion to Captain Nash.

Two days after the arrival of Colonel Ferris the 2d Battalion was unexpectedly ordered to leave Avessac and join the 1st Battalion at Saint Nicolas. Since the town was already full, shelter tents were pitched and the 2d Battalion remained in fields in the neighborhood until the regiment left that area. Most of the following days were spent in watering horses and in equitation. The new commanding officer laid great stress on draft and no stress at all on proficiency in handling the guns themselves.

Orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Camp Meuçon near Vannes, on August 10 for service practice and final instructions before actually going to the front, all equipment to accompany the organization. While preparation was in progress the following officers were ordered to report to Brest for immediate return to the United States on instruction duty: Captain Christian, Lieutenants France, Brooke, Bontecou, Sharp, Davidson, Foster, Becket, Burke, Amberson and Versteeg. On the same date Lieutenants Sheehan, Steigler and MacRae were assigned to the regiment. On August 10 camp was broken at 5.30 A. M. and the regiment took the road for Camp Meuçon. The horses stood up well and the weather remained good during the whole trip. Camp was made the afternoon of the 10th at Béganne, on the 11th camp was made at Muzillac, on the 12th at Theix, and on the 13th the regiment passed through Vannes and arrived at Meuçon at about 2.30 P. M.

The most memorable features of the hike were the daily stampedes to water and the manœuvers of the regimental band.

Barracks and stables were immediately occupied at Meuçon and a combined gun park for the regiment in the rear of the stables was established. Training was started the following day and for the next month was kept up with the greatest intensity. Each morning two batteries fired on the range and in the afternoon two more relieved them. The two remaining batteries of the regiment held gun drill and horse exercise at camp and supplied details necessary for the maintenance of the camp. Service practice began at 7.30 in the morning which necessitated a start at 5.30.

Due to the thorough training of the respective firing batteries of the regiment at gun drill the regiment was able to commence service practice two days after



REDON



St. Nicolas



Colonel Otto L. Brunzell

its arrival at camp, thus eliminating the elementary work and cutting the training period to an unusually short time. The range itself was large enough to allow both regiments of light artillery and the one regiment of 155mm to fire at the same time. Instruction was given from observatories in rear of the gun positions, one instructor for each battalion of officers. Contrary to the practice of the school, both mornings and afternoons were devoted to firing, and this was a factor in cutting the training period. Schools in orientation and telephone were carried on for officers and non-commissioned officers in afternoons and evenings. Instruction in one subject or another was constantly in progress, and very little time was left for recreation. Gas drill was not neglected and two hours daily were spent in masks. This was probably the most objectionable part of the training, but proved to be invaluable when the front was reached.

On August 20 Lieutenant Colonel Brunzell reported for duty with the regiment and assumed command practically at once. On August 23 Major F. J. Dunnigan reported, thus giving the regiment its full quota of field officers for the first time in its history.

On August 30 the officers of the Regiment, led by Colonel Ferris, gave a dinner to Colonel Welsh and the officers of the 314th F. A. at the Café de la Paix in Vannes. This was the last social function indulged in by the officers of the regiment before its departure for the front. On September 5 the entire regiment started on the brigade problem given at the termination of the course of instruction at the school. Battery positions were selected and occupied after nightfall and the drivers received their first experience in night driving. The problem continued for two days and ended in a barrage in which the whole brigade participated. Return to camp was effected on the afternoon of September 7.

From this date until the 13th such preparations as were necessary for entraining were made and on that date the first contingent was loaded at the Quay in Vannes.



GETTING ONE READY FOR JERRY

PART TWO

BATTERY A AT WORK ON THE GUNS

CHAPTER I.

The First Battalion Reconnaissance

N SUNDAY, September 22, 1918, the 313th Fie'd Artillery was encamped in the Bois de Ville, about four kilometers south of Verdun. The other elements of the 155th Artillery Brigade were in the woods near by, and the infantry of the 80th Division was en route from the vicinity of Souilly.

The Division had been assigned to the 3d Corps, whose mission it was to attack as the right Corps of the 1st American Army, "the right flank protected by the Meuse River" and the left flank passing to the east of Montfaucon, an objective which fell to the lot of the 79th Division of the 5th Corps.

The attacking divisions of the 3d Corps, from right to left, were the 33d, 80th and 4th. Thus it came about that the "jumping-off" place for the 80th Division was the Ruisseau de Forges (hereinafter called the "creek"), which runs from west to cast at the foot of the northern slope of le Mort Homme. The divisional attack was to embrace Béthincourt, a ruined village lying just within the German lines on the northern bank of the creek, and to continue in the direction of magnetic north over Hill 281, through Gercourt and the Bois Juré in the valley beyond, and to pass to the left of Dannevoux, through Bois Dannevoux on Côte Dannevoux, to its objectives on the Meuse River, where that river bends and runs east and west for a short distance opposite Vilosnes. The left flank of the division would then rest on Brieulles exclusive. As the event proved, Brieulles was very exclusive for the best part of the next month.

Brigadier-General Brett's infantry brigade, the 160th, was chosen to make the attack for the 80th Division, with the 159th Brigade in reserve. One battalion of the 319th Infantry, Major Holt, and one battalion of the 320th Infantry, Major O'Bear, assumed the burden of the attack of the brigade, with the other battalions of those regiments in support. The 1st Battalion of the 313th Field Artillery, Major F. J. Dunnigan, was assigned the duty of "accompanying battalion," to go with and be under the orders of General Brett. The latter, after some consideration, ordered two guns to accompany Major Holt, two guns to accompany Major O'Bear, and the other two batteries of the battalion to accom-



SECTION OF BATTERY B IN THE BOIS DE CHAPITRE

pany the General himself and be ready for action as he saw fit. So much has been said in order to set the scene for the theme of this chapter: The reconnaissance made by officers of the 1st Battalion in preparation for the attack.

As the battalion was not to participate in the firing of the barrage which was to precede the attack nor in any of the general preparatory fire, but was to advance with the infantry as fast as possible and be ready to assist them from hastily chosen positions as soon as they should meet strong resistance, one question immediately assumed an importance greater than that of any other and properly demanded corresponding attention, namely, by what road should the battalion proceed in order most successfully to keep pace with the infantry. To keep up with the infantry was the mission; to discover the means of accomplishing this mission was the essence of the reconnaissance. In what position to conceal the firing sections, combat train, ammunition dumps, forage and rations during the hours before the attack, and in what shelter to place the horses and men in case of counter preparation by the German guns, where to locate the kitchens, and a score of similar troublesome questions, necessarily became subordinated to the prime question of the road of advance. This, assumedly, was the common thought of all those engaged in the reconnaissance.

Accordingly, Major Dunnigan, his Adjutant, Captain Pitney, the three battery commanders, Captains Penniman and Perkins and Lieutenant Peppard, and the battalion telephone officer, Lieutenant Crowell, set out from the Bois de Ville at 1 A. M. on Monday, September 23, in General Brett's limousine, loaned by him for the purpose, and by 3 o'clock had alighted in what had once been Chattancourt, a village reduced to brick and mortar as completely—I venture to say—as any in France.

A study of the maps had shown that there were but three roads leading north within the divisional sector. One of these ran from Chattancourt over the eastern slope of le Mort Homme and seemed to be the least promising of the three for the reason that it was shown as "unimproved" for more than half of the distance to the creek. The second road passed over the western slope of le Mort Homme, and the third led north from Esnes, converging with the second just south of Béthincourt. But a more important discovery than the location of roads was that the only bridge over the creek, as shown on the map, was the one leading into Béthincourt, and was to be reached by either of the two roads last mentioned. Therefore the first road described should have been discarded at once.

Taking first the center road, that just to the left of le Mort Homme, Major Dunnigan led the way north for perhaps a kilometer. On either side were old shell holes of from two to five feet in depth and from four to ten feet in diameter, each hole giving way to another in such perfect continuity that there was never room for more than a single person to pass between holes. Usually each hole was composed of two or more smaller ones. The road was passable for light artillery, but the brief description of the ground given above suffices to show that the fields were quite impassable. In addition, two old trench systems and two belts of barbed wire were passed, as were many loose strands of rusted wire, scattered over the slopes of le Mort Homme by the heavy fighting of 1916.

In spite of these conditions and while still more than two kilometers from the bridge into Béthincourt, the first mistake was made. The road was abandoned and all stumbled for a short distance toward the crest of le Mort Homme on the right. The announced purpose was the location of battery positions into which to move prior to the expected attack, a matter of secondary importance. Finding this impracticable, the party retraced its steps to the road and returned to Chattancourt without having found out whether the road was passable all the way to the bridge shown on the map and without knowing whether the bridge existed in fact, although it was almost certain that it did not.

As suggested hereinbefore, the next choice should have been the road leading north from Esnes: first, because it led to the only bridge over the creek, and, second, because it was shown as "improved" throughout its entire course. In spite of the fact that Lieutenant Peppard, in particular, urged these reasons for the more westerly road, the next start was made on the road running north from Chattancourt to the east of le Mort Homme, following an arrow gauge ammunition railway apparently long disused and abused by the French. The termination of the road was soon reached. The railway ran off to the left and the right, and the road ran off into more shell holes of greater magnitude than those already described.

Instead of returning to the road first tried and pursuing it to a conclusion and instead of trying the road out of Esnes, the party pursued its ascent to the summit of le Mort Homme (on the left), in and out of trenches and shell holes and through the wire. On the crest, an abandoned telephone dugout was found, into which the band made its muddy way for the purpose of being able once more to strike a light and consult its maps.

After a rough orientation made below ground, Major Dunnigan ordered his

ESNES, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1918



ESNES



A AND B BATTERY Positions, Esnes, September 25th, 1918

Adjutant and the three battery commanders to advance down the forward slope of le Mort Homme and find positions. Lieutenant Crowell was to make a reconnaissance for the purpose of determining where his telephone wire should be laid. The battalion commander himself remained to search for command posts. After stumbling for about an hour through what had obviously been the storm center of the Crown Prince's attacks, the four officers in search of positions chose a shell hole in which to hold a conference. It was suggested and agreed by all that, assuming that the most ideal battery position on the whole front could be found on the forward slope of le Mort Homme, it would be absolutely impossible to reach it with a single firing section drawn by all the horses of a battalion. The party therefore returned to the point of common separation and made that report to Major Dunnigan. It was pointed out that the only way to select battery positions on such a front was to choose the best road, follow it as far as possible and make the best of the shell holes on either side of the road for putting the pieces into position.

Convinced now of the impracticability of the forward slope of le Mort Homme, the whole party retraced its steps for the second time to Chattancourt where Major Dunnigan, taking Lieutenant Crowell with him, entered the machine and returned to the Bois de Ville for the reason that day had begun to dawn and it was inadvisable for as many as six officers to wander about together. Night hours had been utilized in compliance with a corps order forbidding movement of personnel during the day time within a certain radius of the front. The full benefits were not derived from this order because of the presence of the cooperating French artillery. Two things had been proved: first, that the easterly road over le Mort Homme was not feasible for an advance of artillery; and, second, that a night without moon or stars is at best a poor time for a reconnaissance.

With one or more sleepless nights behind each of them and with no part of the mission accomplished, the four remaining officers stopped at the kitchen of an infantry unit in a support trench, begged hot coffee and used part of their reserve rations. They then set out on foot for Esnes, turned north along the road already described, with the sworn intention of following it as far as possible and of ascertaining whether it was passable for artillery. Battery positions could await the determination of that question.

All knew that as soon as the last spur of Hill 304 (on their left) had been crossed, Béthincourt would lie in the valley a little more than a kilometer ahead

of them, but after the last spur had been passed and for several hundred meters thereafter, in spite of continued search on the part of all, Béthincourt did not make itself apparent. This caused no inconsiderable worry to the members of the expedition and it was finally thought wise to lie in a shell hole, spread out the maps and study them with a view to ascertaining the real location of the party. Only two solutions suggested themselves: first, that the officers had lost their way, or, second, that the map was wrong. It is not necessary to state which solution was the more probable.

In point of fact neither was correct. After reassuring themselves by reference to communication trenches, second line trenches, roads and contours that they could put the point of a pencil on their exact position, it was found that Béthin-court should be less than a kilometer away. Field glasses were quickly produced and with their aid the ruins of Béthincourt, for the most part but a few feet high, were seen nestled in the mist of the valley. Inexperience had nearly caused an innocent jaunt into the German lines.

Realizing that they were within most effective machine gun and rifle range from the German positions shown on the map, the officers were suddenly reluctant to return as they had come. So, with full equipment, consisting of field glasses, gas mask, haversack containing rations, etc., map case, belt with spare cartridges, automatic, first aid pouch, overcoat and steel helmet, they started to crawl on their empty stomachs through the grass, hopping and rolling from hole to hole, in search of a communicating trench. Just as all appreciated that real endurance was required and as all were pitying the plight of a doughboy, an explosion was heard from within the German lines. One of the officers who had received some instruction in the firing of gas shells by artillery and whose words therefore carried great weight with the others of no experience in that line, shouted "Gas!", the first of many false alarms that filled the ensuing days. Off came helmets and out came masks and the writer, for one, forgot all his instructions in the haste that seemed so expedient. In not exceeding five minutes the last mask (that of the writer) had been adjusted and the crawling journey was continued.

After an interminable time, a point was reached whence it was thought safe to make a dash for the nearest communication trench on the side of Hill 304, and from there the reconnaissance was pursued, but not until enough courage had been regained to remove the masks and reflect upon the absurdity of having donned them. All realized that training is worth a tenth, experience, the other nine.

Polishing H. E's



One of Battery A's Anti-Aircraft Guns in the Bois de Chapitre

This much had been learned—that the road from Esnes to Béthincourt was the road over which the advance would have to be made, that there were no good battery positions along that road in the true sense of the word, and that the bridge into Béthincourt—which existed on the map—had been destroyed as if it had never existed. It would therefore be necessary to call upon the engineers to build a new bridge during the night preceding the attack.

Being well on their way and, as they thought, fairly near their advanced posts and first line trenches, they stopped long enough to select an observation post and then returned by communication trench toward Esnes. After a hike of something more than a kilometer, they were called to an abrupt halt by an American sentry. It occurred to one of the party to question this sentry and it developed that the sentry was the most advanced American outpost. In other words, since the sector had become quiet, No Man's Land had increased correspondingly in width until it was now approximately four kilometers from the most advanced German outposts to the most advanced American outposts. The whole morning and part of the night before had been spent between them without encountering or being subjected to any danger, for the reason that the Germans had been doing on their side what the French, and, subsequently, the Americans, were doing on our side—holding the line thinly and organizing in depth.

Battery positions were now located more definitely and a rough plan of laying telephone wire from the positions to the observation post already chosen was mapped out. To be sure, it was not apparent for what pressing purpose the selection of an observation post had been ordered, in view of the fact that an advance was to be made before the battalion fired a shot.

Stopping long enough to beg a noonday meal, the party returned a third time to Chattancourt, where they were to have met a motor sent by Major Dunnigan to pick them up. Their arrival was after the appointed hour, however, and there was no motor on hand. They were, therefore, confronted with the necessity for a march of twenty kilometers. A large part of the trip was made on foot and the balance was accomplished by begging rides from truck drivers and messengers with motorcycles and side cars. The report of the day's work was made to Major Dunnigan and Lieutenant-Colonel Brunzell at dark on the evening of the 23rd of September, with somewhat less candor, perhaps, than it is hereinbefore set out.



Road Leading to Hill 304 (in Background) and Esnes



REGIMENTAL P. C. SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1918—Montzéville-Chattancourt Road

CHAPTER II.

Barrage of September 26, 1918

HE military situation in Europe in the fall of 1918 demanded that the United States launch an offensive of its own. The allied counter-attack of July 18 was still in progress and gaining ground all along the line north of Rheims; the German armies were being repulsed slowly but surely. The advantages to be gained by the American army's taking part immediately were tremendous. With the enemy already giving way, a strong American blow might prove a decisive factor. It was a psychological moment which could not be lost in spite of the fact that no major operations had been contemplated for the American Expeditionary Forces until 1919. Our troops were largely inexperienced and many units but partly trained.

On account of communication and supply from French ports of debarkation, the American zone of operations became the southern part of the western front. On this front two possible campaigns presented themselves; first an offensive against Metz and the coal and iron fields of the Briey district from which the Germans were obtaining the greater part of their raw material for munitions; secondly, a thrust north between the Meuse River and the Argonne forest with the important railroad connections at Sedan and Mézières as objectives. The cutting of these lines of communications would force the German armies in the Champagne to withdraw to the north through Liège and Namur or risk capture.

Either one of these plans required a preliminary operation—the reduction of the Saint Mihiel salient—in order to eliminate the threat of an enemy attack on the flank. The Saint Mihiel attack was therefore planned in great detail far ahead. Its execution on September 12 and 13 was as clean cut as any operation attempted by the Allies.

Hardly had the line been straightened out on this front, than the bulk of the American troops were moved north toward Verdun in preparation for what was now chosen as the main American operation, the Meuse-Argonne offensive. If the signing of the armistice on November 11 had not interfered, the Metz and Briey campaign would have followed the Meuse-Argonne campaign about the



2d Battalion Positions Behind le Mort Homme, September 25th, 1918



HILL 281, LOOKING NORTH

middle of November. It is a question whether the Germans did not expect up to the last moment that the American Army would attack in September east of Verdun instead of north.

The attack on September 26, 1918, by the American 1st Army was made in conjunction with the French 4th Army on a front of 65 kilometers from the Meuse to the Suippe. It was a part of the general offensive from Verdun to the North Sea, being the hinge on which the line was swinging. The American sector extended from the Meuse north of Verdun at Forges, west 30 kilometers to the western edges of the Argonne Forest. On the American left was the French 4th Army; on the right, on the east bank of the Meuse, the French 17th Corps. Our order of battle from right to left was the 3d Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt. with the 33d, 80th and 4th Divisions in the line and the 3d Division in corps reserve; the 5th Corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with the 79th, 37th and 91st Divisions in line and the 32d Division in corps reserve; and the 1st Corps, from Vauquois to Vienne-le-Château, with the 35th, 28th and 77th Divisions in line and the 92d in corps reserve. The 1st, 29th and 82d Divisions constituted the army reserve.

The 80th Division in the center of the 3d Corps was to attack the German line at Béthincourt and drive through to the corps objective, on this front, Dannevoux Ridge, 8 kilometers north of departure.

The American Army objective to be reached eventually in the action extended along the Meuse from Sivry-sur-Meuse to Brieulles and thence northwest touching the northern edges of the Bois de Foret and Bois des Rappes. divisional zone of action ran roughly, on the following axis—Fromeréville, Germonville, Bois de Bourrus, Chattancourt, Côte 295 (le Mort Homme), Béthincourt, Côte 281, Bois de Sachet and Bois de Dannevoux. At the "jump off" along the Ruisseau de Forges, the sector was about 2000 meters wide, or 1000 meters on either side of the ruins of Béthincourt. From Hill 281, the sector broadened until it was from 4000 to 5000 meters wide on Dannevoux Ridge. The attack was to be delivered in column of brigades, the 160th Brigade leading; regiments were to be side by side in column of battalions, the 319th Infantry on the right and the 320th Infantry on the left. The advance was to proceed at a rate of 100 meters in four minutes through the enemy first line of resistance on Hill 281 and his second line in the southern edge of the Bois d'en delà and the Bois Juré. After taking this second position the line was to be re-organized and advanced to the corps objective.

The divisional artillery consisted of the following units:—75mm caliber;— 313th Field Artillery, six batteries; 314th Field Artillery, six batteries; 228th Regiment (French), nine batteries; 2d Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, three batteries. 155mm caliber;—315th Field Artillery, six batteries, and 1st Battalion, 289th Regiment (French), two batteries. The plan of artillery employment was as follows: From H-6 hours to H-3 hours, army and corps artillery were to deliver a harassing and interdiction fire upon the enemy's rear areas. From H-3 hours to H hour the divisional heavy artillery was to join the army and corps artillery in counter battery and destructive fire. At H hour the light artillery was to lay down a standing barrage on the Boche front lines. This was to be maintained at the rate of 100 rounds per gun per hour from H hour to H+24 minutes during which time the infantry attacking battalions were to advance to it. Then the barrage was to become a rolling barrage advancing at the rate of 100 meters in four minutes, and sweeping through the first hostile position to a depth of about 4000 meters. Between the first and second hostile positions the support of the infantry devolved upon the 228th Regiment and the 315th Field Artillery and the 1st Battalion, 289th Regiment. During this phase of the action, the 313th and 314th Field Artillery were to advance into new positions and take up the support of the infantry beyond the German second line of resistance.

The 1st Battalion, 313th Field Artillery and one company of the 305th Engineers were attached to the 160th Brigade, as accompanying guns and infantry batteries. It was planned to use the engineers in getting the guns over the Ruisseau de Forges. The first platoon of C Battery under Lieutenant Morgan, was attached to the leading battalion, 319th Infantry; the second platoon under Lieutenant Penniman to the leading battalion, 320th Infantry, A and B Batteries as infantry batteries were under command of Brigadier-General Brett, 160th Brigade. These two batteries were to be in position near Esnes but were not to take part in the barrage. C Battery was to be limbered and hitched on the Esnes-Béthincourt road to follow the infantry at H hour. A and B Batteries were to advance as soon as the road forward was possible.

The 2d Battalion, 313th Field Artillery, was assigned a part in the barrage. The battalion barrage front extended from a point in the town of Béthincourt on the Béthincourt-Gercourt road west for 600 meters, this being approximately the center of the divisional sector. The barrage zone extended in a magnetic north directly over Hill 281 and on to the limit of range about 1000

meters short of the Bois de Sachet. The rate of fire was to be 100 rounds per gun per hour. An OP for the 1st Battalion was established on Hill 304 and for the 2d Battalion on le Mort Homme. These OP's were not used as the artillery was not allowed to register prior to the attack and during the attack the fog and smoke prevented observation.

During the night of September 25 and 26 the complete occupation of the sector by all arms was effected. Those batteries of the 313th Field Artillery which had not gone into position moved forward from the Bois de Bourrus. The 1st Battalion occupied positions in the open near Esnes, A and B Batteries about 800 meters north of Esnes and defiladed by Hill 304, C Battery off the Esnes-Béthincourt road about one kilometer northeast of Esnes in a position of readiness. Battery D, 2d Battalion, joined Batteries E and F, which a few nights before had moved into old French emplacements 400 meters north of the Montzéville-Chattancourt road about midway between the two towns and in rear of Hill 295 (le Mort Homme). E and F Batteries occupied side by side well-organized positions which bore evidence of having been registered on by the Boche when their former occupants were present. D Battery took up a position in the open between E and F, barely defiladed from Montfaucon.

The 305th Engineers were assigned the work of constructing a cut-off road from the Chattancourt-Esnes road to the Esnes-Béthincourt road, Esnes lying outside of the divisional sector. In the original plan of action the division was to advance via the Chattancourt-le Mort Homme-Béthincourt road. When it was discovered that this road existed only on the map, the division axis of traffic was changed via the new cut-off on to the Esnes-Béthincourt road. In addition to building the cut-off during the night, the engineers repaired the Esnes-Béthincourt road, cut the wire in no man's land and laid foot bridges for the infantry across the swampy marsh land of the Ruisseau de Forges. A bridge into Béthincourt suitable for trucks and artillery was also constructed and finished by 9.00 A. M. on the morning of the 26th.

The infantry moved forward early in the evening of the 25th. Regiments marched between 15 and 20 kilometers from the rear forest areas where they had been in bivouac for several nights. Movement was very difficult; the traffic, both troop and transport, taxed to the limit the capacity of the roads and trench systems of the sector. Infantry, artillery, engineers, supply trains, ammunition trains, sanitary trains and engineer trains were moved as far forward as possible in anticipation of the attack. Fortunately the Boche artillery maintained only

the customary harassing and interdiction fire on roads. Our artillery fire during the early evening consisted likewise of desultory shelling, in order to keep the enemy in ignorance as long as possible of the attack.

At 11.30 P.M., September 25, the long range army and corps artillery opened a destructive, harassing and interdiction fire on the Boche. From the forward battery positions the effect was as of an intense electric storm accompanied by continued thunder claps. The horizon in the rear was clearly outlined by a quivering glow reaching up into the sky. The volume of sound became a roar rising and falling in tone. If there was an increase in the German artillery fire it could not be noticed on account of our own gun fire. At 2.30 A.M., September 26, the 155 millimeter howitzers of the divisional artillery commenced fire upon Boche trench systems and battery positions. The artillery area behind Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304 was brightly lighted during the remainder of the night by the flare from the muzzles of the guns. The sharp crashes of these batteries added a new note to the undertone of intense artillery fire.

H hour was at 5.30 A. M. The army, corps and division heavy artillery continued harassing and destructive fire through the night. Enemy artillery fire was very light. At 5.30 A. M. the barrage started as a standing barrage along the entire front of sixty-five kilometers. It was placed on the advanced German positions. The 80th Division infantry advanced from 5.30 A. M. to 5.54 A. M. across the Forges Brook as close to the barrage as possible. The line was then formed to follow the barrage as it rolled forward over Hill 281. At 5.54 A. M. artillery ranges were increased, 50 meters every two minutes, and the barrage began to creep. The infantry moved ahead at the same time, following the curtain of shells which kept the Boche down in his dugouts and hid our advancing line from German machine gunners and artillery observers.

There was practically no enemy resistance in the first 3000 meters of the advance. In almost every case the Boche, forced to his dugout by the destructive fire of the night, gave up willingly. On Hill 281, German machine gunners hiding below ground until our first line had passed over the position, emerged with their machine guns and fired on our infantry from the rear.

Beyond Hill 281 the terrain sloped away in open meadows to the Bois de Sachet. In this woods, in the Bois Juré on the right and the Bois d'en delà and the Bois de Septsarges on the left, the enemy had an organized machine gun defense which slowed up the advance considerably. This line of resistance was admirably placed. It was beyond the barrage zone of our light artillery and

cleverly located to take advantage of ground forms and cover. The attack against the position was carried on from the middle of the morning through the afternoon. It involved the employment of skirmish line tactics and advances by small elements under covering fire. The enemy was driven back into and in some cases through these woods during the early afternoon. A great number of Germans fell back to Dannevoux Ridge itself during the action.

The barrage fired by the 2d Battalion was completed about 8.00 A. M. The limit of range had been reached and the movement of the battalion to a position on Hill 281 in support of the infantry was ordered at once. Combat trains, limbers and transport came up from the echelons and the battalion moved out on the Chattancourt-Esnes road before 9.00 A. M. in order F, D and E Batteries. Duck boards were placed on each caisson at the engineer dump on the Montzéville-Chattancourt road. These were expected to be used in crossing the Ruisseau de Forges but later were not found practicable for heavy transport.

The 1st Battalion preceded the 2d Battalion, C Battery being the first wheeled traffic over the engineers' bridge at Béthincourt at 9.00 A. M. The movement forward was under very trying circumstances. On account of the great amount of traffic, the one road to Béthincourt was badly congested. The advance was made in spasmodic starts and stops. Despite the engineers' work the road had a capacity of only one stream of transport. Small arms ammunition and artillery were to have the right of way behind the infantry. Actually, every kind of troops and transport attempted to use this single axis of travel. There were engineers, machine gun carts, German prisoner convoys, ambulances, motor trucks, infantry, artillery, staff officers, and motorcycle messengers. As a result the batteries moved forward through Béthincourt very slowly and reached the crest of Hill 281 between twelve and one o'clock.

Reconnaissance showed that our front line was in the Bois de Sachet and Bois Juré and that any movement over Hill 281 was under observation from the front and right flank. From the front we were subject to artillery and machine gun fire and from the right flank to artillery fire from the Côtes de Meuse. Positions were therefore occupied on the reverse slope of Hill 281. The 1st Battalion minus C Battery which had followed the infantry over Hill 281, was on the right of the Béthincourt-Gercourt road and the 2d Battalion on the left. From these positions, with OP's in the trench systems on Hill 281, fire with observation was possible as far as Dannevoux Ridge and on the east bank of the Meuse above Sivry-sur-Meuse to Haraumont and the Bois de Chaume.

Fire was delivered during the afternoon upon the towns of Dannevoux and Sivry-sur-Meuse, the bridge at Vilosnes and the enemy line in Bois de Septsarges and Bois de Dannevoux. A Battery took under fire a German 77 sniping from Dannevoux Ridge, scattered the gun crew and put the gun out of action. General Brett made a report of the effect of the shell fire on this piece after the infantry had taken the position.

During the afternoon of the 26th the infantry executed an advance on the left of the Bois Juré, filtered in behind the Germans between the Bois Juré and Bois de Dannevoux, captured a large number of prisoners and occupied Dannevoux Ridge. This completed the capture of the corps objective in the 80th Division sector. The 80th and 33d Divisions accomplished the corps mission during the first twenty-four hours of attack.



BÉTHINCOURT, LE MORT HOMME IN THE DISTANCE

CHAPTER III.

Hill 281

HE batteries of the 2d Battalion arrived on Hill 281 with nothing more serious to overcome than a few road jams due to the tremendous amount of traffic. German prisoners and wounded streaming back, and ammunition, food, kitchens and reserves going forward, with the wreckage of battle and the dead on both sides of the road, gave our first real view of the immensity of a "big push."

On the reverse slope of Hill 281 the battalion halted in column and, as specified in F. A. D. R., the battery commanders rode forward for their mounted reconnaissance. With Major Nash in the lead and his BC's following close behind, the little company rode over the crest to examine the situation. A battery of German 77's was evidently waiting for this very move, for as the officers appeared, "Whizz Bang!" and the whole band found itself occupying the most convenient shell holes, while a surprised and somewhat scared horse-holder beat a hasty retreat with the animals.

The German gunners were evidently enjoying themselves immensely, for they kept up their sniping as the party progressed. When they had reached fairly safe fox-holes the group halted for a little consultation. Captain Barton stuck his head up out of one fox-hole and called, "Say, Eben, come over here a second;" Lieutenant Cross's head appeared out of another hole and he answered, "If you want to speak to me you come over here."

Orders were received to fire on Dannevoux, where the infantry was being held up by machine guns in the town, and the battalion went into position in line about 800 meters below the crest of Hill 281. The German planes were still very active and this move was somewhat hurried by a Boche flying over and dropping flares above our column. Later two more came across and made straight for "sausages" which were directing the fire of the heavies. They burned two of them and then flew back over our guns, machine-gunning the echelon.

Near our guns were old German trenches and a few dugouts which were utilized for protection for the cannoneers in case of heavy shelling. Farther 32 HILL 281

forward on the top of the hill was an elaborate and strong system of trenches and dugouts which made excellent OP's and PC's. That the infantry was able with so few losses to drive the Germans out of this stronghold speaks volumes for the effectiveness of the supporting artillery fire. The whole hill was thickly pockmarked with shell holes, from 75's to those of the big naval guns. Immense supplies of machine gun and artillery ammunition as well as an unlimited number of hand grenades and signal rockets were left here by the retreating Boche. Some lucky soldiers dined on sauerkraut and potatoes and many wrote home on Jerry's postcards and writing paper.

On the afternoon of the 26th heavy zone fire was delivered with good effect on call from the infantry. This continued so heavily that guns had to be drenched with water and laid off at intervals to prevent overheating. The bridgehead and orchard at Vilosnes were also taken under fire and many cross-roads harassed. Due to this heavy firing and the congestion of roads some difficulty was experienced in keeping up the supply of ammunition, and here the hard and persistent work of the B lieutenants and drivers made itself felt. Few people give the credit that is due to the man who works all night, every night, on shelled cross-roads and ammunition dumps to bring up the required quota for the next day's firing.

From the OP's German guns could be seen while firing and several of these were silenced. Battery A received the personal thanks of General Brett for knocking out one of these that was causing the infantry much trouble. One afternoon Captain Barton located a German battery by observation of its flashes on the east bank of the Meuse near the Bois de Chaume (Point 321800-281200). The position was verified as an old established position. F Battery opened at about 3.00 P. M. with counter battery fire and the enemy fire ceased. At 5.00 P. M. E Battery's OP located the same German battery in action and opened on it, causing it again to cease fire.

Between 8.00 and 9.00 P. M. that night the same battery was again observed firing. This time E and F Batteries opened together with a carefully arranged fire and the battery was not observed in action again.

Every battery commander in the neighborhood had his OP on the top of the hill and also any observing instrument he happened to possess. When the weather was good the hill fairly bristled with telescopes, monoculars and aiming circles. One fine bright day a Cadillac—white collars, shiny boots and spurs appeared for a short inspection.



2b Battalion Positions on Hill 281



A BATTERY O. P. IN OLD GERMAN TRENCHES ALONG CREST OF HILL 281



GERMAN "SS" ON DANNEYOUX RIDGE PUT OUT OF ACTION BY BATTERY A, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1918



SAME GUN, DIFFERENT VIEW

HILL 281 33

The regiment was extremely lucky in this position on Hill 281 as regards We were very poorly sheltered and crowded into a very small space so that every precaution had to be taken, especially against gas. Sentries were stationed at each dugout and battery position and nobody ever accused them of going to sleep on the job. They couldn't sleep so they wouldn't let any of the rest of us do so. Gas alarms spread over the hill like wildfire three or four times every night and could be heard going on to the SOS behind and Switzerland and the North Sea on either side. Private Kragh of F Battery awoke to one of these alarms and to his consternation could not find his mask. He reached frantically for all in sight but somebody beat him each time. In desperation he ran, still holding his breath, to the picket line, found his horse, and triumphantly returned with a horse gas mask stretched over his face, just in time to hear Lieutenant Crosbie vell disgustedly, "Remove masks, there's no gas here." Aggravating as they may have been, these frequent alarms were excellent drill and it is due to the good lessons and drills imposed by the gas NCO's that the regiment had so few gas easualties when they did meet this form of attack.

If in modern warfare one had only to fight it would not be so hard, but when not firing there was always lots of work to be done. Ammunition was the hardest problem but camouflage ran it a close second. The echelons occupied the slope of one hill and the gun positions another and for two days both were absolutely uncovered from aerial observation. Much work was required to camouflage new positions near the old ones, and while the others fired, the guns were moved singly to these new positions before the Germans opened on them. Like the gas "non-coms" the camouflage "non-coms" rendered excellent service and saved the regiment many casualties by their hard and persistent work. Whatever had to be done was well done by these mountaineers and miners, and the officers of this regiment believe that no better soldiers can be found anywhere than in the mountains of West Virginia.

Near the crest of the hill the Germans had abandoned a battery of 77's, having only time to take the sights with them. Near by was an unlimited supply of ammunition and these guns were fired constantly at Germany by cannoneers from different batteries of the brigade. With the ammunition were many basket carriers which were tried out by our cannoneers in carrying our ammunition. They were not very successful and were soon abandoned with many other things. The horses had begun to sicken and die from very limited forage and watering facilities and overwork. Batteries lost three and four horses per day

34 HILL 281

and as each horse died somebody's equipment had to be left behind. The men simply increased the weight of their packs and carried on, in later moves carrying their packs, holding up the horses and assisting in pulling and pushing the carriages over rough ground and up hills.

On Hill 281 we had our first experiences with German traps, and while a few casualties were suffered the chief effect was to lessen considerably the ardor of many souvenir hunters. Four or five men were seriously injured from examining German equipment left behind and a lesson was well learned that was probably worth what it cost. A German bayonet was wired to a hand grenade and when it was picked up the grenade exploded causing a wound. Hand grenades were left in communicating trenches and in the entrances to dugouts. The result of all this was that everybody came to view wires and such things with too much caution to fool with them.

On September 27 the entire army objective within its sector was taken by the 80th Division. That same night the infantry was relieved by the reserve brigade of the 33d Division. Our fire was in support of the 33d Division until we rejoined the 80th for the attack on the morning of October 4 in a new sector,

Colonel Wise, in his "Brief History of the 80th Division," says, "Du ing the first phase of the offensive the 80th Division, opposed by three entire hostile divisions and various Landsturm Battalions, had advanced 9 kilometers and captured 35 officers, 815 other ranks, 16 pieces of artillery, 7 minenwerfers, 77 machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition and stores, including over 5,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition and 5000 boxes of grenades. In addition, an entire ammunition dump on the bank of the Meuse, with stores valued at \$10,000,000 was captured. The achievement of the division had been a most extraordinary one, so that though its own allotted rôle had been fully performed it was now called upon to assist two other divisions—the 4th and 37th."

While our infantry went to the support of these two divisions, the artillery brigade remained to support the 33d Division.

CHAPTER IV.

Gercourt

BATTERY C, designated as the accompanying guns for the attacking infantry brigade, took up a position near Esnes about 10.30 the night of September 25, 1918. Little sleep was had that night under the strange influence of our barrage which opened at 11.00 P. M. at about one-third strength, increasing about 2.00 A. M. the morning of September 26, to two-thirds strength, and about 5.00 A. M., to full strength, with every French and American gun of large and small caliber firing at deathly speed. It was in this thundering roar and under the muzzles of 155's that the battery hitched up and a few minutes after 5.00 A. M. was proceeding along the Esnes-Béthincourt road in the wake of the advancing infantry.

The first and second gun sections and the fifth caisson section commanded by Lieutenant E. F.A. Morgan were supporting the 1st Battalion, 319th Infantry; the third and fourth gun sections and the sixth caisson section commanded by Lieutenant John A. D. Penniman were supporting the attacking battalion, 320th Infantry.

The battery had not proceeded far when it was held up by a battalion of 75's firing directly across the road, and because of the intricate old trench system there it was impossible to skirt them and go ahead. The battalion of 75's was firing a rolling barrage at the rate of one round per gun every thirty seconds, covering the infantry's advance, and could not cease firing.

After some delay arrangements were made with them to have all of the guns fire at once, and during the thirty second interval before the next shot, carriage by carriage we galloped across their front and down the hill toward Béthincourt.

While these arrangements were being made the battery was halted directly behind a French 75mm battery also engaged in firing the barrage. Our gun crews watched them with horror as they broke all rules of the drill regulations. The crews had no more than a sergeant and four men to each, and these men were taking turns eating while the remaining men doubled up on the duties of the crew.

The nonchalance and ease with which the French smoked, ate and talked as they fired caused our then green, muchly fed-on-drill-regulations men to look aghast. They almost shouted in protest when they saw a shell stick on entering the breech and beheld Number 2, instead of carefully extracting it with the ramrod, pick up another shell and with its base drive home the stuck shell.

Much wiser the battery passed across the old No Man's Land and saw the sea of shell holes, broken trees, acres of wire entanglements and broken farm implements, such as mowing machines, hay rakes and the like. Forges Brook was soon reached and here was a second halt. The bridge across it had been blown up and our engineers had not completed the building of a new one for which a steady stream of lumber and steel rails was being brought up by men and mule teams.

It was then that we saw the first German prisoner being marched back to the rear by a proud infantryman. Soon after they began to come back in groups of twenty and thirty. The prisoners were all young and a large proportion wore glasses; some had intelligent faces, some very unintelligent. Many wore Red Cross brassards. Later we found machine gunners dead in their nests with these same brassards on their arms or in the act of being put on. One prisoner in passing stepped far enough out of line to pat the tube of one of our guns and say "Kamerad."

All of them made comments on the camouflage paint on the American caissons, evidently the first American matériel they had seen and much lighter in color than that used by the French or the Germans.

The barrage was still continuing in its intensity; hundreds of shells were singing overhead. The engineers were working with excellent skill and speed against great odds and on marshy ground. In a short time they had the bridge completed, and, as the last plank was laid in position, our first carriage rolled over, the first piece of wheeled material to enter Béthincourt in four long years.

From there on we thought the going would be easy, but it was not. In spite of the work done ahead of us by the engineers, and the detachment of ammunition train men who were attached to the battery for this pioneer work, the road through Béthincourt was still a series of shell holes, fallen stone walls and barbed wire entanglements, into which the horses and carriages continually slipped and fell with barbed wire twisted around the horses' legs, tearing the flesh. To expedite matters the infantry reserves which were now coming up pitched in to work filling holes and with their clippers cleared away the wire



Gercourt and Bois Juré from Hill 281



GERCOURT, BOIS JURÉ IN THE DISTANCE, SHOWING FIELD OF FIRE OF C BATTERY WHEN IT SNIPED AT GERMAN MACHINE GUN NESTS, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1918



C BATTERY'S POSITION IN GERCOURT (ONE PLATOON IN RUINS TO LEFT OF AUTO)



BOCHE MACHINE GUN IN THE EDGE OF THE BOIS JURÉ

entanglements. With this assistance we again started on our way taking the Béthincourt-Gercourt road, the axis of march of the infantry and the road upon which we were to be found by our runners. We had sent two runners with each of the infantry battalion commanders to act as agents of liaison to bring us word as to where the infantry was held up and what assistance it needed.

A heavy fog had been hanging in the valley over Forges Brook all the morning. Under its cover our operations had been obscured from the enemy planes. Now it lifted as we approached the top of Hill 281. Here we were again stopped while we filled in a trench in order to cross with the carriages. On all sides of us here lay signs of recent fighting. German equipment was scattered everywhere, helmets, rifles, hand grenades and ammunition. On one side of the road lay a German officer dying from a bayonet wound; on the other side of the road lay a German soldier nearly dead from a bayonet wound in his stomach. Near this German lay the first American dead we had seen, a sergeant in the 319th infantry. The top of Hill 281 is spotted with a system of trenches and dugouts from which intermittent streams of frightened Germans came pouring, calling "Kamerad."

Scenes like this were everywhere in the near foreground, but just ahead over the next hill could be seen the two lines of skirmishers, ours attacking from the open fields, the Germans in the southern edge of Bois Juré and Bois de Sachet, not surrendering but contesting hotly every inch of ground. Just then we received a message from the infantry saying that they were getting along well and the enemy giving away. With this news we pushed ahead over the now filled trench along the road towards Gercourt, finally pulling off the road and stopping on the reverse slope of the hill just north of 281.

From the crest of this hill we could see our infantry entering the Bois Juré and Bois de Sachet. We sent our scouts out to keep in touch with the infantry. The scout who went to the 320th Infantry was told to signal back with semaphore flags to us on the hill whether the attack was progressing, and "Yes" or "No," whether we were needed. After he had found the infantry major in the woods the scout came out in the field and bodly unfurled his flags and began signalling. He got out two letters—"N-O"— when machine gun bullets began raining at him, one passing through his right arm. Later he reported orally the rest of the message.

By now our infantry had entered the woods and we, from our point of vantage, could see scattered groups of Germans running out of the northern edge

of the Bois Juré. Thinking that we could possibly do a little damage by firing on these fleeting targets we were just going into action when our attention was attracted to a column of artillery pulling out of the Bois de Sachet and winding its way slowly up the steep slope towards the Bois de Danneyoux. Through our field glasses we were unable to determine whether it was a French or German battery, but a Major who rode up just then assured us it was a French battery of accompanying guns and was well forward where we should be. us not to fire. As the battery ahead came more in view we decided it was a German battery and confirmed our beliefs by observing with the BC telescope which we set up. We missed the opportunity of our lives for firing on fleeting targets when we did not open fire because we could not get the Major's permission. He was busy searching and turning over to some passing infantry a group of fifteen or twenty Germans who came streaming out from a series of dugouts just behind us. When he finally did look through the high powered glasses he realized his mistake, but by then the column had passed out of sight over the hill and was not seen again.

While this was going on we saw an airplane approaching us from the north flying at a very low altitude. It circled over our heads so closely that we could see plainly the observer's face and the German cross on the wings and then he flew north again. It returned again and this time fired a three ball signal rocket when he was just above us. We had hardly given the command to the battery to move off when shells began to fall near us and we did just get away before they opened up a heavy fire on us in answer to the signal from the airplane.

At this point the battery divided, the first platoon going over to the east behind the Bois Juré, where the 319th Infantry were fighting, and the second platoon to the west behind the Bois de Sachet where the 320th Infantry were fighting. The second platoon, on arriving in the Bois de Sachet, found the advance of the infantry held up by the great number of enemy machine guns scattered through the woods. To help this situation we fired a raking fire ahead of our lines and kept the advance going until nightfall. An echelon was established that night with scattered Germans on all sides of us, Germans who had been passed over by the infantry and had not yet been cleaned up by the "moppers up." The drivers and one caisson corporal, who did his work mounted, chased and caught prisoners until it was too dark to see. This same caisson Corporal was wounded just about dusk that evening. As he was taking his section to water, an enemy plane attacked his column of horses, and after firing its machine gun,



TRENCH ALONG SOUTHERN EDGE OF BOIS JURÉ



Two Boche 77's in Edge of Bois Juré (One Destroyed by Our Barrage; the Other Blown Up by Retreating Germans)



C BATTERY'S POSITION IN BOIS DE SACHET



Part of the Bois Sachet (Showing Belgian Guns Captured and Used by the Boche)

let fall a series of bombs. A fragment of a bomb wounded the Corporal while he was firing at the plane with his pistol. Men in that section said the plane was so close they used the aviator's goggles as a bull's eye. The following morning, that of September 27, following a barrage laid down by our platoon, the infantry advanced to their objective.

The first platoon, after the sub-division referred to above, worked over to the east and took up a position in the ruins of the village of Gercourt. This was the first village captured by us that had recently been occupied by the Germans, who had apparently used it as a dépôt for supplies to be used in the trenches ahead. In the main street there stood a German ambulance, a royal affair with most modern equipment, leather upholstering, and a Mercedes engine. It was undamaged by shell fire and seemed to have been abandoned when the gasoline supply was exhausted. On both sides of the streets the cellars had been converted into dugouts which were filled with bed sacks, trench knives, hand grenades, dynamite, rockets, Véry pistols and other signal and engineer property. One deep concrete dugout was filled with medical supplies, A. T. S., Red Cross bandages and rows of bottles of medicines which were noticeable particularly because most of the labels bore the name of a Chicago concern. In one corner in the middle of a stack of boxes the Boche had a cage of rabbits. In the top of the old church tower we found a machine gun situated so that it could efficiently enfilade the main approach into town. Throughout the streets there were spigots and running water.

While the platoon was going into position, communications were being laid to the OP in the front lines. The scouting party which had gone ahead experienced some difficulty in finding the infantry major. Leaving the small knoll just north of Hill 281 they worked over to the south edge of the Bois Juré, while the line of skirmishers was just ahead of them in the woods. They worked around to the west edge where the infantry were lying prone and just about five meters away from the Germans. Our infantry was advancing man by man and as each one rushed forward he was fired upon by machine guns and snipers. Our scouting party was fired upon in the same way and under this fire worked forward through the tall grass. They were inquiring as to the location of the Major but were not able to get any definite information. They worked over to the east into the Bois Juré, while on all sides our sharpshooters were rising on one knee and picking off opposing snipers and machine gun nests. In the woods at last our party felt safe and stood up to advance but were driven down again by the soft

whistle of bullets too close for comfort. An infantry scout who had just left the Major said he would lead us where he was but that we must be careful. We found him only after passing over an open stretch of ground swept by bullets and he was lying behind a small mound of earth within calling distance of a Boche machine gun nest. Our troubles were caused by this nest and many others like it firmly implanted in the path of our advance, in the center of a broad open space where they had a perfect field of fire. The Major called for assistance in destroying them and it was for this purpose that the guns went into action in Gercourt and the lines were laid forward to the OP in the front lines.

At the point where the OP was established the ground was high and overlooked the patches of nests at such an angle that we were able to see the Boche helmets moving around in them. Upon these we opened fire. The guns had been laid by looking along the line of metal and the third shot registered with a target hit. From then on we opened with volleys of six or ten rounds, shifting deflection by two or three mils and range by twenty-five meters to sweep from one group of nests to another. The demoralizing effect upon the Germans was perfect. As direct hits were made in the center of a nest, blowing it to pieces, those in the near-by nests scattered like scared rabbits to the four corners of the wind. This was the opportunity our doughboys were waiting for, and as the fleeing Germans zigzagged in their course they were picked off one by one by our rifle fire. Infantry officers near us could not lose such an opportunity to fire on such a target, and, in their enthusiasm, snatched rifles from their men and added to the German slaughter. The excitement of those few hours, the afternoon of our first day at the front, was intense, yet the destruction of life, the fear and horror in the faces of the Germans, and the pain in their movements as the wounded tried to drag themselves to shelter and safety was depressing. It was the first day; would it be different, later on? In after days we gloated over our wanton destruction.

Of course the enemy artillery at this time was not asleep, and, attracted to the spot where we were and where the infantry snipers were continually firing, they opened up on us with 77's. Once we were forced to abandon our OP, but only long enough to look through the infantry's monocular observing instrument to pick up the location of a few remaining nests, which we finally cleared out before darkness ended our activities. A little later that night the infantry advanced over that ground, cleaned up, and with little opposition reached their objective, the bank of the Meuse opposite Vilosnes.

The next few days can be described in few words. Our infantry had reached their objective, we had no barrage to fire, but devoted our time to firing on fleeting targets which lived up to their name and were fleet.

Life in the valley of Gercourt village and in the Bois de Dannevoux, where we established our OP, was similar to the life of old position warfare, a game of hide and seek, for from "the right bank of the Meuse" even our battery could be seen if not heard. Little peace did "Jerry" give us, and three times did we move our guns only to find them registering on us, bombing us and looking at us from planes, balloons, and "the right bank of the Meuse" every time we opened fire. Our casualties were light but our worries great as they always are when you know the other fellow "has the drop" on you, but we pulled through the difficulties of broken communications and the usual troubles thereby entailed. Finally we left our position near the Belgian guns in the Bois de Sachet, our third position, for our new position in Bois de Septsarges.

CHAPTER V.

Dannevoux

T THREE o'clock on the afternoon of September 27, 1918, Captain Pitney issued the following order to A Battery, 313th F. A.

You will move forward at 4.00 P. M. to Dannevoux Ridge, reporting to Major Montague of the 319th Infantry.

The position to be occupied was just under the crest of the ridge and to the right of the road, in a little orchard.

As the battery moved over the crest of Hill 281, the valley of the Meuse came into sight. Clear and distinct rose the hills to the east; at their base a silvery thread marked the Meuse River, the dividing line between the armies. The road wound down through Gercourt, passing one of C Battery's platoons in position in the ruins of the town. A little beyond the town the friendly shelter of the Bois Juré enclosed the road. At the north edge of the woods the road dipped down into the town of Dannevoux and thence up over the ridge of Dannevoux. The town was under shell fire.

The first section went forward alone, the remaining sections following each other with five to ten minute intervals. All cleared without mishap except the second section whose piece turned over while passing a mine crater on the road. The road was under observation from the German side. Sergeant Frank and his six cannoneers righted the piece and they moved forward without further mishap.

On arriving at the position the guns were hurriedly placed in the scant cover of the orchard and the limbers moved off into the woods to the west. Shells were dropping over the ridge occasionally in sort of a "where do you go" fashion—nothing close. Both reels of telephone wire had been shaken off the caissons in the advance, so a "bucket brigade" of runners was formed for liaison to the OP on the crest. Major Montague had requested us to "get those whizz-bangs," so, just at dusk, the battery with the guns pointed somewhere in Germany let loose five salvos. The Germans ceased firing so the following message was sent to the rear:

BRUNZELL.

We have silenced the enemy artillery but believe that they are moving back to take up other positions. Still suggest keep regiment on west of Bois Juré as this point is too easily swept with enemy artillery and only two thousand meters from front line, which lies on this side of the river and makes it nearly absolutely necessary to put artillery on crest of hill without defilade in order to hit enemy. A position farther back will give much better range and protection. See sketch on other side.

Peppard.

A few hours later the supposedly silenced guns astonished A Battery, as yet but a neophyte in the game of war, by opening with spurts of harassing fire, and they continued it for the rest of the night.

At midnight, Lieutenant Gregory and his detail got through the gas and shell fire in Dannevoux, bringing their usual "on the job" telephone line. The moon shone in fits and spurts as the clouds drifted across its face. The valley to the rear glistened in a cloud of mist and gas. On the front slope an occasional incendiary shell burst with huge balls of fire and red streamers. Major Montague advised that his outposts reported Germans forming for a counter-attack. The battery with the help of Lieutenant Barton Harvey and his detail of forty ammunition train men spent the remainder of the night rolling Number 2 and Number 3 pieces forward to the crest of the hill, digging them in and carrying up ammunition. In the morning the positions were found to have been poorly selected as they did not cover the sector in front of Vilosnes.

The following message was despatched to the rear:

Brunzell.

We are in a very tight place. The enemy is crossing us with his fire from angles of nearly 3200 mills. On my right rear (south east) can see the flash of gun before shells arrive, believe as far back as le Mort Homme.

We are well camouflaged, moved Number 2 and 3 guns up on crest ready to support infantry. They will be spotted as soon as open fire. There are two guns still in old position (217100-382470.) They are in plain view to the rear from the very distant bank of the Meuse and although well camouflaged, would very easily be seen if fired. On account of the above it is my best judgment not to fire unless absolutely necessary. The two guns moved to near crest lie in edge of small woods to right and cover bend in river from Vilosnes to the west at ranges of 1500 meters and up.

The enemy has shelled Dannevoux all night. Started ration cart back with Lieutenant Sheehan and Lieutenant Densmore who reported back at dawn, "too heavily shelled to pass." Figure, if return, to swing up valley to west and miss town, that is if you desire my withdrawal. Believe it imperative to withdraw and get into position to west of Bois Juré or farther back, leaving OP here. Await your orders.

Peppard.

They were somewhere down there in the valley two kilometers away. One could hear the report of the gun followed immediately by the bursting of the shell. Sergeant Mowery was wounded in the head by a shell fragment while working near the OP. The infantry expected a counter-attack. The following message was received at 9.45 A. M.:

C. O. Art. accompanying Inf.

SOS barrage line N. edge river Meuse from 7042 to 9944. SOS signal 6 star white rocket. Above message sent to Art. of Brigade. You hold your field piece barrage line on Rail Road. Do not open your barrage until enemy reaches Rail Road.

Montague.

The message was replied to as follows:

We are about to try to shoot up the whizz-bangs. It will disclose us, of course. Do you wish us to hold fire pending barrage or shall we go ahead with this other job? Where can we look for your white star rocket?

ACKERMAN.

The following message came in answer to the above:

Put whizz-bangs out of commission. Infantry can take care of enemy in bottom land if you clean out whizz-bangs. You have my authority to move your guns farther to rear when your present position is disclosed. Keep your OP on this hill.

Montague.

At about eleven o'clock Number 4 gun was rolled up by hand to the crest of the hill looking over Vilosnes. Lieutenant Fullerton reported to Major Montague as a brigade artillery observer, Lieutenant Ackerman landed in the gunner's seat. The first few rounds were lost. After each of these shots Lieutenant Ackerman would pop up out of his seat, squint over the shield and shout out, "Did you see that one, Pep." Soon they were breaking in a long low building at the edge of the river. At that time the Germans opened up in retaliation. One could see the flash of the German gun firing from the corner of heavy woods to the east of Vilosnes. A fragment of its first shell clipped off a three inch pole in the camouflage fence at the muzzle of Lieutenant Ackerman's piece. Luckily his gun stood in a small depression, a sort of saucer, forty to fifty meters wide. The German shells either hit the edge of the saucer or passed over to explode in the woods behind. Lieutenant Ackerman fired a few rounds into the corner of the woods and then crossed the road to observe fire, while Private Gordon Flanagan took his place. The German gun in the woods ceased firing and Private Flanagan turned to another target.



4th Gun Position, Battery A, on Dannevoux Ridge, the Position from which Enemy Guns in Vilosnes were Fired Upon



Bois de la Côte Lemont and Brieulles

In the mean time a German gun had opened up from the direction of Brieulles. Its shells were passing through the edge of the Bois de Dannevoux and came into the Number 4 gun on the crest from the left rear, with a greater angle of fall than the gun from the woods near Vilosnes had had. Most of the first fire from this gun near Brieulles was short or off in deflection.

The rest of the men in the battery, together with Lieutenant Harvey's men, were strung out on the road carrying ammunition from the old position up to the gun on the crest. The "overs" were coming most uncomfortably close to the road. Private O. E. Simpson was wounded. A short way to the east of the road Privates Dove, Ryan, Watts, Ickes and Garlitz were wounded, Private Dove mortally.

It was at this time that word came up that the infantry was falling back through the old battery positions. Number 1 gun was rolled up on the road and direct fire opened on Sivry-sur-Meuse at a rate that fairly made the tube sizzle. The Germans replied from the hill behind Sivry. It was necessary to move the gun down the road forty yards to some friendly camouflage. In a small trench to the rear a number of infantrymen had formed. They were presumably the men who had fallen back through the battery. The platoon was ordered forward, by Lieutenant Peppard, to cover the expected counter-attack. This counter-attack never came. After firing about two hundred rounds per gun the crews were called away from the two guns on the crest. The German guns near Brieulles had gotten adjusted on Number 4 gun and were making it uncomfortably hot for the crew.

The A Battery men who manned the two pieces on the crest were as follows. Number 4 gun firing on Vilosnes:—

Section Chief and Number 2, Sergeant Domenico M. Reda, Sergeant Austin C. Keister; Gunner, Private Gordon D. Flanagan; Number 1, Private first-class Alfred J. Schell; Number 3, Private Charles E. Frye; Number 4, Private Harry E. Hoover; Number 5, Private Casper H. Hasley, Private first-class Dennis J. Schell, Private Thomas W. Swisher.

No. 1 gun firing on Sivry-sur-Meuse:—

Section Chief, Sergeant-James L. Pitsenbarger; Gunner, Corporal William B. Neel; Number 1, Private first-class Isaac B. Halterman; Number 3, Private Arthur C. Stillfox; Number 4, Private Olin L. Shillingburg; Number 5, Private Walter W. Watson, Private first-class Lloyd L. Clair; Acting Number 5 and cooling gun with water, Corporal James E. Slusher, Private first-class, Ole C. Kester.

At dusk, orders having been received, the battery moved off to the rear into the Bois Juré, and retired for the night amidst the usual soothing rain. At 4.00 A. M. the Germans dropped twenty or thirty 150's on top of the position. Sergeant Clancy of the 305th Ammunition Train was instantly killed. In the late afternoon of the same day a German plane flew over at a little above the height of the trees and directed fifty or sixty "GI cans" into the battery. The observer could be plainly seen leaning out over the side of the plane. The total casualties were five horses, one caisson, one kitchen range and one water wagon.

The next night the battery took position just off the Gercourt-Nantillois road, near the Bois de Sachet. C Battery was in position near an old German battery of captured Belgian guns in the latter woods.

On the afternoon of October 2 German planes detected this position of C Battery and a German battery opened fire. Corporal Bodoh of C Battery tells the story as follows:

"On October 2, while located in the Bois de Sachet, we had just finished a thirty minute shoot when Fritz sent a shoot back at us that was so good we were ordered to leave the guns and seek shelter in our dugouts. While heading back for that spot Sergeant Bert Hickman was wounded and called for aid. The call was promptly answered by the following men: Corporal Brizius, Private first-class Nieder, Private first-class Sergent and Private first-class Geer. Brizius and Sergent carried the wounded man behind a tree, Geer ran for first aid, Nieder went back to the guns for a stretcher, and Jerry still kept up his shelling.

"Carrying the wounded man down the road they stopped behind a French truck to rest but a first aid man told them to try to get Sergeant Hickman into a trench near-by where he could be treated fairly well. As the men moved on they stopped to rest occasionally, and on the first rest about fifty yards away, they saw a shell strike the spot which they had just left. On later examination they found it had passed through the top of the truck and landed on the exact spot where they had stood."

An ambulance was secured and Sergeant Hickman was sent to the rear, but later he died of his wounds.

It was on this same afternoon that Captain Pitney, then commanding the 1st Battalion, was wounded. Sergeant McGarr of Headquarters Company tells how this happened as follows:

"It was the afternoon of October 2, a very bright sunny afternoon on the front, that Captain Pitney told me, when I reported to him, that he and I would

take a little walk, as he ealled reconnaissance. Hixon PC (1st Battalion Post of Command) was situated in a dugout in the Bois de Sachet and at this date the battalion was suporting the 129th Infantry whose PC was in the Bois de Dannevoux, north of the village of Dannevoux. That afternoon our mission was to make a reconnaissance to the infantry PC where we had a liaison officer doing observation work, with whom the Captain wanted to talk. After starting from Hixon we passed C Battery's guns which were in the south-eastern corner of the Bois de Sachet. Just as we were passing near the position Jerry threw over one of those GI's which hit and damaged one of the guns and also got a man.

"We continued through the woods and passed the village of Dannevoux and were ascending the grade to the Bois de Dannevoux when Jerry commenced to throw 77's filled with shrapnel. The Captain said they were getting the range on some infantry kitchens which were sending up a few fumes of smoke. If that was so the shells were bursting very short, for they exploded over our heads and close to us, shrapnel raining around us and a few balls falling on our helmets. Of course we ducked low to the ground. We remained there a few minutes until he stopped throwing shrapnel and then we continued on our way.

"Just as we entered the Bois de Dannevoux Jerry commenced throwing 77 HE's. As each one burst we ducked low, but the third one lit too close and two pieces hit Captain Pitney in the left foot.

"He said that he was not hurt seriously and told me to continue to the Infantry PC with a message and that the 129th Infantry first aid sergeant, who had just appeared would take care of him. I delivered the message and on returning I found him lying where I had left him. With the aid of a forked stick which he used on one side and me on the other we descended the hill far enough to get out of the shell fire. There the Captain gave me a message to deliver to Hixon PC and told me he would await my return with help and some kind of a conveyance.

"The officer at Hixon told me there was an ambulance at the road a few meters below, so I got the ambulance driver to start for the hillside where I had left the Captain. We found the road so muddy along the slope of the hill that it was impossible to bring the ambulance, so I dismounted and ordered a C Battery man, who was working on a telephone line to help me carry the Captain home. When we got to where I had left him we found two men from the 129th Infantry first aid station dressing his wound. The four of us took turns carrying Captain

Pitney on a stretcher about three kilometers to Hixon PC, where we gave him hot coffee before he went to the rear in the 1st Battalion spring wagon."

Captain Penniman took the place of Captain Pitney as 1st Battalion commander and Lieutenant Morgan assumed command of C Battery. The next day the batteries moved again, a change which will be told about in the next chapter.



GERMAN PILL-BOX NEAR SEPTSARGES



2D BATTALION P. C. IN BOIS DU CUNEL

CHAPTER VI.

Second Phase of the Attack

80th DIVISION

N THE afternoon of October 3 the 313th received orders to move to the support of the 80th Division in its new sector in front of Montfaucon, the Nantillois-Cunel Sector. The division had been assigned a narrow front of scarcely two kilometers along the Nantillois-Cierges road, running east and west through Nantillois. It was a difficult sector with the mission of taking the strong Bois des Ogons.

Just at dusk the 2d Battalion and B Battery started to leave their position on Hill 281. As soon as E Battery, which was leading the column, started over the crest of the Hill it was taken under fire from the east bank of the Meuse. It was direct fire, first a short, then an over, another over, and then a shell right under the trail of the third piece, badly damaging the piece and mortally wounding Corporal Kraft. The firing battery got over the hill and went at a trot across country to the Gercourt-Septsarges road, the horses of the wounded section bleeding badly. The rest of the column had been notified by Captain Crandall to turn back. The enemy fire shifted from E Battery to the road at the crest of the hill and took effect in a first aid station there.

The battalion column proceeded by another route, across country along the south side of Hill 281 to the Béthincourt-Cuisy Road, which was a one-way road from front to rear. Somehow, in spite of frequent blocks in the traffic, this road was traveled, through Cuisy to Septsarges, two favorite targets of the Boche, and then to the Bois de Septsarges, where positions had been previously selected.

A and C Batteries had had uneventful marches from their positions in the Bois de Sachet. The firing battery of E had arrived, the wounded horses giving out as they reached the positions.

This was the first time and the only time that the whole regiment fought from the same position. All the batteries were together, almost in line. The 1st Battalion pieces were echeloned in the western edge of the Bois de Septsarges, B and C side by side and A shooting over them. There was excellent cover in the woods and excellent defilade, but the field of fire was limited. The 2d Battalion was located in a little strip of woods just west of A Battery. They had fine cover and good defilade and a large field of fire. The men had cover in fox-holes near the guns and in parts of an old trench system in the Bois de Septsarges. Access was good to both positions from roads in rear and excellent echelons were established in the Bois de Septsarges.

The first night in these positions a large quantity of gas mixed with HE was thrown in. Officers had to plot the barrage while wearing their masks and the men got the guns into position, dug trail holes, made trail logs, etc., similarly handicapped.

The attack which was made on the entire army front on the morning of October 4 was the commencement of the second phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, a period which lasted until the first of November. The initial attack accomplished no such sensational results as the attack of September 26, but it nevertheless won important advantages. The period following was of hard fighting over difficult terrain, of tearing down the enemy opposition bit by bit, until finally the Kriemhilde Stellung was pierced and our army first phase line reached. The opposition from the Kriemhilde Stellung in our sector was from numerous machine gun nests and pill boxes, cleverly placed in patches of woods from which they could sweep a large field of fire with deadly effect on our infantry coming across the opens. Hostile artillery fire often enfiladed our positions from the east bank of the Meuse.

The second phase of the attack meant for the 313th barrage after barrage and continual harassing fire and frequent moves. The regiment helped support five different infantry divisions to obtain their objectives. The objective in our sector was a line west to east from Bantheville through the northern edge of the Bois des Rappes, northeastern edge of Clairs Chênes and Côte 299 (See Map).

At 5.45 A. M. on October 4, the infantry, 159th Brigade (less one battalion of the 318th Infantry) attacked the Bois des Ogons. The Division was in liaison with the 4th Division on the right and the 3d Division on the left. The 313th had delivered before H hour destruction fire on certain strong points. In helping to cover the attack (it must be remembered that the 314th and 315th F. A. and attached artillery units were working in support of the same infantry as the 313th) we delivered a rolling barrage through the Bois des Ogons to the Cunel-Brieulles road from 5.25 to 8.15 A. M. B Battery was then ordered forward as infantry battery to cross roads south of Cunel, but being unable to proceed to this point



Funeral Services Conducted by the Chaplain at the Front



1st Battalion Positions, Northwest of Nantillois



2d Battalion Positions near the Bois de Beuge, West of Nantillois

as it was still in the enemy's hands the battery was put in action south of Nantillois and fired upon machine gun strong points.

In the first attack the infantry advanced at a considerable distance behind the barrage due to the fact that the troops had to reach their unreconnoitered assembly positions in the dark. Upon reaching the line of Hill 274 the first wave was met by very heavy machine gun fire from the north, northeast and east. Part of this fire enfiladed the attacking line. A few troops reached the edge of the Bois des Ogons but no advance could be made beyond this position during the day. In addition to high explosive and shrapnel the enemy also threw over a great many gas shells in the vicinity of Nantillois and the ravines around this town.

A new attack was ordered by the division commander for the afternoon of the 4th. A rolling barrage was executed through the Bois des Ogons at 5.30 P. M. B Battery delivered its barrage from its forward position. The battery was subjected to harassing fire and later in the day was adjusted upon by airplane. Although there were many casualties among the infantry near its position the battery had no casualties in either men or horses. Being unable to execute an SOS barrage from this position (minimum range 2500 meters which was 800 meters beyond the enemy front line) the battery withdrew to its former position in the Bois de Septsarges. The attack on the afternoon of the 4th, made in conjunction with tanks was a failure. The troops filtered into the Bois des Ogons, however, under cover of darkness. They were not able to organize and hold forward ground due to the machine gun and artillery fire. The southern edge of the woods was held during the night.

Another attack was planned for the morning of October 5. Preparation fire was delivered by the regiment from 5.00 to 6.00 A. M. and a rolling barrage from 6.00 to 8.00 A. M. with 50 meter jumps at three minute intervals. The infantry attack did not succeed and the troops maintained their position south of the woods during the day, despite heavy shelling. At four in the afternoon the attack was again resumed, supported by the divisional artillery. In this attack our line was advanced to the northern edge of the Bois des Ogons without heavy casualties. The advance came as a surprise to the enemy, being executed partly under cover of darkness.

On the 6th the regiment delivered three different shoots of harassing fire, zone and searching fires and the last a standing barrage. During the first of these in the early morning the Number 3 gun of B Battery burst and Acting Corporal

Thomas S. Riley was killed, the first man in the regiment to be killed outright. Private John I. Kramer was mortally wounded and Private first-class Mike Santalucia severely and Private first-class Gorman Strasler slightly wounded. They were carried by their comrades until they met an ambulance, over a kilometer from the woods, the trip being made under gas and shell fire, the men at times having to wear their masks. The men who carried the wounded were, Sergeant Manford, Corporal Alderton, Privates first-class Cade, Gosnell, McMurdo and Singer and Privates Glass, McKeever and Ross of B Battery and Privates Sutphin and Coggins of the Medical Detachment.

On the night of 6-7 October the 160th Infantry Brigade relieved the 159th Brigade in the front line. From 4.00 to 5.45 A. M. on October 7 the regiment gassed Brieulles. This strongly fortified town enfiladed our infantry positions. The 4th Division had found it impracticable to take Brieulles by storm as it would be gradually surrounded with the breaking of the Kriemhilde Stellung to the west. Our fire upon Brieulles was at a rate of three mustard shells and one HE after five minutes of preliminary lethal. Reports from the infantry indicate that this fire was very effective.

The infantry, as soon as they had taken the Bois des Ogons, began to organize the captured ground. Patrols were sent out by the front line troops and it was verified that the enemy continued to hold strongly the woods north of the Bois des Ogons. Several pill boxes were located along the edge of these woods. Enemy works were also located and these targets were turned over to the artillery. Lieutenant Burwell was our liaison officer at infantry headquarters and was in constant communication with the regiment over two telephone lines and by runner.

Both battalions had OP's and there was also a regimental OP on the edge of the Bois de Brieulles, overlooking the Bois des Ogons, Bois de Fays, Bois de Malaumont and the Bois de Foret. The guns were registered at odd moments. Our positions were under intermittent shell fire day and night, considerable gas being used. A balloon from the right bank of the Meuse could look down on the 2d Battalion position and one day adjusted upon it. The Boche occasionally dropped 210's into the Bois de Septsarges which was full of men. There were occasional casualties in men and horses. One day A Battery's kitchen was adjusted upon with airplane and the water cart was put out of business.

The regimental telephone men were kept busy with a long and troublesome line to brigade headquarters in Cuisy. The 1st Battalion men were continually working on their two lines to infantry headquarters. Frequent reconnaissances were made by officers to look over the infantry situation and try to secure better OP's.

At this time extended and difficult hauls were being made by the combat trains each night for ammunition. It was necessary to go to the corps dump at Cuisy, a hot place, and the roads were under continual shell fire. The decrease in horse power had been steadily getting worse and was due to the fact that all the horses in the regiment had been suffering from influenza when the attack began and had been completely exhausted by the wearing hauls for ammunition and forage, and by lack of sufficient feed. The roads were heavy with mud.

On the 9th it was learned that strong enemy positions were located north of Côte 299. Several other enemy strong points and batteries were identified along the front of the sector, the artillery was placed upon these strong points and every effort was made to prepare the way for an advance. At 3.30 in the afternoon the infantry formed in rear of our barrage. There had been fifteen minutes of previous artillery preparation. Our infantry, in close liaison with the right of the 3d Division and the left of the 4th Division advanced and at night our lines had reached the line of La Ville au Bois Ferme. The barrage lasted seven hours. The Cunel-Brieulles road was made the objective for the night and this position was reached and held. During the night some of the infantry filtered through the woods south of Cunel, surprised the garrison of the town and took two battalion staffs consisting of 30 officers and 60 men, but were forced back to their former position by strong enemy artillery and machine gun fire. The right of the line slipped through and took some trenches north of the Cunel-Brieulles Road.

Shortly after midnight the 1st Battalion of the 313th moved via Septsarges and Nantillois to new positions in the south edge of the woods northwest of Nantillois and in front of the Bois de Beuge, between the infantry supports and reserves. This move of 7 kilometers was made without reconnaissance. It was necessary to select positions, locate the guns, figure the barrage and establish communication to be ready to support the infantry attack at 7.00 A. M.

Just as day was beginning to break Captain Penniman and the battery commanders rejoined the waiting column The carriages moved forward through the mud and the batteries went into position under cover of the morning mist. Another half hour and we would have been under observation from the east bank. At H hour our guns began to bank. The infantry formed in rear of our

barrage, but, just at H hour the enemy laid down an annihilating fire of artillery on the left of the lines, seriously cutting up the attacking troops. The right of our lines and the re-organized left went forward and made slight gains. At the end of the day they had not been able to maintain a position north of the Cunel-Briculles Road.

The 2d Battalion had fired the barrage from the Septsarges position and afterwards had sent a party to reconnoiter for new positions. In the early evening the battalion left for the new positions which it had selected near the Bois de Beuge, proceeding via Septsarges and Nantillois.

During the night our infantry was relieved by the 5th Division infantry and the 155th Field Artillery Brigade was assigned to support the latter.

From October 4 to 12 the 80th Division had advanced to a depth of four kilometers, taking prisoner 30 officers and 102 men, capturing 23 pieces of artillery and 22 machine guns, besides considerable ammunition.

It had engaged the following units:—

5th Bayarian Reserve Division

28th Division (The Flying Shock Division)

236th Division

115th Division

5th Pioneers Landsturm Battalion.

The total casualties had been 139 officers and 3,412 men.

The positions of our 1st Battalion northwest of Nantillois were excellent. The guns were in a little basin just below the crest of the hill and had complete defilade from enemy balloons. Camouflage nets were used as the trees were small—practically nothing but brush. Access was difficult, the Nantillois-Cunel Road being under observation from the east bank and the road in from this being deep with mud. Echelons were established near the battery positions and the horses kept ready for an expected move forward.

The 2d Battalion was located in the open between the 1st Battalion and the Bois de Beuge, E Battery a few hundred yards in rear of and to the right of the 1st Battalion on the reverse slope of Hill 268, D and F Batteries near the Bois de Beuge. Camouflage nets were used, the men having shelter in fox-holes alongside of the guns. There was excellent defilade from everything except balloons on the east bank of the Meuse. Access was very easy from the Nantillois-Cierges Road. Excellent echelons were established in the Bois de Beuge.



VIEW LOOKING DOWN THE STOPES OF COTE 252 TOWARDS BRIEVILLES



Bois de Beuge from Nantillois-Cierges Road

NANTILLOIS

It was necessary for both battalions to make long hauls for ammunition, from the old position at Septsarges and from the corps dump at Cuisy, before the latter was moved to Septsarges. Later on, battalion dumps were established on the road near the positions.

5TH DIVISION

The 5th Division did not attack until the 14th of October. In the meantime our fire was intermittent as ordered from regimental headquarters. Regimental headquarters were down in Nantillois, that town where no one lingered longer than was necessary, where the smell of gas was always present and where shelling was always expected. On the 13th an SOS barrage was called for and delivered by all the batteries of the regiment at about four o'clock in the afternoon. The infantry reported that this barrage proved effective in stopping an attempted counter-attack and that it caught the Germans with effect when they were attempting to return to their own lines.

The enemy order of battle on our front was in an extremely confused condition due to his efforts to fill gaps in the line and to hold strong points. Some regiments were far removed from the main portions of their divisions while others were actually split into isolated elements. This confused situation was particularly noticeable in the vicinity of Cunel. It was evident that the enemy considered this area either the weakest or most important point in his line.

Our area was shelled intermittently day and night. The 1st Battalion lost a considerable number of horses killed. B Battery lost a ration eart. E Battery received a number of shells in its area and suffered casualties. One morning a French battery near by was adjusted upon from the east bank of the Meuse and a battery of the 314th suffered in similar manner.

In spite of the proximity of the kitchens and the consequent advantages of regular and hot meals, an increasing number of cases of diarrhoea was reported each day in the command.

On the morning of the 14th of October the American army again attacked. It was the mission of the 3d Corps to push its attacking division through to Grande Carrée Farm and the high ground a kilometer north and northwest of it, and to continue. This attacking division would assist the attacking division of the 5th Corps, on the left, to reduce the Bois de Bantheville.

The attacking division in the 3d Corps was the 5th Division, with the 3d Division in support. It was to drive northwest through the line held by the

supporting division between Cunel and Romagne, attacking between the lines Bois de la Pultière—Bois des Rappes—Rau de Chéline and Romagne-sous-Montfaucon—Bois de Bantheville, along the axial line Bois de Cunel-Bantheville-Grande Carrée Farm. One brigade was to make the assault and one regiment was so to manoeuver as to enter the Bois de la Pultière and the Bois des Rappes from the southwest and west.

The 155th F. A. Brigade was assigned to support the 5th Division together with part of the 4th F. A. Brigade, part of the 3d F. A. Brigade and some attached units.

Before the attack the army and corps artillery were concentrated on certain enemy strong points. The brigade heavies worked on the Sunken Road near Bantheville and other strong points. From 5.30 to 6.30 in the morning the 313th delivered a gas concentration fire in the Bois des Rappes, Bois de la Pultière and the Bois de Clairs Chênes. This fire was of mustard and phosgene. At 8.30, H hour, the infantry formed up in rear of the barrage. Our batteries fired a rolling barrage from 8.30 to 11.00 through the Bois des Rappes. It rolled with 50 meter jumps at the rate of 100 meters in 5 minutes to the end of the table where it remained 30 minutes. The guns were firing 100 rounds an hour.

During the firing of the barrage a shell landed in a pile of empties near the second piece of A Battery. Corporal Neel, the gunner, and Privates Shillingburg and Watson were killed. Private McClure was mortally wounded and Private Stillfox was slightly wounded. Private Misiewicz, the other man serving the gun, was struck on the helmet by a shell fragment but was not injured. The quadrant was broken in the hand of the chief of section. He was given another squad and in ten minutes, Lieutenant Ackerman, who had been standing just behind the section when the accident occurred, received the report from Sergeant Yanuscaviez that his gun was back in the barrage.

Our infantry advanced and took the Bois de la Pultière after a fierce fight. The 9th Brigade suffered heavy losses by fire from across the Meuse in accomplishing this and were held up by machine gun nests in the southern edge of the Bois des Rappes.

On the 15th the attack was continued to exploit the successes of the previous day. The 9th Brigade of the 5th Division again attacked the Bois des Rappes, at 7.30 A. M. Before this time the 313th took part in a standing barrage to enable the infantry to form from 7.20 to 7.30 o'clock. At the latter hour the barrage started to roll at a rate of 100 meters in ten minutes. The guns were

shooting 100 rounds an hour as on the day before. The infantry could not keep up with the barrage and it was stopped before schedule time. The infantry were still encountering strong machine gun nests in the Bois des Rappes They occupied some of the woods and one patrol was reported to have gained the northern edge of the woods. This patrol was said to have included a major and a number of men. No runners could get through to or from them.

The 10th Brigade, which was to have continued the attack to the Grande Carrée Ferme, had been stopped by heavy counter barrage and cross fire. Its flank was unprotected from the Bois des Rappes.

The 5th Division prepared to hold the ground occupied and by the use of patrols to clean up and solidify its front, digging in along lines offering perfect security. In pursuance to an order of defensive preparation, to organize in depth for resistance, the 1st Battalion moved after dark on the 16th, via Nantillois and Montfaucon to a position near Montfaucon on the Montfaucon-Septsarges road. The caissons continued to haul back ammunition after this move. During the next few days ammunition was hauled from several old positions. The battalion could not fire because it was out of range. The men secured a much needed rest and their health began to improve. Shelling of an observation balloon in close proximity to the positions resulted in a few casualties. On the 18th of October Captain Crandall reported as 1st Battalion commander.

The 2d Battalion, from its position in front of the Bois de Beuge, delivered occasional fires. On the 17th it directed harassing fires on enemy working parties and on the 18th it assisted in laying down a box barrage on the borders of the Bois des Rappes. In the meantime the infantry did not advance.



FRENCH TANK SOUTH OF BOIS DES OGONS

Montfaucon from an Airplane

CHAPTER VII.

Ferme de la Madeleine or Sunday, October 20, 1918

ADELEINE FERME means many different things to us. For instance, to most of us it was a disaster, but to some, while it was that, the finding of a piano made life seem not quite so black after all. To the mess sergeants of the 2d battalion it must have been a considerable strain, for they were suddenly called on to feed twice their numbers, and that when food of any sort was very scarce. On the other hand, they say "every cloud has a silver lining," and I believe it in this case, for had we not been badly shelled at the Ferme, we should have gone on as we were ordered, and what would have happened to us on the north side of the Bois de Cunel would have been many times more disastrous. Therefore, while the very name, "Madeleine Ferme," will always mean something to every man in this regiment it will call up different recollections to each, and as it is impossible to tell all, I will give only a brief account from the information I have at hand.

On Saturday, October 19, the 1st Battalion was in position on the Montfaucon-Septsarges road, within two hundred meters of Montfaucon itself. No one knew why we were there. Some thought for a rest, but the Germans evidently thought otherwise, and they shelled us two or three times daily just to prove that they were right. Others thought that we were there to get cleaned up, but they were soon convinced that only pigs could get clean in mud holes, and at that time they were not willing to admit that they were pigs. Therefore they all gave up and admitted that no one knew why they were there. However, they all did know one thing, and that was that we positively would move somewhere at some time tomorrow. No orders had been received, but we had something far more definite than orders, for orders are usually changed. Well, the real secret was that tomorrow would be Sunday, and we always moved on Sunday. Therefore you could not have gotten any one to bet even a Napoleon franc that we would not move.

THE RUINED CHURCH ON MONTFAUCON

The expected happened, but sooner than expected. At four o'clock Sunday morning orders were received to move at once to take up positions near and west of Cunel to support an attack by the 5th Division, the attack to begin at 7.00 o'clock. The batteries moved out in the order B, C, A, at extended intervals over the Montfaucon-Nantillois-Cunel road. The battalion telephone detail preceded the batteries and laid a line forward to the infantry support, south of Cunel. The day was foggy and rainy and while nearly every one had gotten hot coffee before we left, nearly every one was grouchy.

At about eight o'clock the head of the column had reached Madeleine Ferme without anything unusual happening. The column was then halted to allow a reconnaissance to be made to determine the possibility of advancing to Cunel through the enemy's barrage which was being laid down on our infantry support line on the ridge south of Cunel. The reconnaissance took some time, due to the heavy barrage, and the pleasant German custom of sniping at mounted men, or groups of men, with 77's, which of course made it necessary for the officers to run and flop repeatedly and then lie in the shell holes to recover their breath. The batteries remained on the road and watched the shells burst just east of it, and also ahead in the Bois de Cunel.

Finally the fog began to clear up and it was decided to move the batteries under the cover of the Bois de Cunel and just west of Madeleine Ferme which was used as a first aid station.

Just after all the carriages had been moved in, the Germans opened a terrific fire on the road, Madeleine Ferme itself, and the area in which the battalion was waiting. At this moment the reconnaissance party returned, having found it impossible to move the batteries along as far as Cunel, and being doubtful if positions could be taken in the northern edge of the Bois de Cunel. Therefore we could not move forward and were really in a terrible fix. So the command was given to unhook traces, which was done in faster time than it has ever been done by any organization in the United States Army.

A very good description of what then happened is given by Corporal Bodoh of C Battery. It is as follows:—

"We were ordered into a field on the side of the road and bordering the Bois de Cunel, when Jerry started to shell the field. Here this battery showed what they were made of.

"The order came to unhook horses from limbers and fourgons and it was speedily done. Then a shell hit near us and Private Rutledge was hit by a piece of it. He fell but would not let go of his horses. When he found he could not get up, he called for aid and received almost instant attention to his cry from Sergeant Brooks and Privates Taylor and Mollohan who made him turn loose his horses, while asking him where he was hit. His answer was "My leg is shot off" They cut off a bridle strap to tie up his leg and stop the circulation. Then they carried him to the first aid station at Madeleine Ferme.

"Here also Sergeant Newallis was wounded with Private Richards and Chief Mechanic Darnell. Darnell was wounded in the foot while running to the first aid station for a stretcher for Sergeant Newallis. After being wounded he met his chum, Mechanic Floyd, and said, 'I got it,' and then hurried to the first aid station, where he wanted to go back with the stretcher, but was not allowed to as he was more seriously wounded than he knew."

The casualties were—Captain George D. Penniman, Jr., wounded, five men wounded, of whom Sergeant George Newallis, Privates Rutledge and Richards subsequently died, twenty horses killed, one A Battery gun put out of action, and several caissons damaged. These casualties were very light considering the number of shells falling in such a small space, and the fact that there were so many men, horses, and carriages in this area. It is to be explained largely by the fact that the ground was extremely soft, in fact almost swampy, and therefore the shells buried themselves deeply before exploding, making larger holes in the ground, but throwing out fewer fragments of the shell itself.

Now to turn for a moment to a few of the more personal sidelights of this affair. Lieutenants Penniman and Sheehan after the horses were unhitched made extraordinary speed for the Bois de Cunel, and there for want of a better hole, they plunged into a large shell hole waist deep with water. Now about this time Lieutenant Ackerman was seen running along, and he saw the two first named in their comfortable, safe and palatial shell hole. There were of course many holes of equal size and comfort near at hand, but after all no hole is quite so safe if you are the only one in it. So Lieutenant Ackerman decided that he would make a run for Lieutenant Penniman's "Palace." Jerry thought otherwise and began dropping them around him. At this moment Lieutenants Penniman and Sheehan decided that as good field artillery officers, they should get the practice of calling shorts and overs on the fleeting target. They did so, and first you would hear the shell coming, then you would see Lieutenant Ackerman lie flat on the ground, and finally a voice from the shell hole would announce "Short!" But this was not all, for those living in the shell hole, finally began to

MADELEINE FARM



MADELEINE FARM AND THE BOIS DES OGONS LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE BOIS DE CUNEL



 $\rm B$ and $\rm C$ Batteries' Positions in the Bois des Ogons

bet whether the next one would be a short, an over or a target. The amounts won and lost have never been stated, but Lieutenant Ackerman finally arrived safely, and Lieutenants Penniman and Sheehan are to be given credit for establishing a "School of Fire" which completely pushes Fort Sill and others off the map.

There was a famous piano at Madeleine Ferme. Bugler Wernz of C Battery, after telling of the shelling, says—"I started up through the field between the two woods and the mud was so thick that I tried to mount my horse and could not get my foot up to the stirrup. I saw a shell burst on my way up. It killed a horse belonging to another battery. When I tied my horse up there I got with one of my friends, Private Steele, a driver. We started to look around a bit, when we saw some German camps. We started to investigate as all soldiers do. To our surprise we found a piano in one of the huts. It seemed like home. I played pieces on the piano. When we left there to find our outfit we went a short distance and met some more of our friends and invited them to go back and have a little more music; but when we returned, to our surprise, one of the Hun shells had blown the end out of the piano. As we went down to the woods a little piece, I saw one of our corporals coming with Private Richards on his back. He was fatally wounded. We made a stretcher out of a ladder and took him to the first aid station."

The batteries were re-assembled in the woods south of the Bois de Cunel. That evening about dusk, the guns and caissons were withdrawn and A Battery went into position to the east of the Nantillois-Cunel road and B and C Batteries west of it. The health and spirits of all were low, due to hard work, cold weather, rain and canned food. We slept in spite of our discomforts, and so came the end of a perfect day.



CAPTAINS PENNIMAN AND ANDERSON



CUNEL-ROMAGNE ROAD



REGIMENTAL P. C. IN CUNEL

CHAPTER VIII.

Second Phase—Continued

N THE 20th of October the 5th Division captured more of the Bois des Rappes and on the 21st reports showed that the capture of this piece of woods was completed. On the 22d the 90th Division had completed the relief of the 5th Division by 8 o'clock in the morning. The 89th Division on our left had completely taken the Bois de Bantheville, and so, in order to straighten out our front, it was necessary to take Bantheville and Bourrut and the high ground north of these towns. This was the mission of the 357th Infantry which was to attack on the afternoon of the 23d.

It was a cold, fall morning when Lieutenant Peppard and I went up to the OP on Hill 280 above the Cunel-Romagne Road. Lieutenant Burling and his men were glad to see us. They had had a cold night with lots of shelling and frequent breaks in the line. The latter was "out" so we spliced it and put in new wire for the last half mile. A system of relay testing-in stations had been installed to keep the line working. "Hixon Operator" was the answer to our ring and we were ready for business. Not so the weather—that morning mist which had so often befriended the 313th was that day doing a good turn for the Boche. It hung low in the whole valley, blotting out of view the Bantheville and Andevanne Roads where we had hoped to have good sniping.

Sergeant Mowery set up his instruments and Lieutenant Peppard prepared his OP Diary. We were in the front line so had to keep down—an occasional put-put of a machine gun over beyond the Bois des Rappes and a dead infantryman curled up behind our pit reminded us that we would have to be patient.

Gradually towards noon the mist began to lift, we could see the cross-roads that was to be the registration point.

"Hixon, give me Peppard Station; Mr. Ackerman, take this message."

A few minutes passed, and then, "On the way," and the shell sang overhead and burst out below.

"Right 10,2600."

"On the way."



Positions of A and C Batteries, October 24th-31st, 1918



VIEW TO NORTH FROM 1ST BATTALION O. P. ABOVE ROMAGNE-CUNEL ROAD

And so the work proceeded gradually, gun after gun, until all the batteries had been registered. In the meantime the mist had almost cleared away.

We saw a platoon of Boches moving into the woods. Too late! They were gone before the command could be sent down to the guns. Then two Germans appeared carrying boards up the road. The first shot was pretty close but my "Left 10" put the next ones into the woods and the Jerries made a clean getaway. Two more men appeared on another road and Lieutenant Peppard dropped a few around them.

By this time the sun was high, the mist had entirely cleared and targets were scarce. A Boche balloon was up over yonder; an allied plane, off for a reconnaissance over the Boche lines, passed close overhead. We squirmed around on our stomachs over the edge of the trench and peeked through the barbed wire to try to see something to shoot at. All was as quiet as could be in the German lines.

At about half past two our guns began to drop shells around Andevanne and Aincreville. We could hear them coming from away back, passing overhead and into the woods beyond. Then the 75's began to work on Bantheville, Bourrut, Aincreville and the region around Grande Carrée Ferme. Clouds of smoke and dust from shattered masonry rolled up from the streets. The German guns answered with a few in Cunel, knocking the church steeple down.

We turned around and saw our infantry forming up above the Cunel-Romagne Road. The men took their places and the line moved up the hill, up and past us and down on the other side. They got over the crest before the Germans opened. We saw them get down low when the machine guns began to rattle. Our own machine guns were supporting them from the northern edge of the Bois des Rappes. Then the German SOS shells began to whizz over, intended for the second wave which was forming up on the other side of the road. The supports came in, the machine gun fire out in front grew more distant and a detail went by with a couple of chow pails. The sun went down and our relief came. Out ahead the front was ablaze with rockets. We crawled stiffly out of the pit, no longer in the front line, for the 90th Division had taken Bantheville.

For the eight days following the 313th was busy selecting and organizing new positions and delivering such fires as were called for by the infantry. Preparations were also made for the next drive which was to be made against the Freya Stellung. Reports of prisoners showed that our harassing and interdiction fires were very effective. The health of the regiment began to improve. An

echelon had been established by Headquarters Company to which exhausted men could be sent for rest and care.

On the 24th of the month the grouping of the 313th and 314th F. A. under command of Lieutenant Colonel Brunzell was terminated. Lieutenant Colonel Brunzell resumed command of the 313th F. A. On this day reconnaissances were made by the 1st Battalion commander and battery commanders for more forward positions and the battalion moved in the evening to positions just north of the Cunel-Romagne Road. These positions were excellent, so excellent that other artillery units, one after another, came piling in with us. The 315th F. A. put a battery in right behind our C Battery that at minimum range would just clear the camouflage nets. A Battery of 8 inch "Hows" made life miserable for us. There was excellent defilade here and easy access from the road with good cover for the men in caves and fox-holes. A and C Batteries were in the open under camouflage nets. B Battery's position was even better, for the guns were echeloned in a little ravine to the east, where there was better cover and less company.

With so many men swarming around the area of these positions concealment was almost impossible and the crews of the 8-inch Hows brazenly pitched shelter tents. Enemy airplanes operated over the area with apparent impunity, using machine guns and some bombs, and it is still a mystery why we weren't shelled more than by the occasional intermittent fires that came our way. The bulk of the enemy fire of large caliber still continued to come from the east bank of the Meuse.

On the 25th an SOS barrage was called for and delivered by both battalions. The AIS Report is quoted as follows:

After considerable artillery preparation following a heavy barrage which began at 17.00h and lasted till 17.25h the enemy attacked (estimated with two battalions) from Grande Carrée Ferme to Bourrut. Our defensive barrage was very effective. The enemy attack broke down under it. As he retired the barrage lifted and caught him, inflicting heavy casualties, shown by the number of bodies remaining on the field.

The enemy infantry showed considerable nervousness as if expecting an attack, especially on the front of the 90th Division's left regiment. Throughout the night there was continuous sending up of flares and on three occasions a barrage.

While firing the next to the last round of the SOS barrage one of the pieces of Battery F blew up, killing Corporal Lowe, the gunner, and wounding Privates



CUNEL, FROM THE RIDGE NORTH OF CUNEL-ROMAGNE ROAD



Interior of Church at Cunel



NANTILLOIS AND THE SLOPES TO THE NORTH-WEST

Miller and Cochranc. The Battery was preparing to move to a new position at the time of the accident. At 6.30 that evening the 2d Battalion moved up the Nantillois-Cunel Road, past Madeleine Ferme, going into position north of the Bois de Cunel, on the reverse slope of a hill west of the road. These positions were good except for the fact that access was difficult over a very muddy road along the edge of the woods which occasioned much difficulty in the supply of ammunition. Positions were in the open and camouflage nets were used. Men had cover in fox-holes around the guns and in dugouts under old shacks in the Bois de Cunel. The echelons were left in the Bois de Beuge.

While in this position the 2d Battalion was subjected to considerable shelling of large caliber. 210's dropped near the guns and in the woods. A shell lit one day, the 26th of October, on the position of D Battery. Corporal Ketterman, Corporal McComas, and Privates first class Graham, McCormick, Emswiller and Schmoyer were seriously wounded and Private first class Kines was slightly wounded. Sergeant Coberly, Sergeant Foley and Privates first class Bell and Sayre quickly volunteered to carry two of their comrades to aid. The trip of a kilometer and a half was made under shell fire and through gas. Corporal Ketterman's mask had been lost when he was hit and Coberly offered him his. Corporal Ketterman refused. He died the next day of the wounds he had received.

A large shell landed one day near the telephone central and every wire went out. E Battery's kitchen was missed by a few yards.

The battalion had an OP from the ridge north of the Romagne-Cunel Road from which they could register.

Another SOS barrage was fired on the afternoon of October 31 by both battalions. During the evening preparations were made for the attack of the next day. The 1st Battalion's mission was a barrage. The 2d Battalion had received orders to support the 360th infantry, F Battery to be accompanying guns, D and E Batteries to be infantry batteries. Battery F was to be under the direct command of Major Allen of the attacking battalion and Batteries D and E to be attached to the 360th Infantry regiment. Major Nash was ordered to report to the Post of Command of the commanding officer, 360th Infantry. At seven-thirty in the evening the battalion moved out. The chapters that follow tell of what happened in the third and last phase of the battle.

CHAPTER IX.

November First

OWARD the end of October, the great drive paused and massed its forces for the knockout blow. The 90th Division held the line from the north-western edge of the Bois de Bantheville to Aincreville, a distance of about five kilometers. The 155th Field Artillery Brigade, in support, was assisted by the 16th F. A. with two battalions of 75's, and a French Regiment, the 250th R.A.C.P. with three battalions of 75's. Crammed back of the crest that runs parallel to and just north of the Cunel-Romagne road, within a distance of two kilometers, were no less than seventy-six cannon. These talked in all languages, from the rumble and roar of the English-built eight inch howitzers, to the wicked snort of the French 75, and there were chattering anti-aircraft machine guns galore to round out the variety of sound.

The Germans had three divisions in this sector, a third-rate division and two crack divisions thrown in to retrieve lost ground. At least three field artillery regiments were identified. The enemy's position was the Freya Stellung, the last stand in the Hindenburg line. It was hastily organized, but was of great natural strength, and with fox-holes and organized shell holes was going to be hard to disintegrate. The orders were to hold until the last man, and no with-drawal position was suggested.

The terrain presented three ridges running northwest across the sector and separated from each other by two brooks, the Ruisseau de Chéline and the Ruisseau de l'Étaillon. The first of these ridges was crowned by the Grande Carrée Ferme, a strong point. Patches of woods and sunken roads gave good machine gun shelter for the enemy throughout the sector, but his predominating advantage was the fact that these ridges rose to the left and were those covered by the Bois d'Andevanne and de Carpiers. The edge of these woods hid artillery and machine guns that could shoot down the ravines and along the crests with the best artistic effect.

To prevent this necessitated a turning movement—the edge of the woods to be taken first and the attack across the open timed upon that. The 360th

Infantry was given the left of the sector to drive through and clear the woods, while the 359th Infantry, holding the pivot on the right, would advance across the open as the enfilading fire from the woods was smothered. All available artillery was to participate in the thorough preparation fire; for three minutes before the jump-off, the entire front was to be enveloped in a curtain of fire that would conceal the plan of attack, and then at H hour, when the infantry went over, all guns would concentrate on the woods on the left in a big barrage that would finish Boche resistance.

This was the setting—and here was the menu concocted to suit equally the most delicate and the most hardy Boche palate. For hors-d'oeuvres he received phosgene and mustard gas mixed in tempting proportions and served chiefly in the woods to the left. This was from ten-thirty to eleven P. M., on the night of October 31. Then, to show our generosity, seconds of the same dish were served from 2.00 to 2.30 A. M. on the same spot. Four battalions of light artillery, including our own participated, shooting two rounds per gun per minute, and the heavy regiment one round per minute. The quantity of deadly gas put over on that humid night was sufficient to drench the whole woods and every likely position, and must have rendered life insufferable.

But this was only an appetizer and the entrées for the repast next appeared. These took the form of a destructive shoot beginning at 3.30 A. M., when high explosive shells began to drop in every spot in the terrain that might constitute a point of resistance or harbor a machine gun or a 77. The 2d Battalions of 313th and 314th Field Artillery had been shoved too far forward to join in at this time, but the 1st Battalions of these regiments, the heavy regiment, the French regiment and the 16th Field Artillery for one hour and fifty-seven minutes plastered the wooded heights around Andevanne, the Bois d'Andevanne and the, Grande Carrée Ferme, Hill 243, a commanding wooded knoll to the north-east the two ravines traversing the sector and every important patch of woods throughout it. The lights shot 100 rounds per gun per hour, and the heavies at half that rate. In addition, the 3d Field Artillery Brigade was invited to participate in this portion of the menu with both gas and high explosives, operating mostly on the right.

This took us up to within three minutes of 5.30, H hour, the time set for the appearance of the *chef-d'oeuvre* of the whole feast. During the three minutes that awaited its appearance, all guns swung into their SOS barrage and covered the entire sector uniformly in such a way that the Germans could not know

just what was coming next, or where it was coming. Assuming, of course, that after they had partaken of the preceding courses they were still eagerly anticipating the feature of the feast.

This feature was the barrage that started at the Grande Carrée Ferme and swept into the Bois d'Andevanne, extending about eight hundred meters into the woods and about five hundred meters into the open, scraping out the edge of the woods that threatened our sector, then going on over the heights of Andevanne and down into the forest beyond. About seventy 75's and twenty-four 155's took part. The barrage was about 1200 meters wide and advanced in four waves, each following the other at two hundred and fifty meters interval. Its depth was thus eight hundred meters, and it rolled forward a distance of five kilometers.

Picture a German machine gunner comfortably ensconced in his fox-hole on the edge of the Bois d'Andevanne with his machine gun trained down the Ruisseau de Chéline to catch on the flank any doughboy that might try to go forward. This open Indian warfare just suits our Boche machine gunner. He believes the old days of artillery concentration are over, and if a barrage should be laid down, he will grovel low until it passes on and then pop up serenely to open on the infantry following it—the American infantry that he had found easy to kill but hard to stop. Imagine that, though somewhat surprised, he had successfully weathered the gas attack that soaked the earth with poison, and the destructive shoot that shattered it with explosive.

Instead of an ordinary barrage he gets first a wave of 155's, hissing over from the howitzers, searching out dead spaces, vomiting black smoke, exploding in blasts that rock the ground, destroy consciousness and blow out a spray of saw-toothed slivers of steel, each more deadly than Achilles' sword.

This passes on. If our gunner, still alive, bobs up to look for targets, he finds none, but in a short fifteen minutes the second wave of the barrage approaches. This time it consists of low bursting shrapnel from the French regiment, breaking overhead in the air with an appalling *ping*, shooting straight down into the foxholes, and rendering low crouching futile. Mixed with this comes smoke shell, blinding him and adding to all the terror that might come, the terror of the unseen.

Fifteen minutes to speculate on what might come next, and then the third wave. This is more like the traditional barrage—a curtain of fire formed by 75's delivered from our battalion and two of the French batteries. High explosive 75 shells, small, but tremendously potent, deadly accurate, bursting in a blinding crash

and a cloud of black smoke, with a crack and a rending of metal that undermines the nerves, smashes the morale and makes the stoutest soldier an ineffective wreck.

Fifteen minutes more and the final wave of the big barrage—75's again, exactly twice as many as before, cleaning up the last crevice, reaching into the farthest hole, crumpling up the remotest resistance—a compact, smooth, certain wave of destruction, slow, stately, non-stoppable, daring our machine gunner to live through it. Double-daring him, for just behind comes the 90th Division doughboy with fixed bayonet, thirsting for blood, with cool, sure eye seeking game for his rifle.

If this has not satisfied the Teuton machine gunner, the one million one hundred and fifty thousand American machine gun bullets fired on that morning and entered on the menu as side dishes, would surely have satiated his appetite.

But he and his compatriots had enough. The big barrage of November 1 snapped the Freya Stellung, wrecked forever the enemy hold on this part of France and broke the Boche heart, sending him scurrying back in a foot race to the Rhine. The artillery's share appears in the statement of a German battalion commander, captured in this sector on that day:

"I lay in an open ravine, and by intense fire our machine guns were destroyed. The artillery was silenced, possibly because the crews had been gassed. The enemy artillery picked their objectives fortunately. October 31 at 11.00 P. M. they shot over gas shells—I think phosgene. The casualties in the company nearest me were 40 out of 80. The enemy artillery fire was so intense that it shattered the morale of the men."

General Pershing, reporting on the day's attack to the War Department, said—"Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in support of the advance."

The 90th Division operation report, summarizing the attack says:

The Division attacked and won the Freya Stellung—a very strong natural position crowned with many guns from 77's to 210's. The losses incurred in this were disproportionately small, considering that the 88th, 28th, and 27th Divisions were in turn knocked out. The latter two are rated first class divisions. It is believed that the manoeuvering of this division and the well-handled artillery are largely responsible for the relatively small losses.

The work of the gun crews had been arduous. They had started at 11.00 P. M., and shot practically continuously until 12.30 on the afternoon of the

next day. Battery B was fortunate in having a company of engineers volunteer to carry ammunition. They were proud to help feed the 75's—wicked little animals with a nasty bark and deadly bite. The guns had full rations that day for ammunition was abundant, and the rate called for was the maximum prescribed. But even at that, some of the chiefs of section, remarking that if two rounds per minute were good for the Boche, three rounds would be better, fed their guns an even more liberal allowance. In the neighborhood of 4500 rounds per battery were consumed and not a gun in the battalion failed to function.

The 75, the Angel of France, for it had saved France and civilization more than once, again showed itself worthy that all the world do it reverence. Where is the machine that has the stamina to stand the punishment it receives, and then go through a strain like this with a staying power that finds it always ready to deliver its sure, killing blow?

Some idea of the feat executed in the seven hour barrage alone is gained by a glance at the barrage table followed by one of the guns.

Barrage Fired on November 1, 1918, by Third Section, Battery B, 313th F. A.

ACTUAL TIME						
Series	From	To	Deflection	SITE	Range	Remarks
1	5.30	5.36	L 278	100	3700	Short Fuse
2	5.36	5.42	R 10		3800	
3	5.42	5.48	R 10		3925	
4	5.48	5.54	R 10		4100	
5	5.54	6.00	R.8		4250	
6	6.00	6.06	R 10		4375	
7	6.06	6.12	R~10		4525	
8	6.12	6.18	R 11		4650	
9	6.18	6.23	m R~12		4775	
10	6.23	6.28	R 12		4875	
11	6.28	6.33	R 8		4975	
12	6.33	6.48	R8		5050	
13	6.48	6.54	m R~7		5150	
14	6.54	7.00	R8		5275	
15	7.00	7.06	R8		$19^{\prime}11^{\prime\prime}$	Long Fuse
16	7.06	7.12	R8		$19^{\prime}40^{\prime\prime}$	

HOW TO STOP THE WAR.

Do your part to put an end to the war! Put an end to your part of it. Stop fighting! That's the simplest way. You can do it you soldiers, just stop fighting and the war will end of its own accord. You are not fighting for anything anyway. What does it matter to you who owns Metz or Strassburg you never saw those towns nor knew the people in them, so what do you care about them? But there is a little town back home in little old United States you would like to see and if you keep on fighting here in the hope of getting a look at those old German fortresses you may never see home again.

The only way to stop the war is to stop fighting. That s easy. Just quit it and slip across «No Man's Land» and join the bunch that's taking it easy there waiting to be exchanged and taken home. There is no disgrace in that. That bunch of American prisoners will be welcomed just as warmly as you who stick it out in these infernal trenches. Get wise and get over the top.

There is nothing in the glory of keeping up the war. But think of the increasing taxes you will have to pay the longer the war lasts the larger those taxes at home will be. Get wise and get over.

All the fine words about glory are tommy rot. You haven't got any business fighting in France. You would better be fighting the money trust at home instead of fighting your fellow soldiers in grey over here where it doesn't really matter two sticks to you how the war goes.

Your country needs you, your family needs you and you need your life for something better than being gassed, shot at, deafened by cannon shots and rendered unfit physically by the miserable life you must live here.

The tales they tell you of the cruelties of German prison camps are fairy tales. Of course you may not like being a prisoner of war but anything is better than this infernal place with no hope of escape except by being wounded after which you will only be sent back for another hole in your body

Wake up and stop the war! You can if you want to. Your government does not mean to stop the war for years to come and the years are going to be long and dreary. You better come over while the going is good.

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ROMAGNE SOUS MONTFAUCON, OCTOBER 29TH, 1918



1st Battalion Positions on Bantheville-Rémonville Road

Barrrage Fired on November 1, 1918, by Third Section, Battery B, 313th F. A.

(Continued)

			(0	,		
~		L TIME	D	61	D	Davis
Series	From	То	Deflection	SITE	Range	Remarks
17	7.12	7.18	R 8		20'05''	
18	7.18	7.24	R 7		20′25′′	
19	7.24	8.30	R 7		20'40''	
20	8.30	8.36	R 8		21′00′′	
21	8.36	8.42	m R~7		21'34''	
22	8.42	8.48	R S		22′04′′	
23	8.48	8.54	R S		22'38''	
24	8.54	9.00	R S		23'15"	01 / D
25	9.00	9.06	R 8		20'05''	Short Fuse
26	9.06	9.12	R 8		20'33''	
27	9.12	9.18	R 8		21'04"	
28	9.18	9.24	R 7		21'28''	
29	9.24	9.30	R8		21′50′′	
30	9.30	9.36	R7		22'16''	
31	9.36	9.42	R8		22'38''	
32	9.42	9.48	RS		$23^{\prime}03^{\prime\prime}$	
33	9.48	9.54	m R~7		$23^{\prime}27^{\prime\prime}$	
34	9.54	10.00	R8		24'00''	
35	10.00	10.06	R 8		$24^{\prime}31^{\prime\prime}$	
36	10.06	10.12	R7		$25^{\prime}10^{\prime\prime}$	
37	10.12	10.18	m R~7		$25^{\prime}32^{\prime\prime}$	
38	10.18	10.24	R8		$26^{\prime}06^{\prime\prime}$	
39	10.24	10.30	R 24	100	5100	(D Shell)
40	10.30	10.36	R8		5175	R. Y. Fuse
41	10.36	10.42	R7		5175	
42	10.42	10.48	R7		5225	
43	10.48	10.54	R 10		5325	
44	10.54	11.14	R9		5375	
45	11.14	11.22	m R10		5425	
46	11.22	11.30	m R~10		5425	
47	11.30	11.38	R 10		5500	

Barrage Fired on November 1, 1918, by Third Section, Battery B, 313th F. A.

(Continued)

	Act	UAL TIME				
Series	From	То	Deflection	SITE	RANGE	Remarks
48	11.38	11.46	R 10		$18^{\prime}04^{\prime\prime}$	
49	11.46	11.54	R 10		$18^{\prime}16^{\prime\prime}$	
50	11.54	12.02	R8		$18^{\prime}33^{\prime\prime}$	
51	12.02	12.10	R9		18'51''	
52	12.10	12.18	R9		$19^{\prime}08^{\prime\prime}$	
53	12.18	12.26	R 9		$19^{\prime}26^{\prime\prime}$	
54	12.26	12.30	R 10		$19^{\prime}53^{\prime\prime}$	

Starting with an artificial site of 100 and short fuse, the range was expressed in meters. Then changing to long fuse and running off the range disc, the gunner's quadrant was used. Then back to short fuse, and finally, the long range D shell with the artificial site, justified the range disc again. That was soon exceeded and the gunner's quadrant was employed until a range of 8400 was reached and the barrage stopped. The true site was figured in the range. The barrage was rolled forward at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes, five minutes, and eight minutes according to the difficulty of the terrain. The line followed by the roll of the barrage was well to the left of the guns so that a continual shift of deflection to the right was necessary.

During the barrage, the battery positions on the Cunel-Romagne road were harassed with 77's, 150's and 210's. Luckily few casualties resulted in the 1st Battalion, but the battery of heavies from the 315th that was immediately behind A and C Batteries had shells light on three of its guns, putting one out permanently and causing heavy casualties in the gun crews of all.

The barrage was laid down in front of the 360th Infantry, but the 1st Battalion was assigned to the 359th Infantry and joined in the barrage because the advance on the left was vital to the work of the 359th on the pivot. But after the barrage, it would be called on for more direct support. While the barrage was in full swing, the battalion commander and the three battery commanders went forward to take a look at the battlefield and reconnoiter advance positions.

They went on foot, as usual, because horses were scarce and riding was not popular. Going over the crest that defiladed the batteries, they advanced along

the Cunel-Bantheville road, taking frequent shelter because of the vicious shelling of the roads and the entire valley of the Brook Andon. They crossed the bridge rebuilt that night over this brook and proceeded up the Grande Carrée Ferme ridge. Here they met the infantry support and were warned to keep low because of machine gunners. The chief nuisance, however, was the gas that was shot over continually and made progress painful, and also there was sufficient HE to render resorts to fox-holes often incumbent. Parties of Boche prisoners running in big, vulnerable columns were dodging their own shells over on the right and just about this time the Germans were shelling the northern edge of the Bois des Rappes. For some reason they laid down a beautiful, absolutely opaque cloud of white smoke in front of the woods.

The reconnaissance party pushed forward into the ravine formed by the Ruisseau de Chéline in the hope of finding a defiladed position from which they could shoot northeast. The ground however was extremely boggy and all routes of approach were under easy observation.

A company of infantry was dug in in this location at the time. They were ordered forward to the top of the crest as the reconnaissance party left, and almost simultaneously, the enemy artillery began searching the ravine.

There was a man in Battery B that should have been along. He always carried a little note book in which he made an entry for every dead German that he saw. He would look for them, high and low, and walk miles to find a "Bush" carcass and make a corresponding tally in his book. But south of the Cunel-Romagne Road the battlefield had shown a heart-breaking preponderance of American dead to German. Attacking in greater numbers, resisted chiefly by machine guns and artillery, and never surrendering, the Americans left battle-fields in whose color scheme olive drab predominated. But here was one changed in complexion for the better, and the bottle green of the Boche dead showed three times for the American once. Well-massed artillery and lavish and effective prodigality in the expenditure of high explosive shells cannot but have economized lives this day. American blood and treasures were poured out without stint, but American treasure was now saving American blood.

Coming back, the reconnaissance party was forced off the Andevanne-Bantheville road by heavy shelling and passed within a few hundred meters of the spot where, unknown to them, Captain Anderson was lying dead and Captain Gilliam unconscious. Crossing the Rémonville road west of Bourrut, they

spotted possible positions and then took the main road back through Romagne to the batteries, arriving shortly after the barrage was finished.

Tired out, and knowing the work that their men had gone through, they hoped for a good meal and at least a few hours' rest. They found instead orders to move immediately. Battery B had already struck its camouflage nets, got its guns out of position and been put on the road.

"Move? Where?"

"Up front somewhere."

So off went the battery through Romagne, through Bantheville and to the left through Bourrut, in the broad daylight, with wide intervals between the carriages, hoping that the shelling of the roads had stopped.

It hadn't.

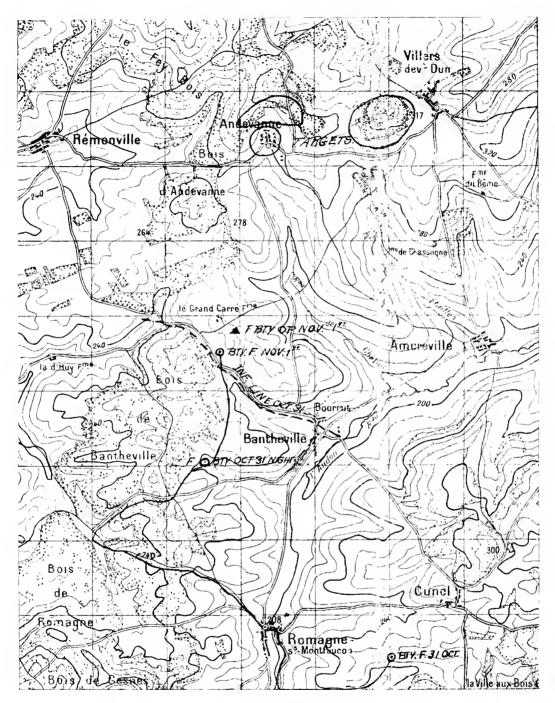
The Bantheville-Rémonville road, where positions had been tentatively picked out, was raked mercilessly with 150's. A company of engineers had just been shelled off with many casualties, and farther progress was impossible. The carriages were brought up one at a time, the horses unhitched and sent rapidly to the rear, the pieces placed on the side of the road and digging in commenced, as proper in the event that no better position be found. While two of the battery officers were gazing at a very likely position a little beyond, it was peppered with 150's, and their disappointed eyes easily visualized the effect on the pieces that, in their imagination, they had already installed.

Meantime, work on the position in the road had continued in spite of the vigorous protest of an engineer who claimed that we would obstruct traffic. Shelling diminished in intensity, and it looked as though a dash down the Rémonville road would succeed. A and C batteries came up and passed through. So the pieces were got out, as many men put on them as could secure a hold, and they were trundled laboriously, painfully, with heart-breaking slowness up the road and into position just north of it. A big Boche shell hit squarely in the road in front of one of the carriages, but by a miracle only one casualty occurred. Nothing could have been more vulnerable than an artillery carriage on the road, hand drawn, men swarming around for all the world like ants moving a fruit seed. And these men had been in the drive for thirty-five days, and had fired the battery all the night before and all day long.

But the pieces had to be got into position to snarl and snap at the Boche heels and keep him marching in the right direction. Aiming stakes had to be placed, ammunition carried, trails dug in, camouflage nets erected, the guns laid, communication established, and holes dug for the men. The rest of the great American advance was coming up and positions were going to be at a premium. One battery went in where the chemical warfare section had planted a long, dangerous row of gas projectors, squat, silent, ominous, but too short in reach to deliver their blow before the Boche had faded out of range. Their wiring was cut and enough of them were removed to make room for the pieces, while all prayed, soldier fashion, that a shell wouldn't land on the damn things and send the gas oozing.



CAPT. WALTER E. GARD AT THE 1ST BATTALION P. C. CUNEL-ROMAGNE ROAD



BATTERY F, NOVEMBER 1ST

CHAPTER X.

Grande Carrée Farm

OR five weeks the American Army had been steadily forcing the Hunback to the Meuse and learning on the field of experience, until, on the first day of November, 1918, it realized its traditions and drove the foe far from his soft billets, pianos and electric lights, back to the bleak hills overlooking the rich valley which for four years he had called his own.

Just as the doughboy had become skilled in flanking a machine gun nest, so the artilleryman had adapted himself to the new warfare which was neither trench nor open but a combination of the two. He had learned that after all every one didn't drown to death from gas and that tracks leading to a gun position did not spell certain destruction in the morning even if Fritz from his plane threw monkey-wrenches at the gun squad. He had learned the methods of the Boche and how, if two GI Cans came tumbling over at 2 A. M. one night, they would tumble over at the same hour for many other nights. He knew the scream of the minenwerfer, the whistle of a seventy-seven, the bark of a whizz-bang and the drone of a rolling kitchen. He could tell which were going over, which would fall short, when it was wise to run for a fox-hole and when to don a gas mask. He had watched the French and learned to burrow like a rabbit, to salvage elephant iron, boards, blankets, a stove and dig a home. He could tie his team to a tree, put his harness on a limb, and yet, in the middle of the night, harness and hitch in five minutes, hunt an unknown cross-roads in the dark and rain and fill his caisson with Martha, Utah or Mary. He could splice in the dark and take sundodge by the flash of the guns. Or he could fire the first shot of an SOS barrage before the rocket had died. In short, fighting had become an every day job and he a finished fighter.

So it was that the artillery hit its stride in the last big drive and to the 313th was given the post of honor, the toughest job on the line, the job of helping to break the hinge so that the whole long line from the sea to the Meuse would roll back like a great door and let the Allies into Hunland. And 313 went to it,



BOCHE MACHINE GUN NEST NEAR GRANDE CARRÉE FARM



Bois de Bantheville, Looking Southwest from Concrete Pill Box at Grande Carrée Farm

knowing that it supported a division equalled only by its own, for the 90th also moved forward only.

Hallowe'en Night—and there never was such a Hallowe'en!—found the 2d Battalion moving out of the Bois de Cunel, past shell-ridden Romagne, past the G. P. F.'s and the heavies, past the lights, up through the Bois de Bantheville, almost to the front line. Batteries D and E stopped in the woods while F went on forward and into position ready to fire on Grande Carrée Farm should any German machine gunner survive the barrage and hold up the advance at that point.

The 2d Battalion was assigned to the support of the 360th Infantry and Battery F was to accompany the 3d Battalion when it went over the top the next morning. The line followed the Bantheville-Rémonville Road past the Bois de Bantheville and Grande Carrée Farm. From the latter it was possible to see the hills and country over which the attack was to advance, past Andevanne and the woods on the heights beyond. H hour was 5.30, and thereafter the attack was to progress by bounds with intervals in which to re-organize and allow the units on the left to eateh up.

Fritz was nervous that night—he sensed trouble. Five runners went forward to the front line to join the infantry Major; one stumbled over a mass of cut telephone wires and Fritz searched the area with HE, gas and incendiary. An engineer sergeant, reconnoitering a route through the woods for the guns, hit some brush and the woods were filled with mustard.

At one o'clock the hour for slightly gassing the German positions arrived. East and west, as far as one could see, the night suddenly lit with the flashes of a thousand guns, and the barks of hundreds of 75's were drowned in the roar of the heavies. The secret was out; Fritz knew that another D day had arrived; that his aeroplane-spread invitations to come over and go home with him had been declined and he must fight for his beer garden and linden tree.

His artillery knew the game and art of hitting a road in the middle of the night. His guns raked the area for two thousand and more meters behind the lines while horses quivered and men hugged fox and shell-holes. Toward morning the shelling increased. Privates Boyer and Berkowitz were struck by splinters and sent to the dressing station. The line connecting the guns and the infantry major was cut repeatedly and as often repaired

At 5.30 a thousand and odd more American guns joined in the deluge, a hundred machine guns from the near-by woods swept the front with the hail of thousands of bullets. The cannoneers went to their pieces, the drivers to their teams and the 360th went over the top.

Privates Addis and Sefrick were wounded. The second wave dug in above the guns. The Boche fire increased. Corporal Luther Green and five of his horses were killed by one shell; Cook Howes and Private Calascione mortally wounded by another. And still no word to fire.

At 6.30 E passed unseeing, bent only on getting forward. Fifteen minutes more and the word came back that Grande Carrée Farm was passed and the attack was resting at the Grande Fontaine.

The interval had come in which the guns were to be moved forward. Forward they went, in the same tracks that a German battery had made ten days before. A dense smoke hid the movement from Fritz. Across the Remonville Road where the line had been a short hour before, in a ravine and into position. The limbers whirled around and took cover under a bank by the road while shells ricocheted and burst, short, over and beyond, but did no harm. And still no word to fire; still no targets to be seen because of the battle pall of smoke. More time passed uncounted. A hurried conference between two Majors and a battery commander in a nitch in a hill. From Andevanne machine gun fire was coming; from the woods and heights beyond more machine gun fire and artillery. The decision, a passage of lines, Andevanne flanked on either side while artillery searched the town, more artillery on the woods above through which the barrage had passed.

The smoke lifted.

"Lay on me, Plateau 14, Drum 100. Open 20, Site O, Shell, Normal Charge, Long Fuse, Battery Right, 3000. Short, short, short. 3200. Over, over, over. Open 10, five rounds sweeping by three turns, 3100."

Again and again these five rounds swept through the town until a runner came.

"The town is flanked, cease firing."

Then came the command to shift to the woods beyond and to Hill 243, while the infantry followed closely, leaving a platoon to mop up Andevanne.

About noon Fritz had ceased his searching fire of the battery position to concentrate on reserves that were moving forward. When fire was opened on 243, he returned, first searching the OP and seriously wounding Corporal Craig. Then he turned his attention to the guns, but without harm save to one piece which afterwards were a wound stripe.

Suddenly his fire ceased and word came that the objectives had been taken. A fog replaced the morning's smoke; then darkness covered the battle-field while Fritz hastened for the Meuse, hard pressed by patrols.

The hinge was broken.

For the German, Grande Carrée Farm is a bitter recollection. For the 2d Battalion it is a rich memory. Among the West Virginia Hills, among Pennsylvania's cities, coal fields and rich farms, stories of that Hallowe'en, ever growing in imagination, will thrill the hearts of a new generation. Often will come the query, "Papa, was there anybody else in the war besides 313?"

Three days later the guns were laid on Stenay. Another week and the Hun had made his last fight, destroyed his last home, fired his last shot.

Peace had dawned.

CHAPTER XI.

E Battery on November First

RDERS were received on October 30, 1918, that Battery E should operate as an infantry battery, co-operating with the 360th Infantry, 90th Division, in an attack which was scheduled for some date within the next few days.

The front line, in the sector assigned, at this time ran through the Bois de Bantheville just south of the Bantheville-Rémonville road and south along the eastern edge of the Bois de Bantheville bending in an easterly direction just north of the town of Bantheville which was in our hands.

The Battery was ordered to follow the infantry as closely as possible and to take up a position on Grande Carrée Ferme as soon as the infantry had taken it.

Reconnaissances were made on October 30 and on October 31, and it was decided, upon approval of the battalion commander, to establish an ammunition dump in the Bois de Bantheville on the night of October 30, and to move the Battery up to the same position the following night. These two moves were made in spite of the heavy shelling of the area of approach to the front lines and the small number of serviceable horses still remaining in the Battery.

The following account of events, taken only from memory, will always remain fresh in the minds of the officers and men who were present with the Battery during this strenuous period, and the comrades who gave up their lives in this mission still live in the remembrance of all of us who were with them when they made the supreme sacrifice for their country on the field of battle while performing their duties with the true spirit of the American soldier.

At about 19.30 hrs. October 31, the Battery moved out of position near the northern edge of the Bois de Cunel (x 309053 y 284260) and proceeded west over a trail to the Romagne-Cierges road, thence through Romagne taking the northwest fork at the church, past an old cemetery, to trail fork F5849, thence northwest to road fork 5062, through the Bois de Bantheville to 5966 where the Battery was parked for the night. The earriages were parked on the side of the

road and the horses and men were scattered around in the woods on both sides of the road.

During the night the area was gassed and shelled with GI cans but there were no casualties among either horses or men.

At 3.30 hrs. on November 1, the barrage, which is said to be the heaviest in history, opened, and at 5.30 the horses were hitched and everything put in readiness to move when ordered. At 6.15 the following order was received from the battalion commander.

6.10 a. m., 1st Nov., '18.

To Gilliam; E

Move out at once and take up position on Grande Carrée Ferme. Keep in touch with me by runner.

Nash.

The Battery moved out at exactly 6.15 and proceeded around the edge of the Bois de Bantheville over Hill 255 to a position just south of the Bantheville-Rémonville road (x306840 y288060). During this movement the carriages maintained distances of twenty-five meters and passed through a heavy offensive counter-preparation fire which extended from Grande Carrée Ferme to the Fond de Vère. This fire was particularly heavy on the top and forward slope of Hill 255 and was composed mostly of high explosive and gas of 150 calibre. The torn condition of the ground and the poor condition of the horses made the progress very slow for the greater part of the way, but the intensity of the enemy fire from the top of Hill 255 on was such that the carriages were brought down the hill at a gallop and placed into position with all possible dispatch.

During this march Private Elmer L. Wiley of Hunter's Run, West Virginia, was killed; Chief Mechanic Roy S. Shanholtzer of Levels, West Virginia, was mortally wounded; Private John C. Morphet of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, seriously wounded; Corporal Lemuel A. See of Bass, West Virginia, Privates Harley J. Combs of Kirby, West Virginia, Charlie A. Bussey of Sutton, West Virginia, Lawrence J. Miller of Boswell, Pennsylvania, Ira L. Dawson of Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, Howard B. Strickland of McIntyre, Pennsylvania, John Conley of Orlando, West Virginia, Edward Ellard of Minooka, Pennsylvania, and Fridolin J. Staud of Elkins, West Virginia (Medical Corps attached to the Battery) were all slightly wounded.

After the Battery was put into position a reconnaissance was made and an observation post established on the forward slope of Hill 271. This OP command-

ed an excellent view of Andevanne and the line of hills to the north and northeast. Telephonic communication was established with the Battery and was attempted with the battalion post of command, but on account of the heavy shelling this line to the battalion was never open for communication and all communication with battalion was by runner.

Information was received from the battalion commander that heavy machine gun fire from Hill 243 was giving our infantry considerable trouble, and we were called upon for support. Fire was opened immediately, and while conducting this fire a direct hit was received in the OP and Captain George Wayne Anderson, Jr., Adjutant 2d Battalion, of Richmond, Virginia, was killed; Captain Theodorick A. W. Gilliam, commanding Battery E of Norfolk, Virginia, Sergeant Harry A. Dailey of Martinsburg, West Virginia and Corporal Gilbert H. Whitford of Great Cacapon, West Virginia, were slightly wounded.



VILLERS

CHAPTER XII.

From Grande Carrée Ferme to Blanc Fontaine The Second Battalion at the Finish

Ferme. After the excitement of the 1st we could hardly realize that in our sector the battle was over, and we went to bed or rather lay down to sleep, fully expecting a night of strafing, but, instead, with darkness came the rumble of traffic along the road beside our battery positions and we awoke in the morning to find that we were in the SOS. The change was a pleasant surprise but there was little comfort in it. We know too well what it meant to move. By noon the day following, November 3, our orders came, and Major Nash with the battery commanders went forward to select new position north of Villers. Before dark the Battalion was on the road, F Battery leading with D and E following in order. Lieutenants Muzzy and Reynolds with the Battalion wagon and the ill-fated medical cart were somewhere ahead.

The first hour of march was fine and ended with the head of the Battalion turned north through Aincreville. Here we halted with a line of trucks ahead. Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, says that there was a gun stalled in the road. There was no stalled gun, but a whole regiment of motorized but not motor-drawn G. P. F.'s. Major Cooper of the 315th Engineers did heroic work that night, but the blockade did not finally break until long after midnight, the jam in the mean time extending from Villers through Aincreville to Bantheville and Romagne. The rain fell steadily and at times heavily, but there was one consolation, the enemy guns were silent. Word came that we had lost contact with the Boche and for the first time since our arrival at the front we saw automobiles carrying lights. The SOS was crowding us out.

By four o'clock in the morning the head of the battalion cleared Villers and after an hour's delay, caused by a gun of B Battery, 314th Field Artillery, stalling in a shell hole, it proceeded to position in the Ravin du Fond de Theisse.

After passing Villers we came again into the zone of shell fire. Light shells were falling intermittently along the road ahead and on our right the Boche was

shelling heavily the crossings of the Meuse. Just as we were turning off the road to our positions on the left, a direct hit on an E Battery caisson limber exploded a box of long fuses. The effect was spectacular but the damage remarkably light. A column of flames shot upward illuminating the whole valley and revealing the terrified cannoneers who had been marching alongside. It appeared as though a whole section must have been blown to pieces, but as a matter of fact only two men were wounded, one horse injured and the caisson limber itself destroyed.

Our stay in the new position was brief, but the most comfortable that we had enjoyed since the drive began. Our echelons, sheltered in a deep ravine, were practically safe from shell fire, wood and good water were abundant, and all about we found quantities of German material with which to make ourselves comfortable. The battalion and battery PC's were in comfortable frame shelters that the enemy artillery had occupied only two days before. Of course our quarters were not safe, but they were too tempting to be passed by. Our own idea was to "hole up" here for the winter but the army had other plans.

During the first morning we delivered some fire but the enemy was retreating so rapidly that we soon had orders to cease firing. At the time part of the guns were firing west of north and others south of east, directly over the battalion PC. To an outsider it might have seemed as though we were surrounded but as a matter of fact we were merely striking out with both hands at once. With our right we were supporting a crossing of the Meuse at Dun, while with our left we were breaking up enemy strongholds on the west bank. The general situation was not new, for throughout the drive we had had the Boche constantly on our right flank although we seldom returned his fire. On the night of the 5th we received orders to move.

Bois Boulain is memorable in the annals of the 2d Battalion because it was there that we saw the end of the war. From the day we detrained at Souilly and "took to the woods" (Bois de Châtel) in the wet of a gray dawn until after the armistice, our advance had been a series of jumps from bois to bois. Some, like Bois Bourrus, where the combat train took shelter the night of September 25, were mere patches of brush and blasted snags of trees; others like Bois de Septsarges, still contained patches of standing timber, but all afforded us the necessary cover for horses and material. As we advanced the amount of standing timber increased, but it was not until the day that we arrived at Bois Boulain that we found whole tracts of uncut forest.



BATTERY E'S LIMBER NEAR VILLERS



Positions of the 2d Battalion near Villers-Devant-Dun



D and F Battery Positions, Bois Boulain



BATTERY E's Position NEAR BOIS BOULAIN

We reached Bois Boulain on the evening of November 6, after a daylight march from the vicinity of Villers, the first daylight march that we had taken since Hill 281. Major Nash and his staff with the battery commanders and battery commanders' details on foot, had arrived at noon. Battery F, by doubling its teams on the shell-torn dirt road north of Andevanne and taking a short cut through Tailly, arrived by mid-afternoon, while Batteries D and E and the Medical Detachment, following the metal road through Rémonville, came in an hour before dark.

For once we had an opportunity to break and make camp by daylight. The batteries took up positions at once, but as we had no call for fire we spent a quiet night disturbed only by the enemy's intermittent shelling of the Beauclair-Stenay Road, a kilometer to our left.

During our six days' stay at Boulain we delivered no fire of importance, but on two occasions the Boche made things lively for us. The first was shortly after noon on the 7th when Captain Barton innocently adjusted on a patch of woods that later investigation showed concealed not only a kitchen in full equipment but also two batteries of artillery. Fritz resented this and immediately swept with zone fire the whole of Bois Boulain, from our forward OP to the road.

Luckily we escaped any serious damage this time, but on the afternoon of the 8th we were less fortunate. In this shelling by 77's Privates John I. Bell and Jesse W. Kester of D Battery were killed and Privates Clifton Edwards of D Battery and Howard Bennett of F Battery were wounded. There were some casualties also among our horses, and but for the fact that E Battery had moved its echelon a few hours earlier they would have been heavy. The old echelon was raked with fire.

As usual Barton PC was sure that Hind PC was blown to pieces and Hind was equally confident that Barton PC was in fragments. Both, however, escaped damage except that a direct hit put an end to Dr. Reynolds' medical cart. C. C. Pills, iodine and bandages flew in all directions and a fragment of shell, piercing the Doctor's bedding roll, left a mark on his Sam Browne belt that may lead him into story telling. We, of course, know where the belt was when it was hit, but the girls at home—well it will make a good story anyhow and we won't tell unless he repeats it so often that he begins to believe it himself.

For days rumors of peace had been flying across the front. Ever since the attack on November the first we had realized that the German had lost his hold and that our lines were advancing rapidly and that the end, though far away,

was definitely in sight. Nevertheless, we were hardly prepared for the announcement that the armistice had actually been signed. During the night before the guns had kept up a desultory firing on the roads leading out of Stenay and at daylight were just completing the firing when an excited courier from battalion headquarters rushed in to tell us the good news.

"Cease firing! The armistice is signed!"

A hush settled over Bois Boulain. Far to the east, across the Meuse, we could hear the roar of a battle that continued until after ten o'clock but for us the war was finished. It may be that we did some cheering but we were too deeply happy (and tired) to make any noise.

We did build fires. After fifty days of concealed fires and no fires at all, we were free to build all the fires we wanted. Fuel was abundant and bonfires blazed on every side. That night for once we wanted up. Wherever one looked he could see the blaze of camp fires. It was then that we realized how war had changed since the days of our forebears, changed because of the long range gun and aerial observation. To them such fires were an ordinary part of camp life; to us they were a luxury.

Our few days of comparative quiet gave us an opportunity to observe more of our surroundings than had previously been possible. It also enabled the Battery to bring up from previous positions all their men and equipment. The daylight march from Villers had revealed glimpses of beautiful land rolling along the Meuse, forest covered hills rieh in autumn colors, and rich fields that for three years had been cultivated by the Boche. We were now so far back of the old organized battle line that we found on every side evidence of recent civilian occupation, and in Tailly we saw baby carriages that had been left beside the road by their owners in their haste to escape the shifting line of battle. We saw much, too, of the havoc wrought by our own artillery From our positions in Bois Boulain we were able to make interesting trips forward to the edge of the woods from which we could see Stenay and the east bank of the Meuse. The Germans had already evacuated the valley immediately in front of us but they knew that we occupied the counter slopes and while we were there they were dropping shells along the water front in Stenay. The woods themselves were full of German plunder hastily abandoned, and during our stay the battalion commander detail was busy sorting out salvage signal equipment, telephones, buzzers, hand reels, etc. The mess sergeants, too, were busy, and added Boche potatoes, beets and cabbage. Our days of dried vegetables were at an end.



Bois Boulain, Looking North from Halles





BATTERY F PASSING THROUGH TAILLY, NOVEMBER 6TH

It was on the 11th that we paid our first visit to Ferme Boulaine. Some one had discovered there a barn full of hay, and as our horses were short of forage we began to earry it over, but presently an infantry officer who had two horses stabled there placed a guard over it and refused to let us have it. We never found out exactly what his reason was, for surely there was hay enough for all of us, but when E Battery encountered the difficulty Lieutenant Fullerton solved it for the time being by arranging with the infantry officer to let each of his drivers earry over an arm load of hay. The infantry officer thoughtlessly forgot to ascertain how many drivers E Battery had or how they might be identified and as a result we drew all the hay we needed.

During the forenoon of the 11th, we received word from Regimental Head-quarters to make ourselves as comfortable as possible for an indefinite stay. Major Nash and several of the battery officers investigated Boulain Farm and decided that it would be best for the whole battalion to move into the old *château* and its many outbuildings. That night most of the battalion officers moved in, and, for the first time in several weeks, slept in beds. Fortunately the clean-up preparatory to moving in was postponed till the next day. "Fortunately," because during the night orders came for us to move, and at ten o'clock the next morning the battalion was on the road to Blanc Fontaine.

For the first time since we left training camp we were on the road as a battalion. And such a battalion we were! Not an individually mounted man in the column! Major Nash and Captain Barton in the lead were on foot, with a miscelleneous following of battalion and battery detail men; then came the guns and caissons with four horses each, followed by kitchens and water carts. It was a battalion of artillery such as never was on paper, but for all that we were that day at the height of our efficiency, and, had the necessity arisen, could have gone into immediate action without flurry or confusion.

The day was mild and clear and in spite of our long march we arrived in the barracks at Blanc Fontaine before dark. Our way had taken us back over part of our old trail, and then east across the Meuse at Sassey, back down the east bank of the canal, pass Regimental Headquarters at Mouzay, where, for the first time since we detrained, we saw civilians, and on to the Blanc Fontaine barracks where a new chapter begins.

CHAPTER XIII.

Bantheville to Mouzay

HE reconnaissance and occupation of the 1st Battalion position along the Bantheville-Rémonville road in broad daylight was a new method of warfare that 313 tried on the Boche It worked admirably and the night of November 1 found the battalion comfortably situated along the road and all the "GI cans" going "over" and hitting on the ridge that paralleled the road. Due to the diminishing number of horses it was necessary to haul ammunition all night with the same horses that had moved the guns and a small supply of ammunition forward during the day.

From this position a barrage was fired through the village of Villers, and fire was subsequently delivered on strong points in that vicinity. The battalion commander, who was with Colonel Sterling of the 360th Infantry, conducted some of the firing. The close co-operation that existed between the battalions of the 313th and the infantry at that time prompted the following letter.

180th INFANTRY BRIGADE American Expeditionary Forces.

8 November, 1918.

From: C. O. 180th Infantry Brigade.

To: C. O. 313th F. A.

Subject: Operations of Nov. 1st and 2d.

- 1. I desire to thank you most heartily for the very excellent support rendered by your regiment to this Brigade during the successful operations of Nov. 1st and 2d.
- 2. As far as I could see the liaison between the Infantry and Artillery was as nearly perfect as it could be made. Co-operation was at all times freely offered and easily secured. Response to calls for artillery fire was prompt and effective. I feel that to a very great extent the success obtained by the Brigade was due to the efficient support rendered by your Regiment.
- 3. In the name of the officers and enlisted men of the 180th Infantry Brigade, I thank you.

U. G. ALEXANDER, Brigadier General, U. S. A. The night of November 2, a rainy cold night like most of them, found the gun crews tired out by two days and a night of almost continuous firing, and the horses exhausted in the echelons near Madeleine Ferme, five kilometers in the rear. Jerry was quiet and everyone was looking forward to a good night's rest.

By this time, however, we had learned that there was no rest in "this man's army," and we felt that something was sure to happen. It did. At 9.30 that night the 179th Infantry Brigade was given the mission of following up the brilliant successes obtained by the 180th by passing through their lines and attacking to capture all the densely wooded high ground extending along the west bank of the river from Halles to the south. By 11 P. M. the plan of attack was formulated and orders given for the 1st Battalion, 313th F. A., to go into position near Chassogne Farm, and fire a rolling barrage through the Bois de Mont beginning at 8 A. M.

It looked like a hopeless proposition, for the roads to the echelons were almost impassable due to the mud and the congestion of ambulances, supply and ammunition trucks. The battery commanders went forward in the pitch darkness and rain to look for battery positions, and messengers on foot and mounted were sent to the echelons. The battalion broke camp and by 5.30 the horses and limbers arrived. The column moved out in the darkness to Bantheville and thence to Aincreville, over the shell-torn road that had not been used since the attack of November 1. Here it was met by the battery commanders and the batteries were directed into the selected positions, just west of the Aincreville-Villers road, about 500 meters north of Aincreville.

At 7.58 the data was given to the guns, and at 8 A. M., H hour, the entire battalion simultaneously started the barrage. What we thought impossible had been accomplished, and the infantry moved into the Bois de Mont under our protecting fire. By 1 P. M. they were nearing Montigny and at 3.45 P. M. had advanced to the highground between Mont-devant-Sassey and Sassey-sur-Meuse.

The developments of November 3 were the most astonishing that we had witnessed. At 6.30 that morning, while the battery commanders were making their reconnaissances, Aincreville was vigorously bombarded and the positions selected were in "No Man's Land." At 4 P. M. the road through Aincreville and by our positions was a solid mass of traffic moving forward, including the big 155 G.P.F.'s and observation balloons propelled by trucks. In less than twelve hours we were in the SOS.

For the first time we realized that the enemy before us was routed and not yielding ground merely for tactical reasons in order to take up strong positions east of the Meuse. From the amount of work that had been done on new gun positions and dugouts it was evident that he had calculated on holding this high ground during the winter. The attacks of the last three days had completely baffled him and his forces had broken. The continuous lines that held for four years were no more and it was with difficulty that our patrols kept contact with their rear guards until the river was reached.

Enemy airplanes continued their activity practically unhampered over the positions and along the Aincreville-Villers Road. Four bombs struck on the ridge in rear of the positions, causing casualties. Very few shells fell near the batteries during the day, and that night the men slept on top of the ground for the first time since September 24.

On the 4th the battalion remained in position with the guns laid on Dun-sur-Meuse. The echelons were established along the Ravin de l'Étaillon in rear of the positions. Clean underwear and socks and some new clothing were brought up in the afternoon, and the men had an excellent opportunity for a bath in the brook. An observation post was organized in the Bois de Babiemont.

The 90th Division was ordered to prepare to press the pursuit across the Meuse in the general direction of Stenay and Brouennes. In compliance with these orders Colonel Brunzell pushed forward and on November 5 established a regimental observation post on the heights in rear of Halles, about nine kilometers north of the battery positions. From this place an excellent view of the east bank of the Meuse could be obtained. The enemy could be seen withdrawing from the Stenay-Mouzay line towards Baalon, but machine gunners had been left in these towns and along the canal between these places. The guns swept the broad valley with their fire and made a crossing of the river difficult if not impossible. The artillery fire from the enemy batteries situated on the east bank was intense and the Villers-Montigny-Halles road was under constant bombardment. It was on this road, a short distance south of Montigny, that Colonel Robert S. Welsh, commanding the 155th Field Artillery Brigade, was instantly killed by shell fire on the morning of November 5.

In accordance with the plan to pursue the enemy on the east side of the river and seize the bridgeheads at Stenay and Sassey, the 1st Battalion was ordered, at 2 A.M. on November 6 to move out at daybreak and go into position in the vicinity of Halles. The battalion and battery commanders went forward mounted



AINCREVILLE



1st Battalion Positions near Aincreville, Chassogne Farm in the Distance



for the reconnaissance of the position. Due to the heavy shelling of the Villers-Montigny-Halles road it was closed to traffic, and the route followed, while much longer, was perfectly defiladed from enemy territory and balloons. The battalion proceeded from Aincreville by Chassogne Farm to Villers, to Andevanne, to Tailly by Les Tuileries and thence to Beauclair where the column was met by the battery commanders and halted until darkness should allow the selected positions to be occupied.

The morale of the troops was never better than on the morning of that march, for then we saw the indisputable evidence of the effect of the artillery work of November 1. Gruesome though they were, the Boche bodies that filled the shell holes, and, mangled by shell fragments, lay strewn along the Villers-Andevanne road, gave silent testimony to the success of our barrage on the morning of the great attack. Some of the shell holes had been organized as machine gun nests, and the German gun crews, instantly killed by the exploding shells, sat dead by their guns. In the woods north of Andevanne a number of German batteries, ranging in size from the 77's to 210 howitzers, were in position. The thorough gassing of these woods, prior to the barrage of November 1, had made it impossible to put the guns into action or to bring up the horses to get them out. Along the road through the woods was a 210 howitzer with 14 dead horses hitched to it. A German wagon, full of stores and drawn by four horses had been hit by a shell and upset, the horses killed. Countless dead horses, covered with mud from the passing traffic, lay where they had fallen. A battery of 155 Longs was still in position at Les Tuileries with the guns laid and the shells on the trail, fused and ready to be fired.

The road itself was almost impassable due to the shell holes. The exhausted condition and small number of our horses made progress difficult until the Bois de Barricourt was passed. At times it was necessary to put the caisson teams on the guns to get them through the mud. Major General Allen, commanding the 90th Division, commended the regiment on the manner in which the march was made under difficult circumstances.

From the Bois de Barricourt through Tailly to Beauclair the country was beautiful and had not suffered serious damage during the war. The "No Man's Land" of four years had been crossed and one could see that the Hun had occupied France's most fertile soil.

The battery positions selected at Halles were occupied after dark, A and C Batteries in the southern edge of the town, B Battery in an orchard that had been

a German ammunition dump, 300 meters north of the town. The command post of the Regiment and the 1st Battalion were established in Halles and the observation post, previously situated on the heights in rear, was connected by telephone with all the batteries.

That night the 357th Infantry succeeded in getting a patrol across the river at Wieseppe and fastened a cable on the east bank of the Meuse. This cable later became the support for a pontoon bridge, over which many of the troops crossed. During the night the ammunition dump in rear of B Battery was hit by a shell and set on fire. Sergeant Manford, asleep behind a pile of powder cases, was severely burned and sent to the hospital. The blaze evidently attracted the enemy artillery on the east bank of the river as the B Battery position was heavily shelled during the remainder of the night.

On the night of November 7 the Battalion fired at targets designated by the infantry, including a working party along the river bank and an enemy battery in action near Stenay. During the night of November 8 intermittent fire was delivered on prominent cross-roads on the east bank of the river in order to interfere with the enemy's plan of retreat.

In Halles was a large church with an immense Red Cross painted on its roof—it had been used as a hospital. Near the church was a cemetery with rows of fresh graves, many of them of men wounded in action in the fighting of October 1 to 15, who had died in the hospital. Several of the fresh graves had no mark at all and two were only partially filled before the hasty retreat. Immediately after withdrawing from the town the Germans had shelled it. Several of the shells fell in the cemetery and one crashed through the roof of the church.

On November 9 the corps gave warning that the enemy was likely to withdraw from the river and all preparations should be made for a crossing. The work of getting the artillery across was difficult. We were nearly opposite Stenay, but the bridge there had been blown up in eight different places and the valley flooded. The foot bridge at Wieseppe could not be used for artillery. The only available crossing was at Sassey where only one section had been blown out of the bridge and could be quickly repaired. This was eight kilometers south of us and it necessitated using the Montigny road that was still being shelled. At 1 A. M. the 1st Battalion was designated as the unit to make the crossing and was ordered to report to General Alexander at the Sassey bridge at 7 A. M. The batteries took the road at 4 A. M. and proceeded by way of Montigny, and Montdevant-Sassey to Sassey, arriving at the appointed hour. The infantry that was



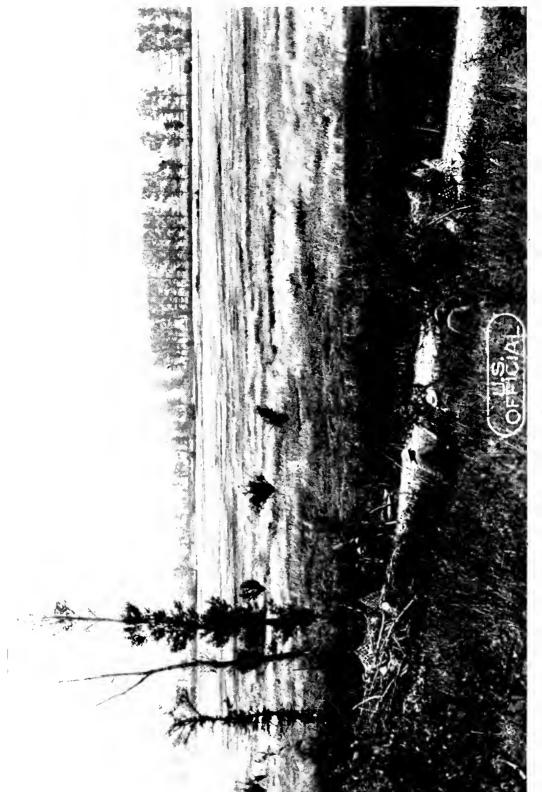
CAPTAIN ROBERT W. PERKINS, BATTERY B, AT THE FRONT



In Position North of Mouzay



LOOKING IT OVER ON PAPER



VALLEY OF THE MEUSE NEAR STENAY

to precede us had not arrived but the General ordered the battalion to go forward under cover of a dense fog that enveloped all movements, and to take up a position in the vicinity of Mouzay. So at 7 o'clock on the morning of November 10 we crossed the Meuse, that formidable barrier that was the enemy's last natural line of defense in France, without which he could not maintain the lines of communication which supported the greater part of his army along the Western Front.

The road along the river to Mouzay was reported as unsafe, due to mines, so it was necessary to follow the route south along the river to Milly and thence to Mouzay by way of Lion-devant-Dun and Charmois. Due to heavy shelling in the town of Mouzay the Battalion was halted for about an hour just outside the town while positions were selected. We took advantage of the halt to consume quantities of sugar beets and rawcabbages from the fields—herewas a food supply that submarines were unable to attack—and though uncooked they tasted delicious after the 22 kilometer hike with only "corn willie" as a foundation.

At eleven o'clock the battalion was in positions just east of the cemetery in Mouzay and reported ready to fire.

In Mouzay we saw for the first time civilians that had been under German domination for four years. About five hundred residents of the town had remained during the time the town was held by the Germans. We saw only a few as we entered the town, but learned from them that the remainder were down in deep caves and cellars with a supply of food to last until the Germans had been driven out of range.

We learned also that the previous night, notwithstanding the fact that the population had no gas masks, the Germans had gassed Mouzay, causing casualties among the inhabitants. These civilians, after the long period of oppression by military authorities, were amazed when they saw the Americans and the bigness of heart that characterizes the American soldier in dividing his mess with a hungry French "garçon."

Orders were received to be prepared for an attack at 5.30 the next morning, and the barrage tables were compiled during the night. The orders were subsequently changed and at 9 A. M. orders were issued to cease firing and that hostilities would end at 11 A. M. Shortly after this order came down Mouzay was lightly shelled and preparations were made to retaliate by firing on cross-roads east of Baalon. The data was prepared but the guns were not fired due to a cancellation of orders. Then, at eleven o'clock of the eleventh day of the

eleventh month, came that delightful silence that told us the Boche had realized his defeat and the day of reckoning was approaching.

The armistice found the 1st Battalion across the river, thirty kilometers beyond the point where we had gone "over the top" on September 26, at the beginning of the greatest battle of the war.

Immediately after the armistice the time was spent in cleaning equipment and getting suitable billets for the men and horses. Reveille, retreat, inspections and "Squads right" began once more, and the first rumors as to when we were going home were discussed. Five months we have followed the same program.

As for the rumors about going home—well, we still discuss them.

During forty-seven days of continuous fighting the 313th won the distinction of serving throughout the Meuse-Argonne offensive without a day's relief. During this offensive one officer and fifteen men were killed in action and seventeen men died of wounds; nine officers and 121 men were wounded. We delivered fire to help support the infantry of the following divisions: 3d, 4th, 5th, 33d, 80th and 90th. The following letter from the Commanding General, 90th Division, which we helped to support from October 21 until the armistice, to the Commanding General of the 155th Field Artillery Brigade, shows the character of the support rendered.

HEADQUARTERS 155TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE American Expeditionary Forces. France.

General Orders No. 19.

15 November, 1918.

It is with much pleasure that the following letter is published for the information of this command.

HEADQUARTERS NINETIETH DIVISION

American Expeditionary Forces 14 November, 1918.

From: Commanding General.

To: Commanding General 155th Field Artillery Brigade.

Subject: Services with 90th Division.

1. I desire to make of permanent record the exceptionally valuable services of your brigade in the carrying of the Freya Stellung from Andevanne through Villers-devant-Dun to the Meuse River, and subsequently

in the crossing of the river and taking of the Stenay-Baalon line including both towns.

- 2. The bold, aggressive, and effective work of the 155th Brigade throughout this period and its deep barrage of November 1, made the infantry work against two enemy shock Divisions, 28th and 27th, especially detailed to hold that position, possible with a minimum of losses.
- 3. It gives me very great pleasure to express the sincerest thanks of the 90th Division for the essential support rendered it by the 155th Brigade. Much of this work was due to the late Colonel Robert S. Welsh, who commanded during the earlier days of this period.

Henry T. Allen, Major General.

By Command of Brigadier General Bryson.

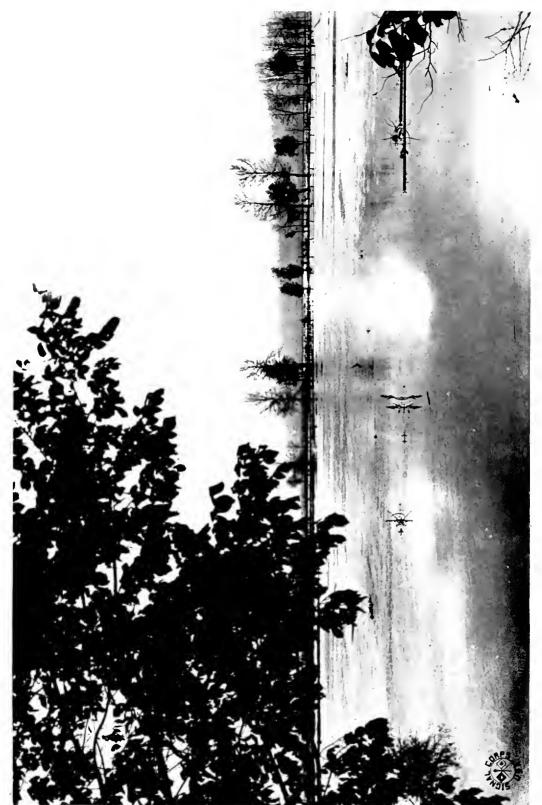
George P. Hawes, Jr. Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant.



Positions of Batteries A and C at Halles

LOOKING TOWARDS CUISY

PART THREE



FLOODED LAND BETWEEN LANEUVILLE AND STENAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918. THIS WAS JUST OVER THE COVERING CREST OF THE 2D BATTALION

CHAPTER I.

Après la Guerre

HILE the drivers were bringing the wheeled matériel of the 2d Battalion to Blane Fontaine via Sassy, the dismounted men were marching by a shorter route. They crossed the Meuse River at Villefranche on a little one-way, one-man pontoon bridge.

Arriving at the barracks in the early afternoon of November 12 the batteries selected their new homes and policed them. About sundown the drivers arrived. As a special concession we were allowed to park the guns provided they were in position under camouflage and ready to fire by daybreak. Every one had a bunk for the first time in two months but it didn't take two minutes to show that we had not forgotten how to use them.

We were inspected the next morning at 7.30. Everything was satisfactory except for the fact that some uniforms were dirty, there was a little dirt on a few pieces of harness, all the horses were skinny and the 2d Battalion detail horses were not groomed. F Battery being in the same stable received the buck silently. Our preparedness and fighting potentiality, as shown in the gun positions, however, saved the day.

With the armistice two days behind us, the enemy thirty miles ahead of us and still retreating, and friendly observation balloons well in advance of our location, we had gone into a position that was ideal for such an inspection. The battalion was echeloned in depth inside the enclosure of Blanc Fontaine (exact co-ordinates on any German map), base pieces located, OP and PC established, and an SOS barrage calculated with one kilometer of front line assigned to each battery. Had the pieces been fired F Battery would have suffered from D, D from E, and the barracks from all three.

What appeared the most pleasing feature was the fact that the men were so busy polishing. Its barrage guard carefully posted, one battery showed its industry by taking down and cleaning all four breech-blocks at the same time. Our nets were up and we were camouflaging in the broadest sense of the word. This was the turning point in the career of the regiment. Heretofore it had



Presentation of American Flag to Major General Henry T. Allen, 90th Division, by the Mayor of Mouzay



THE Y. M. C. A. IN MOUZAY

camouflaged what it was accomplishing but from now on it busied itself covering its sins and omissions.

The following Intelligence report was turned in from one of the post bellum Posts of Command.

Confidential and Secret For distribution by Aeroplane Headquarters, 1st Army, A. E. F. Second Section, General Staff.

SUMMARY OF UNINTELLIGENCE

November, 10, 1918

Part 1

I. General Depressions of the Day.

The enemy reacted violently all over the sector; west of the Meuse our attacks were successful. East of the Meuse our attacks were successful. Violent counter attacks by the enemy appear to have caused us to adjust our lines slightly to a depth of ten kilometers.

The day was quiet. Otherwise nothing to report.

The enemy appears to place his main reliance on machine guns, infantry, artillery and aeroplanes to resist our attack. This is taken as an indication of something very significant, namely, the tremendous shortage among the enemy of all other branches. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Two men were seen entering a ravine near Shulietly. This confirms prisoners' statements of a general withdrawal.

On the right the enemy are extremely nervous. They showed their nervousness by raiding our trenches and throwing hand grenades at us.

II. Enemy Front Line.

The enemy line follows ours in a general way except in one or two places where it runs south of it. West of the Meuse it runs in an easterly direction to the left (inclusive). Thence it runs east of the Meuse in the opposite direction (exclusive). Thence it runs in a northeast direction (inclusive) turning due east for 200 m. Thence due south for 200 m. From here on, there is no change. This has not been confirmed.

III. Enemy Infantry Activity.

The enemy infantry were extremely active during the day, jumping up and down and climbing trees. A number of nests have been observed in the Bois de Bandylegs. Perhaps it is safe to venture the assumption that they were made by machine guns.

IV. Enemy Artillery Activity.

The artillery now opposite our front readily lends itself to two main groupings: (1) The East Meuse Grouping. (2) The West Meuse Grouping. It is very significant that since the beginning of the attack all batteries reported in action have been in one of these two groups.

Careful study of the terrain above the river Meuse separating the country on the right of it from the country on the left of it. The country varies from hilly to flat with woods and open spaces. Roads run between the towns. All conditions make the country suitable for the artillery which we are safe in presuming is there.

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During the day (and night) the firing all appeared to come from a northerly direction. The preponderance of fire was from 77's, 105's and 150's. Some gas and HE was used.

A battery at J-0000 was reported by a prisoner. This was confirmed by photographs which show nothing at this point.

Nancy-Anne was shelled with duds during the afternoon. Battery J 7.11 was immediately counter-batteried. This shelling was apparently effective, for toward morning the shelling stopped.

V. Enemy Disorder of Battle:

A prisoner of the 12th Muleskinners recently captured confirms the belief that this is not the 12th Muleskinners at all, but the 115th Schuverpests. Order of battle confirmed.

A prisoner from the 11th Janger Wulkers states that his regiment was recently disbanded and transferred into a Flabberdapper Battalion. Order of battle confirmed.

The 23.33 Kuks have been replaced by the 17th Kaks. Order of battle confirmed. The 499th Geshbdeeit has been identified as the 844th Butterbaats. They recently came from the Useub front. Order of battle confirmed.

Condition of Enemy Units.

Prisoners report that the 420th Landwafe Division now opposite our front is composed entirely of one-legged men impressed into the service from the great Sourrkrout factories at Essen. This and other documentary evidence indicates the terrible disorders in Germany.

Enemy Intention.

The enemy intend to fall back on the Kursenblanc-Stelluno (shown on captured map dated April, 1918). From here they will fall back into the Meuse. There is every indication that a stand will be taken at La Trine.

After this they intend to run like hell.

VI. Two men were seen to come down the Harricourt-Barricourt road and enter a small wooden hut at 322x11.4. This is thought to indicate a relief.

Railways: No unusual activity observed. Most of the railroad seemed to remain in the same place during the day.

Roads: An old man in a wheel-chair going from Bar-devant-Meuse to Bar-demore-Meuse tends to confirm the belief of a general retreat.

At 12.64hr 600 men going from Andevanne to Vandyanne.

At 13.64hr 600 men going from Vandyanne to Andevanne.

It is thought that this move was made by the enemy with a view to increasing the circulation of his troops. At 16.82hr, 12 wagons, believed to be a battery, on the Ancy-Buzancy road going in both directions. The visibility was very poor during the night.

VII. Enemy Works:

Fox-holes and occasional rat-holes have been observed in front of the Bois de Bois woods.

A captured German map has been found showing a new Stellung. This stellung is indicated by a line drawn across it in pencil. This is undoubtedly the point on which the enemy will fall back Thursday. The map fails to show the stellung east of the river. We have drawn in the missing portion on the attached map.

A study of recent photographs confirms the presence of the Meuse–River as shown on the Plan Directeur.

VIII. Enemy Aerial Activity.

The enemy was very active during the period, particularly on the right and left and in the center. Otherwise there was nothing to report.

IX. Miscellaneous.

Extract from a captured German document:

"I received your letter and was glad to hear that you are sending an extra pair of knitted socks. Since I put on the last pair, you sent me, six months ago, I have never been without them.

(Signed) WILHELM.

This is undoubtedly a message in code from the Kaiser and is thought to contain the order to fall back on the Kursenblane Stellung thus confirming our previous assumption. Order of battle confirmed.

X. Activity of Our Own Troops.

Our troops spent the day tightening up their lines and improving their positions which were very awkward.

XI. Our Aerial Activity.

The dampness made the day impossible for aeroplanes. In spite of this our aeroplanes were up in great numbers. Our scout patrol of three planes met 20 Fokkers. The Fokkers immediately burst into flames and crashed.

Lieutenant Dunwiddy brought down a balloon at dawn. Owing to the darkness Lieutenant Dunwiddy brought down one of our own balloons. Luckily it was an old one. The observer jumped but was not seen to land. Confirmation is requested.

Requisitions for all shortages of clothing and equipment were turned in at noon, the 13th of November, in order that we might be able to accompany the 90th Division into Luxembourg. However, at 2 A.M. of the 15th orders were received to send 33 men per battery, practically all horses with harness, and a few caissons to the 47th F. A. Brigade. As that column of ragged men and worn-out horses left at 7 A. M. we watched them with mingled feelings. Although those who remained would get a good rest with a speedier return home, yet we had lost the interest and honor of a triumphal march into Germany. The 90th Division, one of the best of those with which we had fought, would be accompanied by artillery which had never seen action.

Each organization was now reduced to two officers, about 120 men and two to four horses, but had its full complement of matériel.

After the Supply Company had assumed responsibility for all the left over pieces of horse flesh in the regiment we started training for our second campaign—the offensive SOS with its three major engagements, the Battle of Cooties, the Champagne Attack and the Pursuit of Discharges. This training specialized in sanitation, camouflage, bunk fatigue and inspections.

Inspectors had not honored us by their presence on the front but we were soon to learn that the nearer you got to the coast the more numerous they became. The climax was reached at Brest where there were so many we had to double time to pass them all in a week.

At Mouzay a set of showers had been rigged up where the whole regiment was able to bathe for the first time in two months. Clean clothes were issued and an attempt made to decootieize.

Here the two battalions became acquainted once more. On the 11th the 1st Battalion had been in Mouzay, where it remained in position until the matériel was turned in at Dun-sur-Meuse on the 18th. Every one began to think of home, rumors were thick, and a zealous "Squads right" period resulted.

At first drills were in preparation for that Christmas parade in New York. As time slid by the scene shifted to Paris; then to New Year's in New York or in Paris; then to a review by General Pershing outside Paris; then to a reception in Washington, D. C., the latter part of January. Finally rumor said that G. H. Q. not only was uninformed as to any intentions concerning us, but had lost the 155th Brigade from its records.

This rumor was confirmed when the railhead at Dun was moved, leaving us alone in No Man's Land. Our friends in the 90th Division had moved into Germany, followed by others, while some divisions had passed in the opposite direction. Visions of founding a New America with Stenay as its capitol sprouted, but on investigation there were so many applications for billets in the *château* of the Crown Prince that the project had to be abandoned.

Shortly after the armistice Miss Margaret Wilson visited Blanc Fontaine and on November 20, President Poincaré thanked us in person for our services. The bands of the 313th and 315th combined to add festivity to the occasion. It was here also that we were initiated into Y. M. C. A. vaudeville in the form of two pleasing musical programs. Possibly much of the attraction lay in the opportunity of just seeing American girls once more. Regimental Memorial Services were conducted by Colonel Brunzell on November 24, at Blanc Fontaine.

Thanksgiving Day came, but the rumored turkey had to be carved with a can opener. A few weeks later we read the following headline in a Paris paper:

"TURKEY SERVED TO ALL SAMMIES IN PARIS."

Orders to move finally arrived. Some organizations marched to Dun while others hopped trucks. When the batteries left Mouzay they looked like dough-



REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS IN ARGENTEUIL



ANCY LE LIBRE



ARGENTEUIL



CLIMBING UP TO THE DRILL FIELD ABOVE ARGENTEUIL

boys, bristling with Boche rifles and other souvenirs, but it was a simple matter to pick out those who had marched all the way to the railhead, when we lined up to entrain on December 5.

On our trip northward we had been too busy both mentally and physically, to pay much attention to the destruction and desolation the war had brought to the Meuse Valley. Now, as we rolled toward Verdun we realized to its fullest extent this aspect of the war. Small piles of stones were all that remained of what had been quaint stone villages in 1914. For miles, hills and valleys presented a continuous kaleidoscope of shell craters, trenches, dugouts and barbed wire entanglements. All canal locks and bridges were blown up. Rows of tree stumps lined the roads and canals where wonderful avenues had either been chopped away to open fields of fire or shot down by heavy artillery, leaving a mass of twisted splinters pointing in every direction. That five hours' ride through one of the most famous battlefields of France was depressing but intensely interesting. The wisdom of passing up the right bank of the Meuse in September was now apparent, for it was a network of steep slopes.

In spite of some kegs which rolled off a northbound train on to ours during the night we managed to arrive at Nuits-sous-Ravières late in the afternoon of December 6. After the matériel had been unloaded the 1st Battalion marched to Argenteuil, arriving there at midnight, while the 2d Battalion marched and rode in trucks to Ancy-le-Libre. Due to a slight slip a 1st Battalion bugler and orderly, accompanied by his officer's musette bag, rode in state on E Battery's rolling kitchen to Ancy. Here he was unavoidably detained for two days which explains why a certain officer of the 1st Battalion missed reveille twice and went unshaven for 56 hours.

Major Nash had arrived with the dismounted men of the 2d Battalion at four o'clock in the morning.

Leaves were now thrown open, but, as a result of inspection, were again closed indefinitely to the whole brigade on December 14. Life at the front had left its mark on our uniforms so we settled down to the quiet life of French rural towns with lessons in riding white mule as the main divertisement.

Most French villages are built either on the top of a hill or down in the bottom of a valley, scarcely ever on a slope, the location apparently depending on whether the dominant motive was protection or industry.

Ancy-le-Libre is such a typical town, its stone houses huddled together at the foot of the hill which separates it from Ancy-le-Franc. Where the

buildings are not actually constructed together they are connected by stone walls set with mud and protected from rain by a top layer of stone slabs or tiles. To Americans the general appearance is attractive. All buildings are either in the natural stone color or else of gray stucco and the general impression is one of uniformity, solidity and permanency. It is a relief not to see the cheap wooden houses so common in the States, varying in color and idea (or lack of idea) of construction, with no conception of type or purpose and scarcely a trace of permanency. As is generally the case the main street or Grande Rue is fairly straight, level and in good repair. The other thoroughfares seem to have been an after-thought in laying out the town, for they are mere alley-ways, winding and hilly, some with outlets while many are blind.

Ancy-le-Libre could boast of all the distinguishing buildings and ear marks of a rural town, the church, the *mairie*, the *château*, the wash-house on the stream, three *buvettes*, and, in front of each home, that barometer of wealth in which cheeses are buried to ripen. Heating systems for dwellings consisted of open grates. Running water was an unheard-of luxury. Lighting arrangements during the period when we were "over there" were confined to tallow candles or an occasional kerosene lamp.

Wood was scarce, weather cold and rainy (the sun treated us three days out of four months) so we attempted to drive gloom away. Result: much drill in going over the top riding white and brown mule through lightning, armed with potato-mashers, GI cans, whiz-bangs and other deadly weapons. A few premature bursts occurred, thus increasing the amount of cracked stone for the roads, but on the whole the drills were successful and generally came to a close with an orderly retreat. This was a nocturnal form of work as no normal person will jump off in broad daylight.

A few kilometers of muddy road ran from Ancy-le-Libre to Argenteuil where Regimental Headquarters and the 1st Battalion were billeted. The orders that sent them there must have read, "Keep in a cool, damp place." The sun refused to shine and Argenteuil was located in low bottom lands. The only way to keep from thinking too much about going home was to keep busy. Early in January the arrival of a fine lot of new American horses helped considerably.

Each morning they were brought down to the water before regimental headquarters, which was located in the *château* near the pond, was thoroughly aroused. The pond with the village wash house near by, was a common meeting place for the people of the village. An old man with a stick under one arm and

coat collar turned up, a dog following behind his elumping sabots, would stop to swap "Bons jours" with an old woman in a burlap apron, while the cows, up to their bellies in the water, quenched their morning thirst. Mesdemoiselles passed with wheelbarrows loaded down with the day's wash which they would scrub and pound in the icy water, as they knelt in little wooden boxes by the pond's edge till it seemed as if their hands would freeze off and their knees break.

After water call the usual morning program of mounted drill, gun drill, specialist instruction and grooming was followed. Occasionally a tactical problem would create a diversion, and the details would go out mounted or in trucks to establish OP's, PC's, pick battery positions, string wires, and reminisce on "How we did it on the Front."

On some of these problems a first battalionite would meet a second battalionite and discuss the latest dope on "sailing" or compare the wonders of Niee with those of Cannes, Aix-les-Bains and other garden spots of France which had been visited on leaves.

Afternoons were largely devoted to athletics on the high flats above Argenteuil. Baseball games, horse wrestling and races, soccer, caisson races and various other events brought everybody out and made the afternoons pass quickly. Horse jumps were built and the broad open fields were excellent for cross-country rides. Occasionally there was a review or other formal ceremony.

In the evenings there was always a warm fire over in the Vin Rouge Shops or in the Chaplain's Hut. At the latter some good shows were staged and always the building was packed with soldiers, the French people outside looking through the windows. Amateur night generally produced some latent talent which was either warmly welcomed or more warmly urged to remain latent forever thereafter. The Hole in the Wall sold apples, nuts, cakes, etc., while the Lake Side and Mme. Coley's became popular resorts for thirsty sinners. Strict rules were enforced regarding drinking hours, so that the Mesdemoiselles of the Lake Side had to serve in the harness shop opposite the Chaplain's château out of hours. Mme. Coley was better off, as she possessed a back door, while the guard was posted at the front only, looking out. When her shop was placed "out of bounds" it is reported she received more trade than ever as every one was then introduced to the back entrance. Possibly Madeleine, the Belle of the Town, had something to do with the popularity of the place. There were other celebrities such as Mme. Brakeman who took care of the R. R. crossing, etc.

Nor was Ancy-le-Libre void of the eternal feminine and interesting men. Who will forget that most respected lady, Mme. Cornevan or the Mesdemoiselles Désirée, Suzanne, Zalia, Jeanne, and last, but by no means least, Fannie, with her continuous Mona Lisa smirk. Then there was Mlle. Imbert, who attended to cows and chickens by day and danced by night. The crimson beak of Monsieur Cognac (who always was in a good humor and insisted in warming every one with his good natured pats on the back, his fire and everything) was a sort of lighthouse, warning off the uninitiated. There were many others in both towns but the above were the most prominent characters.

Days in Ancy-le-Libre were spent in much the same fashion as in Argenteuil. One tactical problem stood out above all others. That was the one with the Battalion PC and the various Battery OP's located on top of that steep hill by the pistol range, so steep in fact that it took a couple of falls out of some officers' dignity in the ascent. Later on, in February, we had work on the range.

Probably the three main benefits derived from the range were a divertisement for the artillery, a job to occupy other troops in mending shell-torn roads and a good basis of claims for the French. I remember one inhabitant turned in a claim for 500 francs for damage to property from artillery firing. When, pinned down he admitted that he had not visited his property since the firing, that it was not in the range but bordered on it and that he desired to cover damage which he feared might have occurred.

Battalion horse shows to select entries for the Division Show were held during the last ten days of January. In the show Battery B took 2d, with its prize gun crew, and repeated the performance in the Corps Show later. Some other prizes were taken but for some reason or other little significance was attached by most of the men to the winning or losing.

On February 7, after a week of practice, Battery C showed the regimental and battalion commanders of the brigade how simple open warfare would be if the rules of Fort Sill were followed. About the same time Battery B was turned over to the division in an attempt to work out and systematize the duties of an accompanying battery and to co-ordinate the different arms along lines brought out in the recent war.

All officers of the regiment celebrated Lincoln's Birthday by attending the second exhibition in gas and chemical warfare. Few who were there will forget what a marvelous pyrotechnic display it was or will ever have any desire to be



OUT ON THE RANGE



"ON THE WAY!"



EVERYBODY'S BETTING ON FEATHER LEGS



SOCCER NEAR ARGENTEUIL

in a place where those long streamers of molten metal can reach them. A corps inspection of all gas masks was held on February 13.

On March 10, there was an issue to various infantry units in the division of one section from each battery in the regiment, accompanied by an officer selected not for his knowledge of artillery but for his diplomatic qualities, to work out problems for accompanying guns. We spend a pleasant ten days being "farmed out," during which time it was reported that most of the sections were able to squeeze in one problem, some baseball, pistol practice and white mule. Judging from the amount of practice the infantry seemed to think we needed they must have been well pleased with the artillery work on the front.

Suddenly, on March 20, all sections were ordered back to their batteries to turn in the materiel at Nuits-sous-Ravières. For some of us this necessitated travelling 45 miles in one day, but when we finally turned in at 9 P. M. it was with a great feeling of satisfaction, for a new basis for home rumors had been established.

When the best of the horses in the regiment had been picked out for the 6th Division all other animals were shipped from Pacy railhead on Sunday, March 23. Three days later General Pershing reviewed the whole division on the hill between Ancy-le-Libre, Gland and Pimelles. It was cloudy overhead and muddy underfoot but nothing could worry us now—it was certain we must move soon. Owing to the condition of the roads puttees were encrusted with mud but this was corrected by merely turning them inside out, wrapping the mud against our legs. The various regimental colors and standards were decorated, the division passed in review, General Pershing addressed the officers and non-commissioned officers, the troops marched back to their respective towns—and the French submitted claims for damage done their fields.

Prior to our entraining on March 30 at Pacy railhead every one put in a busy week of reconstruction, repairing buildings and walls to settle claims in order to get clearance. Stable floors, walls, doors, mangers, lofts, partitions, "'n everything" were put in where they had been worn or eaten away by the horses. Billets were repaired and garden walls, settees, and gates were patched up or rebuilt. Some of the damage was caused by the "soldats Americains" while other was due to ordinary depreciation. What could not be repaired was settled by barter when possible. If that could not be arranged francs were the final appeal. Lieutenant Lynch made the prize bargain by settling a large claim with a pair of his discarded shoes. We received claims for flooring, broken

windows, soiled wall paper, stolen wood, smashed pianos, broken glasses and lamps in the buvettes, spoiled jars of pork, bullet holes in vineyard houses, trampled fields of stones, damage to crops which might have been planted, stolen kegs of wine, in fact everything except the dead cats which were attributed to hungry soldiers but not charged for. It is worthy of note here that M. Cognac was the largest property holder we had to deal with and that he was the only one who flatly refused to submit any claims other than that the soldiers would not accept freely enough of his hospitality. Finally everything was settled and the whole Regiment entrained with the exception of Battery F, left behind for final policing.

The cold gray dawn of April 1 found us in Château-du-Loir. There had been little sleep on the train. As soon as the cars had been cleaned up by candle light—it was 4.30 A.M.—the organizations were marched to their new billets. First Battalion and Headquarters were scattered through the town while the 2d Battalion and Supply Company were assigned to the American barracks close to the railroad. Practically all men of the 2d Battalion turned in immediately, but were rooted out rudely an hour later with orders to burn all straw from the beds and to put bed sacks in the Serbian Barrel before using. Cooties had been discovered in the barracks, which were found by daylight to be in a disgustingly dirty condition. This was the Le Mans area where we, who were already free from cooties, were shipped to decootieize. It was discouraging to say the least, but by 7 A.M. Major Vail had the decootieizer working, and by 9 A.M. the barracks had been disinfected, the bed sacks steamed, and the situation seemed under good control. Battery F detrained at 11 P. M. that night.

While we were at Argenteuil and Ancy-le-Libre Colonel Brunzell left us to go to an Artillery School at Trèves. We regretted seeing him go. He had been with the regiment throughout its service at the Front and it was unfortunate that we had to lose him. Captain Paul's early forced return to the States presented us with another loss which was felt just as keenly for he had been with the regiment since its formation and was its Adjutant for the greater part of the time. He had been selected for this position by Colonel Herron, whom all the officers had had the honor and pleasure of seeing on December 20, 1918, when he paid us an all-too-short visit. Lieutenant Colonel Gruber now assumed command.

From the first of April till we were discharged life was nothing but one damn inspection after another. The hardest part of it was that for each inspection a

man must show a clean suit of underclothes. He was supposed to wear reasonably clean ones. If he changed he couldn't show a clean suit until those he removed had been washed, as each soldier had only two suits. If a man didn't change he couldn't expect to wear clean clothes always and he ran a slight chance of inviting trouble or cooties. The result was few clothes were changed as the chances are an inspector will not discover soiled clothes on you as readily as he will when they are laid out in a show-down.

Between the large inspections little ones were staged to keep our hand in. We were inspected for cooties, equipment (supply and condition), physical, paper work, police, discipline, and even for liquor in canteens. The first large inspection was held by Lieutenant Colonel Gruber on April 5. On the 16th we entertained the division inspectors and on the twenty-first the big show was put on for the A. E. C. It was a wonderful sight with the whole regiment lined up on the side of the hill near Battery C's tents. New commands such as, "Bully Beef-RIGHT DRESS," were instituted and everything was in line down to the extra shoe laces and that famous can of Dubbin which came to be the pass word for boarding the transport. "If you haven't got your dubbin, you can't get by." Mirrors and other small required articles were picked up from one man's layout, after the inspectors passed, and then re-appeared in other necessary spots which had not yet been inspected. Everything was declared satisfactory while one inspector even said it was a pleasure to see such an organization.

A few men were absent due to the shot of Lippo-vaccine which was French and amounted to nine shots in one. A good many abscesses were formed from the juice, the only men immune from them being those who claimed that if they wanted to have any of the advertised diseases in civil life they didn't see why the government wouldn't let them. On this ground they cautiously went into a corner of the infirmary and carefully squeezed the serum out again.

A baseball series with the 314th Regiment was scheduled on the 26th, 27th and 28th of April. There had been a great deal of interest shown in the game prior to this. Each organization had backed a team and B Battery finally won the regimental championship from E Battery with Corporal Weitzel in the box against Sergeant Coffendaffer. All battery hatchets were now buried in an attempt to form a regimental team which could beat any other, and we did. The first game went to 314 by a very close margin. The second we took, leaving a row of GI can craters in our wake, and the third brought a large crowd of howling fans on to the field. Much interest was aroused and a great deal of money was put

up. It was reported that even the junior umpire risked his money against that of some enlisted men in the 313th. Here we will tactfully draw the curtain.

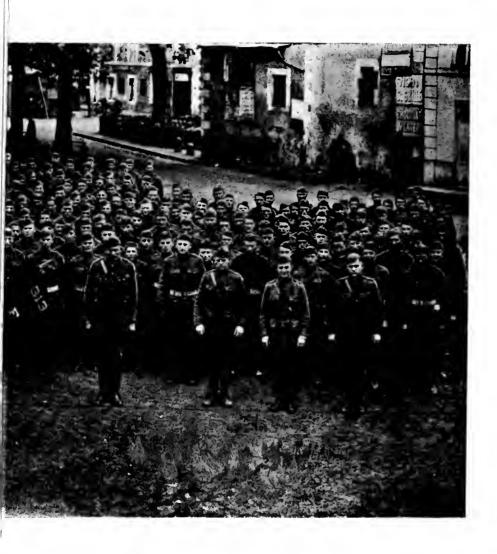
Battery photographs were perpetrated on May 3 on the athletic field, and the regimental picture was taken two days later in the Place de Ville. One inspection of note was held the 7th of May. All outfits marched to the baseball field, "Open Ranks" was given and then "Prepare for Cootie Inspection." At this command shirt buttons were secured, all other buttons unbuttoned and belts unbuckled. It was a sort of "Prepare for Action," except that the aprons were not dropped until the inspector approached the victim. He, the inspector, was accompanied by two MC attendants who pulled the man's shirts over his head thus releasing his grip on his belt. The inspector was thus enabled to see each man's underclothes, his neck, shoulders, chest, "on everything." Reports on this inspection showed a 100% for the regiment. That afternoon General Cronkhite reviewed the 313th and 314th Regiments, our last official parade.

A dance for the enlisted men was held on May 8 and the officers committed an offence under the same name on the ninth.

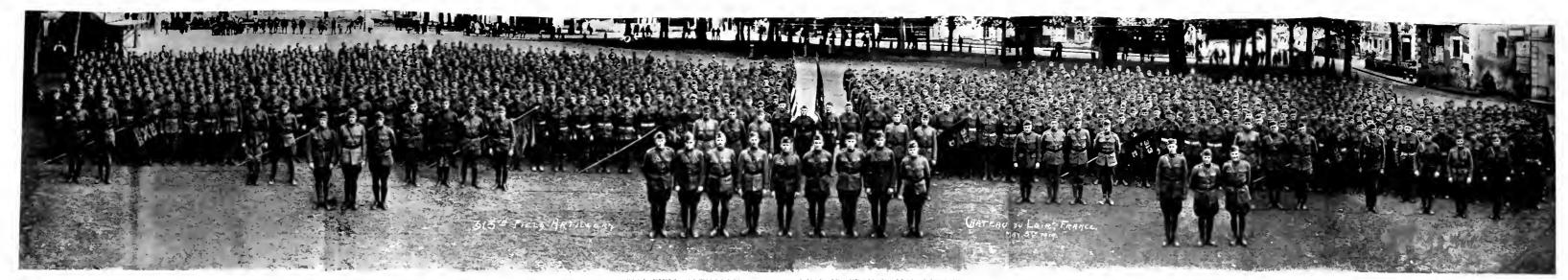
After submitting to rumors which had put us "on the way" almost every day since the 18th of April, we finally managed to board a train for Brest at noon the 10th of May, arriving in the port the following day. It was our last ride in cars of the "40 hommes, 8 chevaux". To Colonel Hawes belongs the credit for bringing us safely home without mishap. He was the last of our commanding officers, and was assigned to the regiment in April.

Brest was systematized. The regiment marched out to Pontanezen and into clean barracks. We were there to enjoy what the Army bulletins prove is the finest summer resort in France, 50 miles of boardwalk, the best meals in France, and as many seconds as the human capacity will allow. They can afford to do this because if a man becomes too fat all that is necessary is to put him through Bath House No. 2 just once. On May 12 the regiment went through at the rate of 1000 men a minute and came out hot but clean, with many new articles of clothing—whatever was necessary to make everybody completely and presentably outfitted.

Two nights later details of 55 men and one officer were called for from most of the batteries. Trucks were provided at 6.30 P. M. to start these details on their tour of the liveliest spots of Brest. New occupations were investigated, policing troop trains as they arrived, smashing baggage, cleaning warehouses, folding bedsacks, loading ships, but the first prize went to the men who unloaded



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313th FIELD ARTHLERY CHATEAU DU LOIR, FRANCE MAY 5th, 1919

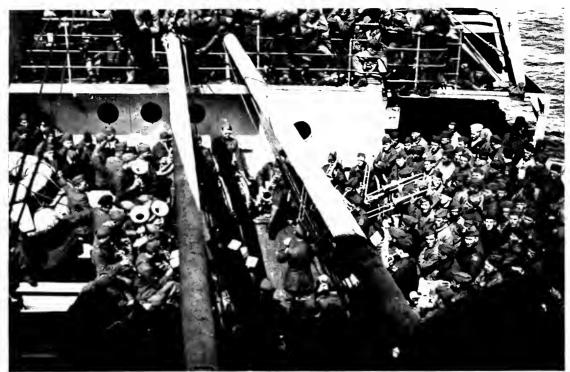
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LEAVING CHATEAU DU LOIR



"IF YOU HAVEN'T GOT YOUR DUBBIN, YOU CAN'T GET BY"



GETTING BACK OUR APPETITES ON THE ZEPPELIN



THE SOU'WESTER WE MET COMING HOME

and loaded coal all night in their new clothes. We arrived back at camp in time for reveille to find that the day for Preliminary Pack Inspection had come. Twenty-four hours later A and B Batteries boarded the U. S. S. "Zeppelin" while the remainder of the regiment endured its Final Pack Inspection.

By noon, May 17, every one was on board. Before the sun had set we had glided down the river between those beautiful green banks which set off so wonderfully the light stone *châteaux* with their massive walls, and had passed the white lighthouse on the crest of the bluff at the point of the right bank. As the steamer ploughed through the waves westward bound, the mouth of the river seemed to grow smaller until finally it closed behind us sealing the shore of France and our experiences on the continent.

Those experiences are locked in each man's memory in a different light and color, impressed upon each one when his mind (though dormant frequently) was bent on another aspect of the same situation. So different are men in the things which they observe that the same event recounted by two men may seem like two entirely separate happenings. If, however, this book brings out enough to recall to each member of the regiment a few details of those general lasting impressions which he received "over there," it will have served its purpose.

It may also give a faint idea of what we accomplished to those who were not so fortunate as we and who wonder why some of us don't talk. For their benefit be it said that there is a certain sanctity about a battlefield. Then, too, a soldier holds dear certain accomplishments but naturally is backward about mentioning them. There are other morbid memories he would like to forget and he does not like to prolong their existence in his own mind or start them in the minds of others. Those things which the average man is willing to mention are the little things which are shortest lived in the world of memory.

As we descended the staircases to go below we realized we were on a naval transport. There were signs "FRESH PAINT" on the railings and sailors were just putting the finishing touches of gray to the posts at the foot of each stair, just where you naturally grab in ascending or descending. When we were finally seated for mess all doubt was taken away. The ground swell hit us the first night and then for three days we headed into a good blow. Complaints about mess were much more scarce and there seemed to be no danger of the provisions giving out even if we had to stay on board a month.

By the fifth day out almost every one was on his feet again. Lieutenant Burling had been put in charge of mess and Lieutenant Pickrell of police. In order to get out of the hold the enlisted men kept the former of the two officers busy with applications for KP and the latter with requests for permission to keep the "floor clean around the winding machines."

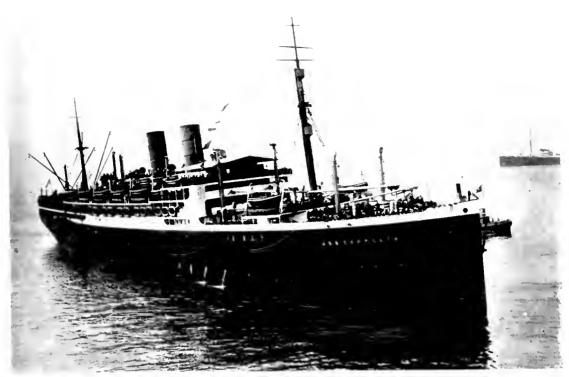
About the only unusual event on the trip was the navy method of policing a man who has not been accustomed to the use of soap and water in what you might call an intimate way. A negro of the crew was discovered who either belonged in this category or else had lived too long on the other side and had lost his bottle of toilet water. All the other duskies were lined up on deck, the band played and a large crowd gathered to witness the mystic rites. A piece of canvas was laid on deck, the unhappy coon stripped, and assumed a prone position on the cloth. Hot water, soap and sand were applied with deck and scrubbing brushes until the job was complete. Then an application of cold salt water from the hose cleared away the debris and revealed a pinkish bronze figure in the center of the scrubbers. No repetition was necessary while we were on board.

In spite of the dangers of the railings and the rigging we finally sighted Cape Henry the morning of the 28th of May. We floated quietly up the bay among the vessels of the battle fleet, a few tug boats buzzing around us, and docked at Newport News. Happy crowds of friends and patriotic citizens cheered as we stepped on to American soil once more. A short, hot march ended in Camp Stuart. This was very different from Argenteuil for it was extremely warm and it was dry in more than one sense of the word.

It had been understood that we had been brought home to parade in Richmond. Scarcely any one had the slightest desire to accomplish such a feat, as most of the enlisted men came from West Virginia or Pennsylvania, while only a very few were particularly interested in Richmond. The Governor of West Virginia was notified by wire that all the brigade really wanted was to be discharged as soon as possible so that families might be visited without delay. To the disgust of a minute fraction of the command the Governor arranged to have the parade cancelled and every one discharged tout de suite.

While we waited in Camp Stuart we went through the delouser and then received two uniforms of cotton OD, new underclothes, and almost every one a new pair of field shoes, soon to be discarded by many for something more ornamental. Before we left we gave the camp and port inspectors an opportunity to pass judgment on our appearance.

A pleasant trip by boat to Hopewell and thence by train (real coaches for every one) put the regiment back in Camp Lee on June 2. There a wild paper



U. S. S. ZEPPELIN



On the Docks at Newport News



U. S. Money Again



"Prepare for Inspection"

work party ensued. One man expressed the sentiment of many when he said "I don't see why it takes so many papers to get me out when it only took one little blue card to get me in."

On the 5th every one was physically inspected.

At noon of the 6th the regiment existed; at 3 P. M. it had vanished. The barracks were deserted and practically every soldier was on his way home, full of the happiest thoughts he had experienced since he left that spot. As each man had stepped to the table, answered "Here," received his pay and his discharge he had been automatically

"DISMISSED."



1ST BATTALION BILLETS AT ST. NICOLAS

CHAPTER II.

Route Order—Being Just Some Reflections of the Moment

"I have written the tale of our life,
For a sheltered people's mirth,
In jesting guise—but ye are wise
And ye know what the jest is worth."

-Kipling.

That Mandolin Guy

T WAS raining in France that afternoon. Yea Bo! And the road which led to Nantillois, where dwelt Otto, "Jawn" and Emory et als, was knee-deep in the damp soil of Sunny France.

It was a blue day too. Sam said it was and Sam knew. Only Sam's blue in them days was usually indigo due to many rapid and disconcerting movements he had been in the habit of making daily, and of which details had best be left unrecorded. And, besides, he was short of tobacco and Hilden had been "out" all morning.

Guess that was why I was walking to Nantillois. But I was, nevertheless, and it was a low afternoon. I'll say it was. It was just as low as cold tomato slum, ammunition reports—and train—the rain, mud, Jerry, and thoughts of the dear old U. S. A. could make it—regardless of Cowardin.

And so I plodded sadly along that gummy, sunken highway.

To the left, the heavies lined the roadside, bellowing an occasional laconic message northward through the mists—and receiving intermittent but snappy replies.

The cannoneers of the outfit had dug themselves comfortably in under the bank and were enjoying more or less the life of the era. But there was one particular member of that gay and gallant foot-locker and bedding-roll band of fighting men with whom this short narrative is particularly concerned.

He had hewn himself from the attractive dead-space area of that high clay bank, a niche of a home. It was a fox-hole of meagre dimensions in which he was snugly ensconced, with barely room for his body with knees doubled up almost under the chin. Extending from the top of the mansion, much after the style of the awnings in front of the shops of merchants, was his shelter-half which shed the rain in sheets from his abode.

He was half sitting on his little shelf, overseas cap on the back of his head, grazing the roof, and a mandolin in his lap. Honest to Gawd, a mandolin in his lap!

His fingers nonchalantly clinked upon the strings. His half smiling face bore a far-away look as there tinkled from his instrument, "How you gonna keep him down on the farm after he's seen Paree?" He hadn't seen it and maybe never would.

I stopped and stared in astonishment for a moment.

He did neither.

I was kinder sore for a brief space at the levity of the youth, 'cause I was low—awful low. But I melted and finally grinned—a broad grin of admiration and delight.

And he grinned too.

And then I wandered sadly on to Nantillois with the strain still ringing in my ears—on to Nantillois to bum eigarettes from "Jawn" and to alibi my midday ammunition report.

But before I left I could have hugged that Mandolin Guy—if he had let me. A Frenchman would have kissed him on the cheeks.

The Regular 2 A. M. Disturbance

Some night I'm going to murder the operator Some morn you're going to find him decease, 'Cause I'm going to take his tele-kit And bust his bloomin' head with it.

And spend the rest of the night in peace.

Ting-ling-ling! "Hello!"

Ting-ling-ling-ling!

"Hello! Hello! Hell!"

Ting-ling-ling-ling!

- "Hello, Buzzard! For.....sake wake up!"
- "Gimme Barton, Cross, and Crandall in turn.
- "Hello! Barton One?
- "Barton there?
- "Well, get me some officer!
- "Is that you, Rip?
- "Send five men and a non-com to the cross-roads at once to handle ammunition.
- "Ten men down there already, and those five you sent day before yesterday never came back.
 - "That's all right. Send 'em anyway.
 - "Put the drivers and the cooks on the guns then.
 - "Yes; tell 'em to report to Miller.
 - "S'long Rip."

Ting-ling-ling-ling.

- "All right, Buzzard. Now gimme Cross.
- "Hello! Is 'at you Eben?
- "That's all right, you'll do, Gherlardi.
- $\text{``Send.}\dots$
- "Hello! Hello! What the!
- "Hello, Buzzard!
- "Line's out?
- "Hey Sam! Sam! SAM! Get up out of that hay!
- "Line to Cross is out.
- "Aw, I know it ain't your fault, but see what the ——'s the matter, will yer. I know the battery's responsible.
 - "Go on to sleep, Muzzy, I ain't talking to you.
- "Runner! Runner! Sergeant Tabler—Hoke—Corporal Smith—Lehman—runner—————! Runner! What the ——'s the matter with this detail anyway.
 - "Naw, Muzzy, I didn't say gas. Take that thing off. Runner!
- "For Gawd's sake, Edwards, where's the gang? Take this message to Lieutenant Cross. Line's out."

Ting-ling-ling!

"Hello, Buzzard! Try Crandall.

- "Hello! Mr. Crandall there?
- "No? Any officer there?
- "No? Well, get somebody toot sweet. Where's everybody, anyhow?
- "Oh, hello, Foxie! Send five men and a non-com to the cross-roads at once to handle ammunition.
- "Yes, I know all about those ten men—and all the rest of 'em. Send 'em anyhow.
- "Well, if you haven't got men to shoot the guns, don't shoot 'em. That's all! Good-bye!"

Ting-ling-ling!

- "Hilden calling?
- "All right, put 'em on.
- "Hind One at the phone.
- "I did too! Sent you ammunition report at ten o'clock this morning! Situation report too!
 - "Well, I sent it anyhow!
 - "Aw, tell Brigade Headquarters to —!
 - "Say, 'Jawn,' got any lemon drops?
 - "Thanks!
 - "Any peace dope?
 - "Say, by the way, 'Jawn,' we haven't had a grain of oats since Tuesday.
- "Aw, I ain't crying, but these plugs are starving to death. Say, tell old Otto for me will yer.
 - "All right, do the best you can for us. S'long, 'Jawn'."

Ting-ling-ling-ling!

- "Cross in yet, Buzzard?
- "All right.
- "Say, Armstrong—
- "Oh, is that you, Eben?
- "Got the message, did you?
- "Diarrhoea?
- "So's Sam. Me and Muzzy too. Tough luck, kid. Get Doc Reynolds to give yer some pills.
 - "That ammunition detail gone out yet?
 - "Oh, well, if you haven't got enough men to shoot the guns, don't shoot 'em.
 - "Oats and hay?

- "Just been trying to get some.
- "Hope so.
- "No, don't expect anything else before morning, but you know them birds at Hilden."

Ting-ling-ling!

- "Barrage sentinel?
- "Well, what's up?
- "Rockets?
- "Barrage signals?
- "Well, if they ain't barrage signals, forget it."

Ting-ling-ling-ling!

- "Buzzard, gimme Barton.
- "Hello! Say, Bob, that you?
- "Send somebody up to that tree to tell that guy what a rocket is, will yer!
- "Oats and hay and bread?
- "I know, Bob, I can't help it. I'm sorry but I'm trying to get all that stuff.
- "Say, how much 'Susie' you got?
- "Got plenty of 'Georgia' too?
- "All right.
- "No, I don't expect anything else tonight, but you know them birds at Hilden."
 - "Line to Hilden's out, Sir—"
 - "Sam-m-m---!!"

That Night of Barrages

For the benefit of any of the uninitiated into whose hands these lines may perchance fall, we will say that a barrage is no simple curtain of fire, raised and lowered in the wink of an eye, but a creature of much thought and cool calculation, sharply defined and carefully prepared, in the interest of our somewhat narrow, but greatly to be admired friend, the doughboy.

To my fellow artilleryman, however—well, barrage is just his middle name and no explanations are necessary.

The goldurn doughboy, however, calls for barrages like he would for wheat cakes in Childs. He did so at Hill 281 on that memorable night of September 26, 1918, and he had one hell of an appetite, too, not to speak of his sitting all over the restaurant.

Observation Balloon near Béthincourt

















313TH IN CAMP

"Stack o' wheats, Dunny, toot sweet. Right over here by Vilosnes or thereabouts," he said in the early evening of that day, and Hilden writhed and tore its hair.

"Where are you sitting," asked Dunny, politely gnashing his teeth.

"Oh, right about along here or hereabouts" replied the bombers and grenadiers, emitting numerous and curious coördinates; "and we want security for the night."

"Hilden swore, got out its zinc ruler, pondered and groaned, and a few moments later, the weary BC's were chewing their hard pencil stubs and spitting lead, mils and meters all over the shop, and trying to make four rounds of HE cover about 800 meters.

And after a laborious process (they were green in those days) they sent their data to the guns, and rolled up in their blankets to await the rockets or daylight.

No such luck. Neither came.

But another barrage did.

"We are not here, we are there," said our pals.

And another string of figures sprawled out over the 1/20,000, while the harassed BC's lit their candles, and mound and plotted and wrenched in what was supposed to be the environs of Dannevoux or thereabouts.

Another cute little curtain of fire came forth, held in readiness for the prowling beast of counter-attack. But it died in infancy.

"We didn't mean for you to shoot where we told you to shoot just now, but just a little bit ahead of where we wanted you to shoot before that, only not so far up on the right.

"For the love of Mike" exclaimed Niles, and wielding his sturdy millimeter blade, he set the BC's once more on their ears with a brand new species of coördinates.

They screamed and fell to it, producing SOS Number 3.

"Tear up Number 2," said Gherlardi to Cross, with tears in his eyes, "but don't let me see you do it."

And then they waited. It came.

"Prepare SOS barrage on line K-umpty-two, umpty-seven to Q-umpty-nine-4-11-44. We ain't where we thought we was."

And the BC's shrieked and figured furiously, while the chiefs of section hung limp on the trails.

And still they came. It rained barrages, while the various nomad tribes of doughboys played blind man's buff, and the BC's with their expert accountants ground them pitifully out and wriggled with agony through the devious Lambert grids and contours.

And so it continued.

If they were slow on the range at Meuçon, it's a cinch they were some speed artists after this night of intensive training.

On the 4.00 A.M. call, Barton and Haskins gasped and expired, frantically clutching a Verdun-B. Crandall was missing and I found him later asleep on his ammunition at the battery, hoping it would explode.

If I had believed for a moment it would, I should certainly have crawled in beside him.

And yet they say we sometimes shoot short.

Well, maybe!

French for Short

CERTAIN top-sergeant at Avessac:—"Hey you! Get a move on yer now and slick that pair up. Snap out of that 'parade rest' and don't take all week about it, either."

Voice from the picket line:—"Toot sweet."

A certain top-sergeant at Avessac—(thirty minutes later):—"How'bout that pair of plugs I was telling yer 'bout just now. Ain't yer got them skates groomed yet?"

Voice from the picket line:—"Fineesh."

A certain top-sergeant at Avessac:—"Well, if it ain't a clean job, it's K. P. for you till 'fini la guerre." Did yer give 'em a good one? Did yer?"

Same quiet voice from the picket line:—"Beaucoup."

That Pontoon and Them Mules

The little town of Béthincourt, torn and shattered by four years of intense "preparation" and retaliation, particularly during the futile and agonizing efforts of the German Crown Prince towards Verdun, was ground and pulverized during the night of September 25-26 when a hurricane of American artillery fire swept over its already obliterated streets and alleys, preceding our doughboys on the start of that crushing drive toward the Meuse.

A steam roller could have done no more. It was no longer the semblance of anything save its previous military habitation, as evidenced by the twisted and tangled wire of the Boche, and the litter of the battlefield.

Little Forges Brook wound its tortuous way through the devastation, its waters stained with the powder and gas of bursting shell and the half obliterated remains of things that once had breathed the breath of life.

The barrage of the 2d Battalion had screamed and slashed its vicious course through Béthincourt in the dim dawn of the 26th, leading the doughboys to distant objectives, and had ceased at 7.20. Other batteries took up the task at this point, while we hurriedly limbered and moved forward on the heels of the fast flying infantry, now beginning to outstrip the fiery cover of its supporting guns.

The head of the battalion filed out over the churned and battered roads of France, alive with engineers who feverishly sought to make the way smooth and clear for us. Through long lines of German prisoners we moved across the old No Man's Land and came to Béthincourt. Save for a momentary tangle with the combat train of a neighboring regiment, so far our progress had been good. That was because we were early on the road.

We crossed Forges Brook on a brand new bridge. We came to the center of the one-time town and abruptly halted. Not that we were tired; not that Jerry was using this route; not that the faithful engineers had not cleaned the shattered *débris* from the fairway. Nay, brother, none of these.

But a pair of homely American mules, in close but ineffectual liaison with a huge pontoon, crosswise the road, were most effectually blocking all forward movement.

Whether it was fatigue, pure cussedness, or just plain, ordinary bolshevism, I never exactly learned, but the pontoon was ponderous and knowing the usual patriotism of the breed, I leaned toward the former explanation.

"I ain't no engineer, and this ain't my job," said a sweating doughboy of the 80th Division. "They just rung me in on this, but there ain't no mule in the world can pull that thing."

And he tugged at the lines, and a sample of mule talk that would have rocked a eathedral to its foundations and shamed the devil poured forth volubly. To no avail.

Various near-expert skinners in and out of the column loaned their tongues and brawn and advice. But Maude and her compatriot remained adamant.

Everybody fretted and fumed, everybody offered suggestions, and everybody swore. The artillery was badly wanted and the artillery was stuck for fair.

And Béthincourt was beginning to be in the SOS at that hour.

A lieutenant of engineers then showed a wee bit of authority. Alas! All of his prestige and influence in the company fled in a twinkling, and the jam continued unabated.

"Them mules is hyphenated," remarked a lead-driver who had failed in the general endeavor. "They ain't got no business in the American army. Sergeant Jones couldn't budge them guys. Look at de ears on 'em."

And the moments sped by, as did likewise a couple of Boche planes rat-tattatting us frantically to speedy action. The writer tried his trembling hand. The mules didn't budge. Then, goaded to rapid work, he swelled out his chest as far as it would swell—and with one eye on 'them planes' and the other on the mess in front, used the majesty of his fresh and glittering gold leaves.

"Come on, now, get a detail and get this jam clear. We gotta get through. Snap it up!"

And then spake the humble guardian of the transport in our path.

"Tain't no use for you to fret and git impatient, Major. This here pontoon is for the Meuse river at Vilosnes. You can't cross till we git there."

For the benefit of those who may not know, suffice it to say that the destination stated above was some nine kilometers forward and the Meuse was not crossed till November 5 at Dun.

At this stage willing hands joined in the debate, grabbed the "obstructionists" and shoved them into the rubble, and the column trotted on.

Dike Gilliam says he saw that pontoon on the outskirts of Béthincourt on November 1, when they were carting him back in an ambulance.

He didn't notice no mules.

Hallowe'en, 1918

I shall never forget the night of October 31-November 1, 1918. It was the last night I spent with my pal and adviser, George Wayne Anderson.

We had worked side by side for the few weeks just passed. We had slept and eaten and planned and laughed and grumbled together. He was a wholesome comfort and support in the trying days of the last big push and typified all that was great and good in the incomparable American soldier.



LANEUVILLE-SUR-MEUSE AND STENAY DURING ATTACK BY 90TH DIVISION

















313TH EN ROUTE

And so I shall never forget that last night that we slept fitfully side by side in the little shelter in the woods of Bantheville, waiting for the dawn of a day that brought for us a final and crushing American victory, and for him, a soldier's grave in the little town of Nantillois.

We talked and tossed and dozed under that roar and scream of American shells, and the terrific reply from the enemy that earried off, among others, another brave soldier and friend, Corporal Lewis, and made of Bantheville Woods a nightmare and a horror.

It was in the early hours of the morning just before the last big "jump off" that George Wayne turned to me and said:

"Gee, ain't this a hell of a Hallowe'en."

And I as emphatically agreed.

It was!

"Old Virginia Never Tires"

Sartelle Woods, 3.00 A.M., September 25, 1918. A long column of infantry plodded slowly along toward the Bois de Bourrus. The doughboys were concentrating for the morning of the 26th, creeping slowly forward from wood to wood by night, startled now and then by the occasional harassing shell which the Boche hurled nervously over on the highways back of Verdun.

He was scenting the impending blow upon his front.

I had come a long and roundabout way through Montzéville and Sivry la Perche, from the battery positions near le Mort Homme, to the new echelons established that night in the Bois de Sartelle.

The side-car—God rest its soul—lay punctured and helpless on the roadside.

I had wandered for hours in the woods, finding almost every outfit in the A. E. F. but my own. That was always the way. So I sat disconsolately down and watched the troops trudge by.

"What outfit is that?" I asked.

"318th Infantry," replied a voice from beneath tons of rifles, blankets, and bully beef.

And then their transport hove into sight, led by an escort wagon upon whose cover appeared this comforting sign:—

—OLD VIRGINIA NEVER TIRES—

I stared and wondered.

"Well, maybe she don't," I mused. "But I was from Virginia once, and if she don't, then I certainly am from Missouri this night."

And off I sadly trudged to beat the woods again.

Enter Lolotta

We had been taught camouflage until we were red, white, and blue in the face and could imitate poppies and field mice. We had practised the art in all its phases. We could make a gun look like a fruit stand, and the cannoneers resemble inoffensive barber-poles that would have brought the Boche over in scores for shaves. We could have marched into Berlin and have been welcomed as a travelling circus come to bolster up the fast slipping morale.

Why, we could have made "Bunnie" Burwell look like "Shell" Pitney back at Meuçon.

In fact we were "camoufleurs extraordinaires," and practised what we preached.

And so into the lines we went one fine September night, leaving nary a trail behind us, and snuggled down tight in such wise that a plane could not have told us from that sorrowful French landscape into which we had ingeniously blended.

And then Lolotta came.

We saw her first in the early hours of the 25th, chugging her laborious way through the jam between Esnes and Montzéville, the cigarette butts of her chattering crew glowing in the darkness. We didn't know, however, that she was headed in our particular locality.

But when the sun was well on its daily grind across the heavens of France, beaming beautifully upon the hills of the Meuse, and observation was lovely, she chugged slowly up behind, and came to a halt on our left flank, almost in our laps—hub to hub.

We got a "close up." She was a six-inch long, the kind that hurled death and destruction way back where Jerry could get a bath and take off his tin hat occasionally.

And with her came her court and retinue, singing and frisking in full view of Montfaucon and a Boche balloon, and flaunting themselves in the early sunlight.

We wept into our camouflage nets.

In vain we protested. In vain we pointed to the "sausage" close up on our front. In vain we read to them the creed of their very own camouflage belief, which they had taught us.

They only smiled, a patronizing smile, upon our childish fears, admired the "camouflage américain" and then—kindled their kitchen fires!

Ouch! Par exemple!

We raved, hurried below, and crawled beneath the bunks to await the squall.

It came that afternoon—and so did our new friends—right behind us—casually remarking, however, that the Boche had observed a working party on the road to our left, and that Lolotta was getting just a few "wild ones."

It was merely a flurry, however, and we could have forgiven them this, only—

Lolotta went off with a roar at 2.30 next morning, her vicious nose laid northeast right over our command post.

That first blast doused the candles, tore up maps, and slapped us in our several "fronts and centers" like a paddle.

The second aggravated the spasm within our midst, knocking out partitions and raining dirt from the roof. It caught "Bunnie Burwell" just entering, and catapulted that shocked and astonished young gentleman into our quiet social circle like a football. He was a 2d Lieutenant in them days too.

The third, quickly following—

—sounded like a dim, distant pop-gun—

as we heard it in Crandall's dugout, far away on the right flank. There, bag and baggage, we had sought refuge, holding our heads and stomachs, waiting to die—fighting perhaps—when they came up over the covering crest.

War was truly hell!

Direction of Fire! Please!

The Boche was going north in those days, north and a trifle east, and making pretty good headway. We had gouged him out of Aincreville, Andevanne, and Villers, and the Clérys, Big and Little, Montigny, Halles and numerous other strongholds of the palmy days, when they were driving nails in Hindenburg and eating Smithfield ham in Berlin.

They had swayed on November 1, tottered on the 2d, and crumbled and faded away on the 3d, fleeing northeast to the welcoming protection of the river. And they had come to bay along the Meuse, to catch the breath that later was denied them, and to try to patch their shattered lines.

We followed precipitately after, and the 2d battalion pulled up at a little ravine about a kilometer south of Montigny and dropped our trails early on the morning of the 4th. We had been driving north, fighting north for days, and so we naturally presumed that we would continue climbing the same old Lambert Grid, and picked our cover accordingly.

We dug in under a beautiful crest, rolled in our 75's, poked their vicious noses in a general northeast direction, and waited for calls.

They started at daylight.

"Lay two batteries on Dun-sur-Meuse," said the first, and "Fire 20 rounds of HE on trench system at Hill 205," said the second, in quick order.

"All right on 205 but nix on Dun," we replied. "It can't be did."

Two hundred and five was due north like a gentleman. Dun was southeast.

But I knew the answer before it came.

"Don't give a damn, do it any way."

So while Gherlardi pounded northward, Barton and Fullerton wept, apologized to their chiefs of section, somehow turned their guns in our faces, and prepared to plaster Dun.

On our right, a French outfit had twelve guns boxing the compass.

We didn't know exactly what to do, but everybody dug in deeper any way, and shivered and waited.

And then that little lieutenant from the 315th came up.

"Please, Sir," he said, "I want to put in some 155's. Would you mind telling me your direction of fire?"

"It all depends on which side you are fighting, brother," we replied in sickly fashion. "We have all kinds and you can take your choice. Look out for Villers, however; our ration dump is there; and Liggett's in Souilly, and Pershing's in Chaumont."

We saw him with his aiming circle, half an hour later, throwing fits on the Montigny road, and allowing as how he'd fight the next European war in Milwaukee.

Muzzy Does A General Grant

It was in that same little ravine south of Montigny on that very same morning that Muzzy did his "General Grant," only Muzzy used both eyes instead of one, and then failed to accomplish his purpose.

I had made a hurried trip on a truck to Villers to do some lobbying for forage and rations, and to inquire—just casual-like—in which direction the Third Corps thought it was moving. A call for fire came while I was there and I sent it to the guns and hurried back to the batteries.

I arrived just in time to hear the last round echoing through the hills of the Meuse.

Muzzy was sitting rigid by the telephone, both eyes wide open, and close enough to a still smoking 75 to have rammed his fist into the muzzle.

"Did we fire," I inquired, just by way of polite conversation.

"Not a round since you left," he replied.

But Muzzy hadn't slept for two nights.

So I didn't seold—just pitied.

Buzzard will bear me out.

Doc's Medical Cart—et Cetera

We travelled light along the Meuse. The farther we went, the lighter we travelled. We were learning, sadly but surely, the sorrowful lessons of mobility, as each succeeding day saw our horse power dwindling, and we salvaged in the direct order of dire necessity.

We began to east off at Meuçon, training down for the fight as it were, and called ourselves the "light" artillery.

We didn't know the meaning of the word.

We trimmed closer at Souilly railhead, and we thought ourselves well-nigh naked at Bois de Ville as we hurled another carload of "necessities" on the salvage dump. Quick night marches were rapidly weaning us from our extra horseshoes and the like, and those American caissons were hanging heavy on our hands.

And so into the lines we went, two blankets, a shelter-half, and a haversack as our personal limit. A toothbrush even was irksome and a burden. Everything else mostly was ammunition.

Yes, Doc Reynolds stripped, too—only Doc had to have a cart to carry his pills.

And thereby hangs our tale.

Speaking of Doc, you know I always liked Doc, particularly after that hot bath he gave me in Cunel Woods, from a lard can, October 28—my first since September 14—even if he did burn my "right rear" on his little German stove. 'Member Doc?

But back to the baggage.

From Meuçon on September 14 to Boulain Woods on November 7, we plodded, hiking and fighting and salvaging painfully and furiously—and the medical cart kept the pace and parked beside the PC entrance.

Boulain was a paradise until the afternoon of the 9th.

And then they shelled us. It was a hurricane while it lasted.

One whiz-bang was a bull's-eye, fair and square on Doc's little cart. It disappeared in a cloud of pills, lint, and iodine.

The storm over, we rose out of the mud to take stock. From what remained of the tattered medical material Muzzy and Sam identified a BEDDING ROLL marked:—

1st LIEUTENANT HAROLD I. REYNOLDS, M. R. C. 313th FIELD ARTILLERY, A. E. F. HOLD — 12 POUNDS

It had contained, so the debris tended to indicate:—

1 mattress

1 cot

6 blankets, wool

2 uniforms, wool, O. D.

2 boots, dress, pairs

2 shoes, field, pairs

6 socks, wool, pairs

1 overcoat, wool, O. D.

2 shirts, wool, O. D.

6 undershirts, wool

6 drawers, wool, pairs

12 jam, blackberry, cans

'N everything.

He said they belonged to Baggs but—we didn't find no souvenirs. Doc was travelling light.

Cross Had Thirteen and a Half Hours-"Ke-roust"

For the attack on the morning of September 26 they passed out the barrages after an artillery conference with General Cronkhite at the headquarters of General Brett at Germonville, about 3.30 P. M. on the afternoon of the 25th.

That was a memorable meeting for more reasons than is deemed proper to be stated here.

We were advised that H-Hour would be at 5.30 in the morning.

I jumped into a waiting side-car and hurried to the battery positions near le Mort Homme, and there I slipped the dope to three anxious battery commanders.

"5.30 A. M. tomorrow," I whispered in the ear of Cross, and handed him a handful of elaborately decorated tracing paper.

He gave just one glance and fairly shrieked.

"What! Tomorrow morning? And just thirteen and a half hours to figure it?"

And a week later this same Eben Cross was getting 'em just as bad at 5.00 A.M. and shooting 'em on the dot at 5.30 without a whimper.

The First Prisoner-November First

The doughboys brought in many prisoners, taken in fair combat. But, giving them all the honor that is their due, it cannot be denied that the artillery barrage reaped its own little harvest of German fighting men who found themselves trapped in its murderous paths.

Caught amidst thick curtains of fire, they tired quickly of war and fairly rushed in to be tallied and questioned.

The barrage on November 1 was laid in four thick waves at 250 meter intervals. A perfect torrent of 75's and 155's poured upon the landscape, over a kilometer in depth, and crept slowly forward.

Imagine existence in such an area.

Firing had barely started before the Boche began to filter through in droves, and come in, their hands high above their heads.

Ten minutes after the "jump off," a flying figure, in huge helmet and unaccompanied, appeared around the corner of the woods and tore into the PC of the 360th Infantry. Breathless, he knelt upon the ground, his hands elasped in supplication. I hate Germans, but I pitied that poor guy. He was nothing but a child. He was told to get up—that no harm would befall him.

And then they asked him where he was when the attack started. He amazed his interrogators by pointing on the map to the woods west of Andevanne, and insisted that that was the place. If was more than three kilometers and he had done it in ten flat, cross-country, through that hurricane of fire, in German boots. His muzzle velocity must have been enormous;—and he looked it.

Captain Paul Heldorf

I do not know who Captain Paul Heldorf is—if he is—or where he is from, and probably never shall. And what's more, the lack of such knowledge will

never disturb me in the least. But nevertheless the name of that bird, for me, will always be associated with peace—sweet peace—cease firing and rest for the weary.

We were in Boulain Woods on the night of November 10. On our right the 90th had crossed the Meuse at Sassy and was working up the right bank with the 5th. On our left the 89th and 2d at that very moment were desperately striving to turn the trick, and remnants of the 90th with the 2d Battalion were holding on the banks opposite Stenay, the artillery giving aid and what comfort it could in the midnight struggle to the left of us.

It was a hectic night. The air was surcharged with rumors of peace and German ammunition.

We had heard of a German delegation coming to Foch, but that was all. About midnight, Meyer Martin picked a message from Eiffel right out of the ozone. It was French and in "clear."

"From the German plenipotentiaries," it said, "to the German High Command."

"Please cease fire on the Hirson-La Cappelle road. Captain Paul Heldorf is waiting to cross the lines. French fire on this front ceased at sixteen hours, but German fire still continues."

It may not have been exact, due to a combination of the French language and a battalion wireless, but it was near enough, and Eiffel kept repeating it. We scented a real rumor this time.

Later came another:—"Captain Heldorf is crossing in allied plane carrying two white flares. Do not fire on it."

It was like election night, only we were the candidates.

Others came in French and German, which we could not fathom, and we never learned of the outcome of Mr. Heldorf's endeavor.

But we did get the final returns on the telephone at 7.40 in the morning. It came from Brigade Headquarters, from my friend, poor Fred Colston, who succumbed to pneumonia about a week later.

"It's all over Jack," he said, "An armistice has been signed and will go into effect at eleven, but you are to cease fire at once."

"D" battery just at the moment sent a final scream of victory over on the road back of Stenay.

I emitted one rich but undignified yell, and dished the news to the batteries. A moment later a roar from 500 throats rent the heavens above Boulaine. The war was over.

On Dit

That mysterious, devious, and exceedingly well informed "Mr. They," who, from the time whence the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has said more startling and interesting things of varying veracity than all the story books and histories combined, was exceedingly active and loquacious in the United States, both before and during our participation in the recent unpleasantness overseas.

But we venture to assert that he was handsomely out-distanced by his friend and compatriot," Monsieur On," who was so noticeably in evidence in France during our two-stripe period, both before and after 11.00 A.M. on November 11.

He was perhaps at his best—or worst, shall we say?—in October, 1918. Probably more rumors were wafted along on the martial breezes of the Meuse-Argonne front during that period than at any other stage of our operations, due of course to the fast approaching signs of ostensible repentance in Berlin.

"Rumor" has been wrongfully and ungallantly symbolized as a female and accordingly prefixed with a "Dame."

Idle gossip!

For in France it was personally conducted by the great American doughboy, and there was nothing feminine about him.

It could be divided technically into two major periods:—

- 1—The "When do we go to the front?" period; and
- 2—The "When do we go home?" period; with various sub-divisions such as "When do we eat?" and "When do we get relieved?" Each of these inquiries had numerous and sundry intricate and interesting solutions and ramifications. But we prefer here to wander on loosely and indiscriminately, like a trench mortar barrage.

Rumor was the life and zest of the front.

"M. On," along our part of the line, kept close and intimate company with the cross-roads MP. In one twenty-four hours, the MP saw or heard from passersby, every item of interest in his and adjoining sectors, and imparted his knowledge freely. This was of course in addition to his other duties of winning the war and directing southbound travellers toward the north. You could run most any old rumor to an MP almost any old time you went out on the trail.

"That MP down there says," was always good for a hair-raiser.

One of our first big ones, however, came from other sources.

"They" said we were going to a training area when we entrained for the front. But we detrained at Souilly to the sound of honest-to-Gawd barrages and were in 'em before we knew it.

The 79th Division took Montfaucon with its catacombs of German dugouts. Several days later, after the "mop-up," "they" said it harbored 40,000 well-fed Boches in its subterranean passages, waiting for the signal to attack us in the rear. They never did.

One afternoon in October some 150 GI cans fell on this same eminence, 98 of which by actual count, failed to explode.

Duds?

Never!

"They" said that the shells were armed with 72-hour fuses, and three days later I couldn't get a runner for regimental headquarters past Nantillois. But the upheaval never arrived.

"They" said the 1st Battalion was being relieved for a rest when they left the little woods north of Nantillois one night for a position farther back, but the next day they were literally shot off the road while bound up to Cunel, kilometers forward.

On numerous occasions, "they" said that the area behind us fairly swarmed with French, British and American Cavalry, waiting for the "critical" moment. None came.

And then William told Woodrow war was cruel and wrong, and that he had been trying to think of that word "enough" for four weary years—and we were swamped with rumors of peace. This was in October, too.

A captain of infantry, coming out of the lines one morning, told his men, "they" said, that the war would be over before the outfit went back. That bunch must have been tired as hell.

"The French battery on the right is betting two-to-one that there won't be a shot fired after midnight, Sunday," was the prize winner. Had this been true, the French cannoneers would have hocked their shirts and wrist watches, because at 12.15 Monday morning, heavy hostile cannonading on our right, left, and center announced to a weary, waiting world that the greatest of all wars—was still on.

It still continued on, too, and peace dope still continued to come in every species and variety, each succeeding rumor, however, being promptly nailed to the cross, until November 11 set us at our ease. But the big one which went the rounds on the 7th never reached our neighborhood.

A brief, but very brief, interval of reports on our prospective occupation of Germany followed the armistice. All of them were knocked in the head by the arrival of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade from southern France where they earned the honor of crossing the Rhine without ever having fired a shot. The 343d, 344th and 345th F.A. regiments, hauling their guns by hand, mule, horse, and gasoline, to be "in at the death," relieved us, and joined the 90th Division at Stenay, about the middle of November.

From that moment on, "they" said we were going home. Every officer, non-com and private in the regiment had his own pet theory and that of his pal in Division Headquarters, who was close to the "Gineral," and they aired them most tantalizingly.

"They" started soon enough to parade us in New York on Christmas Day, but the world knows that the good old "Zeppelin" sailed from Brest on May 17, and even then, in the agony of light heads and weak stomachs, "they" speculated outrageously on our arrival and muster-out.

The bug reigned supreme until the very end.

And speaking of rumors, on dit:

That Henry Baker fell from grace—and a bicycle.

That Eben Cross was hell on MP's.

That the 313th gave a "dance" at Château du Loir.

That Tom Shryock "held" Montfaucon.

That Nice was some burg.

That Sam was Town Major but Frank Casella did the work.

That "accompanying guns" was great stuff—in the SOS.

That Doc Reynolds owned Tonnerre, and "Timothy" Armstrong, Paris.

That Dewey Penniman just doted on Bar-sur-Aube.

That war is grand and gle-orious—at a base port.

Oui, oui! On dit, on dit!

Davy Clears the Crest

We were in Septsarges Woods in the early days of October. We sneaked in in the dead of night, thrashed about in the woods and dense underbrush, rank with the odor of stale gas, and prepared to shoot at daylight in the morning.

Dave Ackerman, "cheer leader" for "A" Battery, dropped his trails in the tangled undergrowth, nonchalantly juggled his aiming circle, squinted at a few

stars through the scanty openings above, and laid his pets in the general direction of the Bois des Ogons.

Then, all set, he slicked back his locks, finished his correspondence, nibbled a bit of chocolate, and waited till dawn.

At 5.30 sharp he "blooied" away on his first message to Madeleine.

A short screech followed the roar of the guns and, an instant later, a terrific crash almost overhead sent down tops of shattered trees and shell splinters all over the neighborhood.

Dave remained dignified in the pandemonium, shifted a bit, and banged away once more, bringing down another carload of virgin forest.

He traversed back and cut loose with a third, and we could hear the shells singing far out in the misty morn to their objective—without hindrance.

Davy was "clearing" the crest.

"Minimum range in a forest ain't nothin' to a good executive," remarked Dave, after the squall, to a host of inquiring friends.

360 Takes 243

By four o'clock in the afternoon of November 1, after a full day of intense fighting, the 360th Infantry of the 90th Division were firmly astride their day's objectives and consolidating for the night. It had been a day of terrific combat and the attacking units were "all in."

About half past four came a message from corps headquarters:

"Hill 243 enfilades the position of elements on your right," it said, "and must be taken this night."

It wasn't a welcome order by any means to regimental headquarters, and worse than that to the commander of the front line battalion to whom it was relayed for execution a few moments later, good soldier though he was.

We could not hear his comment upon its receipt, but we did know that 243 was a sharp commanding eminence, thickly wooded, and really more than 300 meters in height in spite of its map title. We also knew it was beyond the day's objective of troops who had fought hard and well since dawn, who were wet, muddy, dog-tired, and hungry, and who had barely a handful left remaining of that battalion, 1,000 strong, who had gone out against Grande Carrée Farm, Hill 278, and Andevanne, earlier in the day. And, besides, darkness was coming on.

And so, while we didn't hear what he had to say, we could form a pretty fair estimate of that young doughboy's state of mind.

"It's a corps order," was all the comfort that the operations officer could give him.

And so we waited.

About five-thirty came this laconic message from the front lines:

"Am on Hill 243. There was nobody on it."

To complete the story, it might be added that two 77's quite deserted, however, were on 243, and two German gun crews with full teams came confidently up the hill at dawn to remove them—and were gathered in intact.

The Wine Line

In so far as we have been able to learn no claim has ever been filed, strange though it may seem (we don't expect any at this late date), and the following brief report is the only remaining evidence, extant, on the subject. But the fact remains that one cask of Vin Rouge is missing in action in France, and D Battery is credited with the "salvage."

It happened this way.

Second Battalion headquarters, D and E Batteries, and George and Dewey Penniman's huskies of the 1st Battalion were returning early in December from what had been the American front, to rejoin the 80th Division. We had entrained at Dun-sur-Meuse about noon and the long train of boxes and flats had rolled, per the best principles of fire, 200 meters every four minutes, until the shadows of dusk found us somewhere south of Verdun, and close beside another train of flats and "Hommes Forties" bound north.

We had been "standing on this line" according to schedule for fifteen or twenty minutes when a distinct odor of the national beverage became quite strong and unmistakable in the neighborhood. The atmosphere finally became so suspiciously vinous and alluring that an investigation was ordered.

It revealed the fact that a French flat, piled high with casks, had stopped directly opposite the kitchen car of D Battery, and only one cask was missing, but a French sentinel was operating on the others with a rubber tube and a bucket.

An auburn haired officer of the outfit so reported but further this deponent sayeth nothing. So the matter rested.

An hour later at the next stop, through an opening in the main entrance of the "officers' pullman," a large can was quietly thrust into the straw.

It was brimful of Vin Rouge.

The hand behind it was hurriedly withdrawn, and we were never able to discover the perpetrator of this "outrage."

On a small slip of paper attached to the can, however, was scribbled this brief direction:

"FOR TIM."

We "examined" the evidence—and decided to pursue the investigation no farther that night.

But in the morning—we were shocked to find D Battery serving mess in two lines, one for coffee and the other for wine, with the former astonishingly outnumbered.

This was too much—in broad daylight and right in the station too—so we closed up the joint with visions of an unpleasant aftermath and numerous embarrassing "endorsements in writing hereon."

Our fears of complications however were quickly allayed shortly after by a most comforting member of the American train crew.

"Don't you worry sir," he said, "none of them cars ever gets through this area. Soon as they're all tapped we bills 'em back empty."

That was the final endorsement.

Gas-s-s-s-s!

One close friendship, born of the war, was severed November 11, and, strange though it may seem, brought joy to the hearts of the American Expeditionary Forces. For the gas mask went into the discard this date and that inseparable companionship of the American fighting man with this wicked little wartime contraption ceased happily and forever.

It is safe to say that no article of the soldier's paraphernalia in Francewas so uniformly disliked and yet so jealously guarded and cared for. It is also equally safe to assert that his first thought, when he learned on the morning of the 11th that Willie had thrown the sponge into the Rhine, was—

"Here goes the ———— old gas mask!"

It didn't weigh much but it sure seemed that a great burden had been lifted from our chests and shoulders.

But pest though it was, the great American soldier clung tenaciously to it, and even if he did "forget" to use it at times, and used only the mouth-piece at others to save his nose, strange creature that he was, he slept upon it nights and cursed vehemently his luck when misplaced or appropriated by a pal.

The ordinary or garden variety of mask—for the benefit of homefolks—was a sort of canvas bag which held a tin box of magic chemicals, and connected by a rubber tube to the face-piece of rubber and glass, a mouth-piece, a valve, and horror of horrors, the rubber tweezers, which gripping the nose affectionately, forbade all thought of breathing through that organ.

It was awful, simple awful. Ask anybody.

There was another type for the highbrows and battery executives, somewhat easier, Tisso by name, after the bird who concocted it, but we never saw anybody but Sam and Henry Baker wearing 'em down our way. Sam wore both, but then he had three guns, too, and never shot anything but a rat in a dug-out in Cunel.

There were masks for the horses which some drivers have been known to wear in a pinch. We usually got them on the "animules" once, but—never again. But that's another story which Rip Crosbie can tell you about.

Masks, however, of themselves, while bad enough, were aided and abetted in their discomforting endeavors by the gas which they were designed to circumvent.

There were several species of gas familiarly prevalent at the front and possessing various and sundry degrees of harassing qualities.

The first and most persistent, of course, was that packed neatly into hostile shells, which when deftly dropped into friendly areas, emitted fumes, both dangerous and obnoxious, and quite er-er-er annoying.

The second was that which wafted consistently from the tail ends of gasoline propelled vehicles, causing not infrequent and unnecessary alarm to throat and nostrils.

The third arrived nightly in intelligence reports from G-2; and the fourth gushed intermittently from Brigade Headquarters.

The latter three were amusing but harmless.

We were gas mask veterans all right when we went into the lines, but most of our practice with this weapon of torture and defense had been in the pure and fragrant atmosphere of Brittany, unsullied save for the occasional fumes of eider and "white mule." We had slept, and eaten, and fretted, and slobbered, and fought the mimic battles of training days in masks, and had spent hours, and

days, and nights with them, but knew little of the real article save for those few highly illuminating facts disseminated by the Stophlet school.

But we were gas-shy nevertheless, and worked our klaxons and tin-pans overtime for the first few days in the lines before we learned to distinguish the real cry of "wolf."

We got our first alarm in the 2d Battalion early on the morning of September 26, and frantically donned our masks against the odors of a 155 banging away on our left and cigarette smoke in the dug-out. Dike Gilliam and Foxie Crandall sounded the tocsin on this occasion and came near starting the rolling barrage an hour too soon by their weird and raucous cries of "Gas-s-s-s."

Tim Armstrong was sick in the bunk and we had to grab him by his "red thatch roof" and force the pincers on his nose, much to his disgust.

Tim was kinder Flu-ish and wanted to be gassed.

And then they came every five minutes on the night of the 26th. Every rattle within ten kilometers or more was passed on and floated over towards Hill 281, causing a wild scramble into masks, and muttered, muffled imprecations against the enemy and his methods. We slept in fitful installments, and slobbered intermittently on our rubber mouth-pieces. The gas non-coms maintained an air of learned dignity, and sniffing the atmosphere cautiously, would pronounce it uncontaminated (never had been) and authorize a removal of that pressing little band around the brow.

But we were learning, and in a few days gas shells which fell near Arras and Rheims were not bothering us much in the neighborhood of Verdun, and alarms from channel ports passed on over us unnoticed and rattled and klaxoned on their way to the Swiss border.

Our noses and nerves were becoming educated. But we became too educated after days at the front, callous from much war, and grew lax and somewhat defiant. We demanded a good healthy sniff before we would flip the tin-hat and duck in.

This attitude was dangerous at times for we frequently found ourselves with a chestful before we knew it, and then swore by all that was good and holy that the mask leaked, and said awful things about Stophlet and his crew.

And then, too, the ever thoughtful Germans didn't always announce the title of a shell in advance. You could tell a regular one by its peculiar behavior in flight, but the Boche were inconsiderately wont to fire a regular HE shell in which the gas was a "ringer," and you choked while watching for the frag-

ments. "Gas" also was an ever-ready ailment of those who "tired" of life in the lines. But there was none of that in our circles and we won't dwell upon it here.

Gas was an ever present danger at the front, but like all other things the great American soldier gleaned humor from everything that came his way. It had its light side.

It swooped down thick in Cunel one afternoon while the "One John" Paul, quite naked and coiled like a snake in an old iron kettle, was killing time, cooties, and all records for sanitation with a wee bit of water and a big cake of Fels-Naptha.

I leave the rest to your fertile imaginations my friends and countrymen. I am no artist and words fail me. But gee it was great!

But it wasn't ever thus. We had our days.

For instance—

The whole brigade plus a few French batteries thrown in, on October 7, shot mustard and phosgene into the little town of Brieulles from four to six A. M.

For the cannoneers of the 313th F. A. that was one of the grandest and most glorious mornings of the entire war.



BRIDGE OVER THE MEUSE AT STENAY, DESTROYED BY GERMANS

CHAPTER III

War Diary*

14, 15 and 16 September, 1918

During these days the regiment entrained at Vannes, six trains, with schedule stops at Redon, Rennes, Laval, Châtres, Villeneuve, Montereau and St. Florentin. The Regiment entrained with 63 officers and 1471 men. At St. Florentin further orders were received to proceed to Souilly. American troops took charge of the trains at St. Florentin. The first train detrained at Lemmes; all others at Souilly. After unloading, the first train marched to the Bois de Châtel via Souilly, arriving there at about 4h, September 16.

17 September, 1918

1st Battalion detrained at 5.30h. A and C Batteries camped in woods near station during daylight. B Battery proceeded to Flabas Farm in the Bois de Châtel between Heippes and St. André, where they were joined by A and C Batteries after dark. Owing to the congestion and poor condition of the roads this movement took from three to six hours.

Colonel Charles J. Ferris relieved from command of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel O. L. Brunzell assumed command.

18 September, 1918

2d Battalion detrained and joined the rest of the regiment in the Bois de Châtel after dark.

19 September, 1918

At 19.20h orders were received from Brigade Headquarters to move at once to the Bois de Chapitre. The regiment moved out at 22.30h in the following order:—

Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Batteries C, A, B, D, E and F. Route was via St. André, Ippécourt, Julvécourt, Vadelaincourt to Bois de Chapitre.

2d Lieutenant Walter T. Armstrong transferred to hospital sick.

This diary is incomplete because full data was not available in some instances.

20 September, 1918

Batteries E and F and Supply Company, delayed because of bad roads, had stopped at a woods, Queue de Mals. They arrived at 5.00h. 1st Lieutenant Ellard M. Colgan, accidentally injured, transferred to hospital.

21 and 22 September, 1918

In bivouacin the Bois de Chapitre. Battalion and Battery Commanders make reconnaissances in the vicinity of Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304 to locate old French battery positions and new positions into which to move.

23 September, 1918

Officers 60 Weather—Rain.
Men 1459 Roads—Heavy.
Health—Good.
Camp—Biyouac.

In bivouac—Bois de Chapitre.

Reconnaissance begun the previous night by 1st Battalion Commander and BC's continued until 15.00h when positions on Esnes-Béthincourt road were selected.

2d Battalion (less Battery D and Battalion Detail) went into position for first time as follows—on Hill 275 behind le Mort Homme, below Trench Kleber.

Battery E x = 318.800 y = 271.110 Map Battery F x = 315.580 y = 217.120 Verdun A

Roads were congested.

Infantry Operations

In bivouac in neighboring woods.

Enemy activity

Occasional shelling of cross-roads, and towns of Béthelainville and Montzéville.

Fire Delivered

None.

Casualties

None.

24 September, 1918

Officers 44 Weather—Clear.

Men 1406 Roads—Heavy.

Health—Good.

Camp—Bivouac.

Regiment moved from the Bois de Chapitre to Bois des Sartelles, about 4 kilometers, leaving at 21h and arriving at 1.30, September 25. Roads were badly congested with traffic.

1st Battalion had left camp at 19.30h and proceeded to Bois de Bourrus by way of Germonville, Captain Penniman in command of the column. March delayed by other traffic. At Fromeréville, which was being shelled, the battalion suffered its first casualties, Private Alexander T. Graham of C Battery being slightly wounded. The Battalion went into bivouac in the Bois de Bourrus at 0.30h after a march of 10.5 kilometers.

2d Battalion PC was established at M8511.

D Battery left Bois de Chapitre at 18h to take up position with the rest of the battalion but owing to the great congestion and frequent jams on the roads daylight began to break before the position was reached, and it was necessary to pull the carriages off the road and camouflage them at M8404. A guard was left there and the personnel, together with the horses, were taken back to the woods near Montzéville to wait for darkness again.

Ammunition was hauled by combat trains of battery F to its position.

Infantry Operations

Preparation for attack.

Enemy Activity

Intermittent shelling of roads, cross-roads, etc.

Fire Delivered

None.

Casualties

Graham, Alexander T., Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

25 September, 1918

Officers 44 Weather—Clear.

Men 1406 Roads—Heavy.

Health—Good.

Camp—Bivouac.

Orders received for attack on the following morning. Regimental PC moved forward at 18.00h and established in dugout F8 (Verdun B-318.600-270.550) at engineer dump at cross-roads about midway between Chattancourt and Esnes.

1st Battalion 76 F. A. put under command of Lieutenant Colonel Brunzell. Group No. 1—313th F. A. and 314th F. A. placed under command of Colonel Robert S. Welsh, 314th F. A.

Personnel Detachment with battery clerks and band left with baggage in Bois des Sartelles. Supply Company remained there also. Headquarters Company echelon moved to Bois de Bourrus with advance detachment of Supply Company.

1st Battalion 313th F. A. broke camp at 17.00h and took up following positions:—

A and B Batteries x = 316.000 y = 271.500 Verdun A and B C Battery x = 316.700 y = 271.400

A and B were in position to fire. C was held in readiness to advance. Caissons refilled near Esnes and OP established on Hill 304 in front line trenches, but no registering done.

2d Battalion established an OP at M8932 on le Mort Homme.

D Battery took the road again as soon as it was dark and went into position with the rest of the battalion as follows:—

D Battery x = 318.720 y = 271.080 Verdun B

2d Battalion echelons established in Bois de Bourrus at S0686. Artillery preparation by Army and Corps artillery began at 23.30h.

1st Lieutenant Stuart C. Adams detailed as liaison officer with the attacking infantry.

Infantry Operations

Occupation of positions.

Enemy Activity

Occasional shelling of roads, and towns of Chattancourt, Béthelainville and Montzéville.

Fire Delivered

None.

Casualties

Wilson, Clarence B, Mechanic, Battery A, slightly wounded.

26 September, 1918

Officers 43 Weather—Rain.
Men 1401 Roads—Poor.
Health—Good.

Camp—Bivouac.

80th Division attacked at 5.30h.

1st Battalion

C Battery moved forward shortly after H hour as accompanying guns with leading battalions of 160th Brigade. Advanced via Esnes-Béthineourt-Hill 281 road to Gercourt where first platoon under Lieutenant Morgan went into position in Gercourt (84.91) and second platoon under Lieutenant Penniman went into Bois Sachet (65.89).

OP established in northern edge of Bois Juré.

A and B Batteries as infantry batteries followed C Battery and went into position near crest of Hill 281 near right of road as follows. A (76.70)—B (77.65).

Battalion PC and Battery OP's established on crest of Hill 281.

2d Battalion

After completing barrage 2d Battalion proceeded at 8.00h west along Chattaneourt-Montzéville road to cross-roads M8404, thence northwest along Esnes road to engineer road at 74.06, thence north to road-fork M7019, thence along Béthincourt-Gercourt road to positions on reverse slope of Hill 281 as follows:—

Battalion PC and Battery OP's located on crest of Hil 281 at M7269.

Regimental PC established on Hill 281 at 317.300-276.950.

Headquarters Company and advance detachment Supply Company moved to Hill 281.

At 8.00h Colonel Welsh assigned as operations officer to Brigade Headquarters. Colonel Brunzell assumed command of Group I, Major Dunigan of the regiment and Captain Pitney of 1st Battalion.

Infantry Operations

160th Infantry Brigade attacked at 5.30h. By noon had overcome resistance of enemy machine gun nests in Bois de Forges and Bois Juré, and was approaching corps objective. Strong opposition developed about 5.00 p. m. During the evening a second attack was made, and by midnight the 160th Brigade had reached the army objective near Dannevoux, establishing the right of the Division on the west bank of the Meuse. 318th Infantry went to support 4th Division on left.

Resistance of the infantry with machine gun nests and artillery fire. Light shelling of our areas. Airplanes worked on our roads and areas with machine guns. C Battery subjected to counter battery fire. 2d Battalion machine gunned when going into position.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

C Battery fired with effect on enemy strong points and machine gun nests southwest of Bois de Dannevoux and Bois de Septsarges. A and B Batteries delivered intermittent fire from Hill 281. A Battery destroyed German 77 sniping from Dannevoux Ridge. (See letter from C. G., 160th Infantry Brigade.)

2d Battalion.

Rolling barrage completed at 7.20h.

All batteries of 2d Battalion delivered fires through afternoon on Dannevoux and Bois de Dannevoux and through the night intermittently on bridge head at Vilosnes and on Sivry.

Casualties

Adams, Stuart C., 1st Lieutenant, Headquarters Company, severely wounded

Patterson, Harry C., Private, Headquarters Company, severely wounded.

Darsie, Hugh D., Corporal, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Hickman, Willard B., Corporal, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Walker, Ulysses G., Private first class, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Brown, Miles, Private, Battery F, slightly wounded.

27 September, 1918

Officers 43 Weather—Fair.

Men 1401 Roads—Poor.

Health—Good.

Camp—Same.

80th Division continued attack.

Much congestion of the axial road, heavy rains and cold winds made supply difficult.

A Battery moved forward at 16h to the Bois de Dannevoux to act as accompanying guns. Position was taken on Hill 294 at 78.25.

Lieutenant Gregory and regimental telephone detail laid a line from regimental headquarters forward to Dannevoux ridge to maintain communication with the forward batteries.

Infantry Operations

160th Infantry Brigade made third attack and captured army objective within its sector. Left flank refused to maintain connection with division on left. During night relieved by reserve brigade of 33d Division. 80th Division, less 318th Infantry and Artillery, moved to Bois Montfaucon in reserve.

Enemy Activity

Heavy shelling of infantry line. Light shelling of ridge of Hill 281, apparently with gun of 150 caliber on the east bank of the Meuse in the Bois de Consenvoye. Fire Delivered.

All batteries on Hill 281 registered from OP's.

A barrage was fired by A and B Batteries at 15.30h on south river bank by Vilosnes. A Battery fired from Dannevoux ridge on enemy battery positions. B and C Batteries delivered intermittent fires.

All batteries of 2d Battalion delivered intermittent fire on the bridgehead at Vilosnes.

Casualties

None.

28 September, 1918

Officers 43 Weather—Fair.

Men 1397 Roads—Poor.

Health—Good.

Camp—Unchanged.

Regiment fired in support of 33d Division.

Two guns of A Battery rolled up on Dannevoux ridge to fire with direct laying on Vilosnes and Sivry. Enemy shell fire from front and left flank finally caused withdrawal of these guns from exposed position after they had fired about 400 rounds.

A Battery moved to positions (77.06) in the Bois Juré at midnight.

C Battery moved into position (77.06) in the Bois Juré after dark.

B Company of the 305th Ammunition Train attached to the 1st Battalion had assisted during last three days in carrying ammunition to positions, reeling up telephone wire, etc.

Supply Company arrived at Hill 281.

1st Lieutenant Donald S. Stophlet, Regimental Gas Officer, appointed Regimental Ammunition Officer.

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Infantry Operations

Improvement of positions and exploitation of successes.

Enemy Activity

Crest of Hill 281 and vicinity to right of Béthincourt shelled.

Fire Delivered

A Battery fired with direct laying on enemy battery positions near Vilosnes and on Sivry. Infantry reported two German guns near Vilosnes silenced.

2d Battalion delivered O. C. P. fire throughout the night as on the 26th.

Concentrated fire on enemy positions in orchard north of Vilosnes was also delivered by all batteries. A short barrage was laid down for the infantry northwest of Gercourt 12.45h to 13.00h.

Casualties

Dove, Dayton, Private, Battery A, mortally wounded.

Ickes, Edward, Private, Battery A, severely wounded.

Ryan, John J., Private, Battery A, severely wounded.

Garlitz, Frank E., Private, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Simpson, Oliver E., Private, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Watts, Frank, Private, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Hanson, Wilbur, Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Bean, Arthur C., Private first class, Battery B, severely wounded.

Barrett, Thomas, Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

29 September, 1918

Officers	43	Weather—Rain.
Men	1393	Roads—Heavy.
		Health—Fair.
		Camp—Fox-holes and dugouts.

No change in general situation.

Reconnaissance made by officers of A and C Batteries for new positions, and at 19.00h the following positions were occupied.

A Battery, Gercourt-Septsarges road (63.90).

C Battery, Bois de Sachet, (70.86).

Excellent cover for the personnel at these positions in old German dugouts.

Infantry Operations

Infantry consolidating positions up to Meuse River in vicinity of Bois de Dannevoux and opposite Vilosnes.

Positions of A and C Batteries in Bois Juré shelled by heavy caliber gun at 4.00h. 2d Battalion positions shelled by the enemy without effect.

Fire Delivered

B Battery from Hill 281 delivered harassing fire upon enemy lines.

Intermittent fire delivered by all batteries of the 2d Battalion on Vilosnes and orchard north of the town. Harassing fire on enemy OP's and positions on east bank of Meuse also delivered.

Casualties

Mowery, Chester C., Sergeant, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Arndt, Thomas L., Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Vaughan, George M., Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

30 September, 1918

Officers	43	Weather—Rain.
Men	1389	Roads—Heavy.
		Health—Fair.
		Camp—Unchanged.

No change in the general situation.

Great aerial activity.

A Battery established OP on Hill 262 from which it could observe the east bank of the Meuse from Vilosnes to Haraumont.

Fire Delivered

A Battery registered, using OP.

In 2d Battalion intermittent fire delivered during night on Vilosnes and harassing fire as requested by the infantry delivered by all batteries.

Casualties.

Flanagan, Gordon D., Private, Battery A, slightly wounded.

1 October, 1918

Officers	43	Weather—Rain.
Men	1386	Roads—Heavy.
		Health—Fair.
		Camp—Unchanged.

1st Battalion PC moved forward from Hill 281 to the Bois Sachet.

Intermittent shelling in vicinity of 1st Battalion.

About 30 rounds were fired upon B Battery on Hill 281 between 12.00h and 18.00h.

The 2d Battalion positions were shelled by the enemy causing casualties.

The Germans held the high ground on the north and east banks of the Meuse.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

A and C Batteries fired for registration in the afternoon. A Battery fired harassing fire during the night. B Battery conducted harassing fire on bridge-heads at Vilosnes and Sivry during the night.

2d Battalion.

Intermittent fire was delivered by the battalion on Vilosnes and the orchard north of it.

Casualties

Kisela, John A., Private first class, Battery D, slightly wounded.

Marquess, Bradford, Sergeant, Battery D, slightly wounded.

Riffle, Roy, Sergeant, Battery D, slightly wounded.

Swiger, Anthony W., Private first class, Battery D, slightly wounded.

Wigal, Fred, Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

2 October, 1918

Officers	42	${f Weather-Rain}.$
Men	1384	Roads—Heavy.
		Health—Fair.
		Camp—Unchanged.

Reconnaissance made by regimental and battalion commanders to select positions in front of Montfaucon. Tentative positions selected in the Bois de Septsarges.

Captain Shelton Pitney was wounded in the foot while making a reconnaissance in the Bois de Dannevoux. He was evacuated immediately and Captain Penniman took command of the 1st Battalion. Lieutenant Morgan succeeded to the command of C Battery.

The 2d Battalion established communication with an OP on Dannevoux Ridge.

Côte 262, near A Battery positions shelled with HE time shell.

C Battery subjected to heavy enemy fire and one gun put out of action with casualties in men as well.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

A Battery registered.

2d Battalion

Intermittent fire delivered on enemy batteries. Light firing by all the batteries of the battalion during the night.

Casualties

Pitney, Shelton, Captain, 1st Battalion CO, severely wounded.

Belcher, William E., Corporal, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Hickman, Bert H., Sergeant, Battery C, mortally wounded.

3 October, 1918

Officers	42	Weather—Fair.
Men	1383	Roads—Heavy.
		Health—Fair.
		Camp—Fox-holes and dugouts.

Orders received to move to support of 80th Division in sector north of Montfaucon.

Mounted reconnaissance made by regimental, battalion and battery commanders, and positions in southwest corner of Bois de Septsarges, found the previous day definitely chosen.

1st Battalion moved at dusk, A and C Batteries via Gercout-Septsarges Road, B Battery with 2d Battalion column, into positions as follows:—

1st Battalion PC	x = 314.100	y = 280.350
Battery A	x = 311.030	y = 280.350
Battery B	x = 313.880	y = 280.270
Battery C	x = 313.920	y = 280.287

Echelon in Bois de Septsarges.

Battery E, leading 2d Battalion column, taken under fire crossing crest of Hill 281. 3d piece damaged and casualties among men and horses. Firing battery proceeded across country and via Gercourt-Septsarges road, remainder of column turned around south side of Hill 281—across field, through Rau de Billemont to Béthincourt-Cuisy road, thence to Cuisy, thence to Septsarges—to road-fork 3590, along north fork to road fork at M3697 thence along east fork to Bois de Septsarges where battalion went into positions as follows:—

2d Battalion PC at G4102.

 Battery D
 x = 313.892 y = 297.982

 Battery E
 x = 313.810 y = 279.920

 Battery F
 x = 313.987 y = 280.123

Echelon in Bois de Septsarges near G4503.

Headquarters Company echelon moved to hill in rear of battery positions.

Infantry Operations

Preparation for attack.

Enemy Activity

2d Battalion column sniped at over Hill 281. Large quantity of gas thrown into Bois de Septsarges.

Casualties

Kraft, John E., Corporal, Battery E, mortally wounded.

4 October, 1918

Officers	42	Weather—Rainy.
Men	1381	Roads—Fair.
		Health—Fair.
		Camp—Bivouae.

Regiment supporting attack of 80th Division on Bois des Ogons.

Regimental PC established in incomplete German dugout in Bois de Septsarges (Verdun A314000-280200).

Supply Company remained on Hill 281 above Béthincourt.

Regimental OP established in edge of Bois de Brieulles overlooking Bois des Ogons, Bois de Fays, Bois de Malaumont and Bois de Foret.

1st Battalion OP reconnoitered.

2d Battalion OP established at G3315.

B Battery forward as infantry battery. Returned to old position after dark.

Infantry Operations

80th Division attacked at 5.30h on Bois des Ogons, Bois de Malaumont towards Cunel and 4th Division heavily engaged in Bois de Fays on our right.

80th Division infantry reach south edge of Bois des Ogons.

Attack continued at 17.30h with further gains.

Great aerial activity with advantage to the enemy.

B Battery subjected to harassing fire and adjusted upon with airplane.

Firing

1st Battalion.

Destruction fire before 5.30h upon following points—

Woods and trenches between 0223 and 0526.

Woods and shelters between 0125 and 0327.

Edge of woods between 0626 and 1226.

Hospital and Ferme de la Madeleine.

Cemetery 0532.

Rolling barrage from 5.25h through Bois des Ogons to Cunel-Brieulles Road.

B Battery fired on machine gun points as infantry battery.

Rolling barrage on Bois des Ogons at 17.36h.

C Battery fired 80 rounds on northwest corner of Bois de Fays.

2d Battalion.

Rolling barrage north of Nantillois from 5.30h to 8.00h.

Intermittent fire throughout rest of day.

Rolling barrage on Bois des Ogons at 17.36h.

Casualties

Boblett, Henry W., Corporal, Headquarters Company, slightly wounded. McVey, Zepha T., Cook, Headquarters Company, slightly wounded.

5 October, 1918

Officers 42 Weather—Clear.

Men 1379 Roads—Fair
Health—Poor.
Camp—Unchanged.

1st Battalion laid telephone line to infantry headquarters. 1st Battalion OP established.

Telephone line laid to regimental OP, but impossible to maintain it long enough to adjust fire.

Great decrease in horse power. Battery F had 11 horses die, evacuated 10 and lost 1.

Infantry Operations

80th Division infantry reached northern edge of Bois des Ogons after attack of 6h had been resumed at 18.00h.

Our areas shelled during day with HE and with gas at night.

Enemy planes active, especially against our balloons.

Fire Delivered

All batteries delivered preparation fire from 5h to 6h.

Rolling barrage from 6h to 8h with 50 meter jumps at 3 minute intervals.

Casualties

Kilpatrick, Harrison J., Corporal, Battery E, slightly wounded.

6 October, 1918

Officers 42 Weather—Clear.

Men 1374 Roads—Fair.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

Telephone line to Regimental OP in order and guns adjusted.

1st Battalion OP moved on account of shell fire.

2d line to infantry headquarters laid by 1st Battalion.

B Battery's 3d piece burst by premature explosion.

Infantry Operations

Organizing positions.

Enemy Activity

Positions under heavy shell fire, day and night, some gas used. Strip of woods in rear of 1st Battalion positions shelled. A Battery water cart damaged. Enemy firing on cross-roads near Battery E was not effective.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Standing barrage on trench system north of Bois des Ogons. Fire begun at 19.15 and continued till 19.30h.

2d Battalion.

D Battery.

Harassing fire on trench system in Bois de Cunel, 9 to 10h.

Intermittent fire on Bois de Cunel 10-11h.

Standing barrage in the Bois de Cunel 19h.

E Battery.

Harassing fire on trench system in Bois de Cunel 8.50 to 10.20h.

Zone fire on Bois de Cunel 12.50 to 13.50h.

Standing barrage in the Bois de Cunel 19h.

F Battery.

Harassing fire on road G0948.

Searching fire on trench system in the Bois de Cunel.

Standing barrage 18.45h.

Casualties

Riley, Thomas S., Private, Battery B, Killed in action.

Kramer, John I., Private, Battery B, Mortally wounded.

Santalucia, Mike, Private first class, Battery B, severely wounded.

Manford, Bernard H., Sergeant, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Strasler, Gorman, Private first class, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Woodford, Hugh L., Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

7 October, 1918

Officers 43 Weather—Fair.

Men 1372 Roads—Fair.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Digging-in continued.

Regimental OP maintained and two more batteries adjusted.

Difficulties experienced in supply and transport of ammunition and rations due to bad condition of horses.

1st Lieutenant Emory H. Niles appointed Captain.

Infantry Operations

Organizing positions. Heavy fighting in Bois de Malaumont and region of Madeleine Ferme. Very heavy enemy fire at 4.00 p. m. with counter attack which failed.

Enemy Activity

Heavy shelling of regimental area with guns of large calibre, most of the shots over, falling along road south of Bois de Septsarges. Hostile airplanes very active.

Fire Delivered

All batteries gassed Brieulles from 4h to 5.45h. Our fire rate one HE and three mustards after first five minutes of lethal.

Intermittent fire throughout the day on calls from infantry. Intermittent fires, standing barrages and harassing and searching fires executed on Bois de Cunel, the trench system therein and on road F0448 (Dun-sur-Meuse).

Casualties

Sparks, Benjamin H., Private, Battery C, killed in action.

Connell, John J., Private, Battery D, slightly wounded.

8 October, 1918

Officers 42 Weather—Rain and Hail.

Men 1372 Roads—Wet.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

2d Lieutenant Leonard D. Densmore detached from regiment.

Infantry Operations

Troops organized and prepared for further attack on Madeleine Ferme and Bois de Malaumont. 5th Corps attacked Bois de Cunel and regiment delivered fire in their support.

Enemy Activity

Aerial activity with enemy having advantage.

Fire Delivered

Harassing fire and fire on machine gun nests delivered in Bois de Cunel. 1st Battalion batteries registered.

Casualties

Burwell, Edward B., Jr., 1st Lieutenant, Headquarters Company, severely wounded.

Wanner, Charles E., Private, Battery F, mortally wounded.

9 October, 1918

Officers 41 Weather—Rain.
Men 1372 Roads—Heavy.
Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

Regiment helped support attack of 80th Division.

1st Battalion received orders to prepare to move forward.

Horses continued to die from disease and overwork.

Infantry Operations

80th Division attacked on Madeleine Ferme, Bois de Malaumont and Bois de Foret at 15.40h. 5th Corps attacked on our left on Bois de Cunel and Trench Mamelle and heights west of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon and the Romagne-Cunel road. 4th Division attacked on right.

80th Division reached Cunel-Brieulles Road.

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Fire Delivered

Rolling barrage fired by all batteries from 15.30 to 22.30h to support attack of 80th Division on Madeleine Ferme, etc.

2 SOS barrages delivered by 2d Battalion.

Casualties

Flanagan, Hillery B., Sergeant, Battery A, slightly wounded.

10 October, 1918

Officers	41	Weather—Clear.
Men	1367	Roads—Poor.
		Health—Poor.
		Camp—Bivouac in shell holes and trenches.

Supported attack of 80th Division.

Regimental PC moved to Offizierheim, in Nantillois (Verdun A 311.300-281.00).

Headquarters Company echelon moved to hill behind Nantillois. Supply Company remained at Septsarges.

At 1h the 1st Battalion moved via Septsarges and Nantillois, 7 kilometers, to positions northwest of Nantillois as follows:—

A
$$x = 309890$$
 $y = 281540$
B $x = 309820$ $y = 281580$
C $x = 309960$ $y = 281460$

PC and echelons established near battery positions.

At 18.30h the 2d Battalion moved via Septsarges and Nantillois and Nantillois-Cunel Road to road fork F9909. Batteries went into position as follows:—

D
$$x = 309714$$
 $y = 280970$
E $x = 309910$ $y = 281340$
F $x = 309960$ $y = 281005$

PC and echelons established in Bois de Beuge.

1st Lieutenant Edward B. Burwell, Jr., evacuated.

Infantry Operations

Infantry of 80th Division made attack from Cunel-Brieulles Road. 80th Division relieved during night by 5th Division.

Enemy Activity

2d Battalion received intermittent hostile fire causing two casualties in Battery F.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Rolling barrage from 7h to 11.05h. At this time the standing barrage was changed to intermittent fire which was kept up for several hours.

2d Battalion.

Rolling barrage from 7h to 11h.

E Battery delivered one SOS barrage north of Cunel.

Casualties

Rensel, William A., Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Sotok, John A., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Grim, LeRoy, Private first class, Battery F, severely wounded.

Tenney, Charley, Sergeant, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Stein, Edward C., Private, Supply Company, slightly wounded.

11 October, 1918

Officers 39 Weather—Rain.

Men 1367 Roads—Poor.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

155th Field Artillery Brigade supported the 5th Division.

Transportation difficult because of diminishing strength of horses.

2d Battalion established ammunition dump at Road Forks G0611.

1st Lieutenant James A. Wooten evacuated.

Infantry Operations

5th Division continued relief of 80th Division.

Enemy Activity

Considerable shelling of our areas.

Fire Delivered

Light intermittent firing during day and night.

Casualties

Buford, Walter, Captain, Supply Company, slightly wounded. Wooten, James A, 1st Lieutenant, Supply Company, slightly wounded.

12 October, 1918

Officers 39 Weather—Cloudy.

Men 1367 Roads—Heavy.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

Supply Company moved to Septsarges, position on right of Gereourt-Septsarges road.

Infantry Operations

5th Division completed relief of 80th Division Infantry.

Enemy Activity

Heavy shelling of our areas, especially during afternoon and night.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Standing barrage was fired in the afternoon, all batteries taking part. In the early evening data was figured for a new barrage and the guns laid with this data, but it was not used, and later the guns were relaid with the normal SOS barrage.

2d Battalion.

Rolling barrage delivered north of Cunel from 6.45h to 10.30h.

Casualties

None.

13 October, 1918

Officers

39

Weather—Rain.

Men

1367

Roads—Poor.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

Increasing number of eases of diarrhoea in the command.

Infantry Operations

5th Division prepared for attack. Repulsed counter-attack at 16.00h. Reported our barrage very effective in breaking up the counter-attack and eatching the Germans when attempting to return to their own lines.

Enemy Activity

Counter-attack on our front at 16.00h, which was a failure.

1st Battalion positions heavily shelled in early morning.

Fire Delivered

SOS barrage delivered by all batteries at 16.00h. Very effective.

Casualties.

None.

14 October, 1918

Officers 39 Weather—Rain.
Men 1362 Roads—Poor.
Health—Poor.
Camp—Unchanged.

Supported the attack of the 5th Division on Cunel and Bois des Rappes. Reconnaissances for positions near Cunel unsuccessful.

Shell hit near A Battery's 2d piece. Piece undamaged but easualties in erew.

B Battery's ration eart destroyed by shell fire.

Infantry Operations

5th Division, supported by the 3d Division, attacked Cunel and the Bois de la Pultière taken. Held up by machine gun nests in southern edge of Bois des Rappes.

Enemy Activity

Intermittent shelling of our areas.

B Battery of 314th, in position near us, heavily shelled with effect.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Gas concentration in Bois de Pultière, 5,30h to 6,30h.

Rolling barrage through Bois de Pultière and Bois des Rappes, 8.30h to 11h. 50 meter jumps at rate of 100 meters in 5 minutes, 100 rounds per gun.

2d barrage fired from 15.50h to 17.30h.

2d Battalion.

Gas concentration in Bois de Pultière 5.30h to 6.30h.

Rolling barrage through Bois des Rappes (same time and rate as 1st Battalion.

Light OCP and harassing fire in the afternoon.

SOS barrage line 0367-0066.

Casualties

Neel, William B., Corporal, Battery A, killed in action.

Shillingburg, Olin L., Private, Battery A, killed in action.

Watson, Walter W., Private, Battery A, killed in action.

McClure, Grady, Private first class, Battery A, mortally wounded.

Stillfox, Arthur G., Private, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Zarnoch, Alexander J., Private, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Cassett, Charles, Private, Battery B, severely wounded.

Barrett, Brooks, Corporal, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Straley, Harley V., Private first class, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Blume, Lawrence E., Corporal, Supply Company, slightly wounded.

15 October, 1918

Officers 39 Men 1359 Weather—Rain.

Roads—Poor.

Health—Poor. Camp—Unchanged.

Very rainy day.

Supported attack of 5th Division on Bois des Rappes.

Infantry Operations

The infantry of 5th Division continued the attack of the day before. Some of the Bois des Rappes occupied. One patrol reported to have reached the northern edge.

Enemy Activity

Intermittent shelling of our areas.

Fire Delivered

All batteries delivered standing barrage 7.20h to 7.30h. Rolling barrage from 7.30h stopped before schedule time. It was to have advanced 100 meters in 10 minutes till H plus 50 when it was to have been advanced 200 meters and continued till H plus 110.

Harassing fire executed intermittently during the day.

Casualties

Harmon, Raymond L., Private, Battery A, mortally wounded.

Halterman, Isaac S., Private first class, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Perkins, Robert W., Captain, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Boggs, Lester A., Corporal, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Fitzwater, Oscar, Corporal, Battery E, slightly wounded.

McGuire, Francis P., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

16 October, 1918

Officers Men 1352

Weather—Rain.

Roads—Poor.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

Day comparatively quiet.

39

In pursuance of a new order of defensive preparation 1st Battalion moved after dark via Nantillois and Montfaucon to a position near Montfaucon on Montfaucon-Septsarges Road as follows:—

A
$$x = 311880$$
 $y = 278220$
B $x = 311790$ $y = 278200$
C $x = 311940$ $y = 278250$

Caissons continued to haul back ammunition from forward position after move.

Roads very bad on account of continuous rains.

2d Battalion remained near the Bois de Beuge.

2d Lieutenant Donald B. Fullerton transferred from A Battery to E Battery.

Infantry Operations

5th Division to hold the ground now occupied and by use of patrols completely to clean up and solidify its front, digging in along lines to ensure security.

Enemy Activity

Very little artillery fire in our area.

Fire Delivered

No firing.

Casualties

None.

17 October, 1918

Officers	39	Weather—Rain.
Men	1352	Roads—Very bad.
		Health—Poor.
		Camp—Unchanged.

1st Battalion combat trains moved ammunition from several old positions.

1st Battalion echelons moved back near battery positions.

Animals in bad condition because of continuous working.

OP established on high hill above positions.

Captain Francis W. Crandall assigned to command of 1st Battalion; Captain George W. Anderson, Jr., assigned as 2d Battalion Adjutant; 2d Lieutenant Henry E. Muzzy relieved as Acting Adjutant, 2d Battalion; Captain George D. Penniman, Jr. relieved of command of 1st Battalion and returned to command of Battery C; Captain Emory H. Niles assigned to command of Headquarters

Company vice Captain George W. Anderson relieved; Lieutenant Henry E. Muzzy appointed Regimental Reconnaissance Officer vice Captain Niles.

Headquarters Company echelon established in Bois de Montfaucon.

Infantry Operations

Organization of positions.

Enemy Activity

Comparative quiet in the morning. Considerable activity in the afternoon. Shelling in our areas. Shelling in 1st Battalion area mostly duds.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

2d Battalion.

Light harassing fire on working parties.

Casualties

None.

18 October, 1918

Officers 38 Weather—Fair.

Men 1348 Roads—Poor.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Bivouac, wet.

Captain F. W. Crandall reported for duty as 1st Battalion Commander.

1st Battalion improved positions and combat trains continued to haul ammunition from positions northwest of Nantillois and from Bois de Septsarges

Infantry Operations

Consolidating positions.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

2d Battalion.

Assisted in laying down box barrage on borders of the Bois des Rappes, from 13h to 15h.

Casualties

Mathew, Andrew L., Private, Battery B, killed in action.

Simmons, Carl, Corporal, Battery B, killed in action.

Cawley, John, Private, Battery D, slightly wounded.

Baldwin, Personette G., 2d Lieutenant, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Officers 38 Weather—Fair.

Men 1345 Roads—Muddy.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

Day quiet.

Corps Sector unchanged but divided into two divisional sectors, the 5th Division holding the west sector and the 3d Division holding the east sector. 77th F. A. (75's) and 1st Battalion 13th F. A. (155's) attached for support of 5th Division.

Regimental PC moved from Nantillois to Montfaucon (Verdun A 311300-278500) about 14h and established in German dugout northeast of town.

1st Battalion unable to fire because out of range.

Coördinates of possible 1st Battalion battery positions in divisional sector north of parallel 85 (Dun-sur-Meuse) were submitted. These positions were 400 meters to east and slightly north of Cunel.

Infantry Operations

Prepared for attack. Enemy front line 400 meters from southern edge of Bois des Rappes.

Enemy Activity

During early morning shelling of observation balloon near 1st Battalion positions caused casualties.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

2d Battalion.

SOS barrage delivered for the infantry at 18.00h.

Casualties

Vanderpool, Mathew, Private, Battery A, slightly wounded. Hanna, Lester, Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Simmons, Lakie B., Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

20 October, 1918

Officers 38 Weather—Cloudy.

Men 1345 Roads—Muddy.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

5th and 3d Divisions attacked at 7.00 A.M.

In anticipation of infantry advance 1st Battalion 313th F. A. ordered at 4.00 A.M. to proceed to positions near Cunel. Battalion moved out via Montfaucon-Nantillois-Cunel Road. Battalion detail preceded the battalion and laid a telephone line to infantry support line. Battalion unable to advance through enemy fire to Cunel and was shelled off road near Madeleine Ferme at 9.00h. About twenty horses were killed and one A Battery gun put out of action. Casualties in men as listed below.

Between 18.00h and 24h Batteries moved into positions in the Bois des Ogons as follows:—

$$\begin{array}{lll} A & x = 310.285 & y = 282.855 \\ B & x = 310.120 & y = 282.400. \\ C & x = 310.110 & y = 282.395 \\ Battalion PC & x = 309.500 & y = 284.000 \end{array}$$

2d Battalion helped support attack of 5th Division.

Infantry Operations

5th and 3d Divisions attacked on Bois des Rappes, Bois de Clairs Chênes and Hill 299. 5th Division zone, the Bois des Rappes. Part of this piece of woods was occupied.

Enemy Activity

Desperate resistance of our infantry in Bois des Rappes.

1st Battalion column heavily shelled near Ferme de la Madeleine.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

2d Battalion.

Intermittent fires.

Standing barrage from 6.45h to 7h on line—

309.880 to 310.200.

280.520 to 286,600.

Standing screen from 7.00h to 8.33h on line—8785 to 9493.

Harassing fire on Bois des Rappes from 18.00h to 20.00h.

Casualties

Smith, Arlie C., Private first class, Battery A, slightly wounded. Newallis, George, Sergeant, Battery C, mortally wounded. Rutledge, Marion R., Private, Battery C, mortally wounded. Richard, George F., Private, Battery C, mortally wounded. Penniman, George D., Jr., Captain, Battery C, slightly wounded. Darnall, Arlo G., Chief Mechanic, Battery C, slightly wounded.

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21 October, 1918

Officers 40 Weather—Cloudy.

Men 1345 Roads—Muddy.

Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

Regiment supported attack of 5th Division on Bois des Rappes.

5th Division relieved by 90th Division and 155th F. A. Brigade assigned to latter.

Comprehensive orders for organization received from the 90th Division. 1st Battalion dug in and improved positions.

Supply Company moved to position near Nantillois on right of Montfaucon-Nantillois Road.

2d Lieutenants Fritjofe Reishus and Benjamin J. Rosenthal attached to the regiment.

5th Division attacked on Bois des Rappes at 11.30h and completed its capture. This completed capture of Kriemhilde Stellung.

During night the 179th Brigade of 90th Division relieved the 10th Brigade of 5th Division. 90th Division ordered to improve position for farther advance.

Enemy Activity

Enemy attitude showed no intention of withdrawing on left bank or giving ground on right bank of Meuse.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

SOS line through 8975-9376.

2d Battalion.

Harassing fire on Bois des Rappes 5.30h to 7.30h.

Standing barrage from 11.25h to 11.30h on east and west line 86.9 through Bois des Rappes.

Barrage on east and west line 87 through Bois des Rappes from 11.30 to 11.50h.

From 11.50h to 13.30h fired upon area on Bantheville-Aincreville road around point 09.88

From 8.55h to 19.55h one battery fired on cross-roads 05.83 and another battery fired on line 02.78 to 99.79.

Casualties

None.

Men

Officers 40

Weather—Fair.

1340 Roads—Muddy. Health—Poor.

Camp—Unchanged.

Relief of 5th Division by 90th completed at 8h.

Day quiet, 90th Division organizing for attack.

1st Battalion OP occupied by Lieutenant Morse from 15h to 17h and by Lieutenant Burling from 17h to 5h, under fire intermittently.

Infirmary established at Headquarters Company echelon in Bois de Montfaucon. Health improved.

Captain Walter E. Gard returned from DS and assigned as 1st Battalion Adjutant. 1st Lieutenant Wm. C. Coulbourn and 2d Lieutenants Richard Ashton and Richard B. Cobb relieved of duty with regiment to go to Aerial Observers' School, Tours. 1st Lieutenant Henry S. Baker and 1st Lieutenant Eben J. D. Cross on DS as artillery instructors at Camp de Souge.

Infantry Operations

Relief of 5th Division completed and 90th Division organized for attack.

Enemy Activity

Infantry patrol reported considerable enemy activity in Bantheville. Intermittent shelling of area in which was 1st Battalion OP, breaking our communications continuously.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Fire on trench system of the enemy and on Bantheville-Aincreville Road near Aincreville delivered from 5.45h to 6.00h.

One SOS barrage.

SOS line F8774-8375.

2d Battalion.

Fire delivered on well at 97.77 from 5.45h to 6.00h; also on roads and areas north of Bois des Rappes.

Intermittent harassing fire during rest of day.

Casualties.

None.

Officers 35 Weather—Fair.

Men 1335 Roads—Muddy.

Health—Improving.

Camp—Unchanged.

Lieutenant Peppard registered the 1st Battalion from OP during morning; sniped at small groups observing effect.

155th F. A. Brigade supported attack of 90th Division infantry on Bantheville and Bourrut. Our fire a concentration on Aincreville, Bantheville, Andevanne, Grande Carrée Ferme, roads and areas.

Infantry Operations

357th Infantry captured Bantheville and Bourrut, and high ground north and northwest of towns, with slight casualties.

Enemy Activity

1st Battalion OP under shell fire, HE, intermittently. Intermittent machine gun fire in vicinity of 1st Battalion by enemy planes. Some bombing. 2d Battalion areas shelled.

Increased enemy aerial activity.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

10.00h to 11.30h, adjustment of batteries on 77-77.

12.00h to 14.00h, fire delivered by A Battery on small groups of enemy in area between Andevanne and Villers.

14.45h to 17.00h, fire on Bois d'Andevanne and Aincreville.

19.30h to 20.00h, concentration on southern edge of Bois d'Andevanne. SOS barrage delivered.

2d Battalion.

During the day harassing and zone fires on areas in vicinity of Grande Carrée Ferme, Bantheville and Andevanne.

Fire continued during night.

Casualties

Ware, Aaron, Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Bozek, Frank J., Private first class, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Hoffman, Earl F., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded

Leonard, Patrick J., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded

McAnany, John J., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Officers	35	Weather—Fair.
Men	1331	Roads—Improving.
		Health—Improving.
		Camp—Old infantry dugouts, bivouac.

Plan of defense received and necessary fires prepared.

Grouping of 313th and 314th under command of Lieutenant Colonel Brunzell terminated. Lieutenant Colonel Brunzell resumed command of 313th F. A.

1st Battalion BC's reconnoitered for positions near Cunel-Romagne road.

At 18.00h the 1st Battalion moved via Nantillois-Cunel road and Cunel-Romagne Road to positions just north of Cunel-Romagne Road, as follows:—

Battalion PC	x = 308375	y = 285160
Battery A	x = 308480	y = 285625
Battery B	x = 309095	y = 285240
Battery C	x = 308580	y = 285185

The number of horses in the Battalion had fallen from 315 on September 17th to 119 at this date. Each battery was reduced to from 25 to 30 animals which could be used to move guns.

Infantry Operations

Exploitation of success of October 23.

Enemy Activity

Artillery comparatively active. No balloons up because of poor visibility. Decreased enemy aviation. A few patrols over the lines but none over rear areas.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

From 10.45h to 11.00h, A and B Batteries fired upon enemy line from 7289 to 6989, C on Grande Carrée Ferme north of Bantheville.

From 11.43h to 11.53h the battalion fired on enemy position 150 meters north of Bourrut-Aincreville Road, from 9083 to 8586-3 rounds per gun per minute.

From 12.37h to 1.26h, OCP fire at the command of Hilden 1.

2d Battalion.

Harassing and concentrated fire delivered as called for.

Casualties.

None.

Officers 35 Weather—Fair.

Men 1326 Roads—Fair.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Old infantry dugouts, etc.

1st Battalion improved its positions. Ammunition brought up by combat trains. Echelon moved to x = 310.265, y = 282.860 near Bois des Ogons.

2d Battalion, Number 1 piece in Battery F exploded when firing the next to last shot of SOS, causing three casualties.

2d Battalion moved at 18.30h via Nantillois-Cunel Road to positions on reverse side of hill just north of Bois de Cunel as follows:—

Battery D x = 308.981 y = 284.283Battery E x = 309.053 y = 284.260 Dun sur Meuse 1/20,000 Battery F x = 309.220 y = 384.280

2d Battalion echelons were left in the Bois de Beuge.

Infantry Operations

Improvement of positions. Repulsed counter-attack.

Enemy Activity

Showed considerable nervousness as if expecting an attack. Increased air activity and artillery fire. Artillery fire very heavy in afternoon evidently in preparation for attack which he made at 17h from Grande Carrée Ferme to Bourrut.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

SOS barrage from 17.18h to 17.38h.

2d Battalion.

SOS barrage from about 17.30h to 17.40h.

This barrage was reported very effective.

Casualties

Dougherty, Edward, Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Friend, Opha B., Private, Battery E, severely wounded.

Lowe, Broadway R., Corporal, Battery F, killed in action.

Cochran, Robert, Private first class, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Miller, Dayton G., Private first class, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Officers 36

Weather—Fair.

Men

1326

Roads—Fair.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Unchanged.

Regimental PC moved at about 14.00h from Montfaucon to a German frame building in woods just above Madeleine Ferme. (Dun-sur-Meuse 309.740-285.150).

Lieutenant Colonel O. L. Brunzell appointed Colonel and assigned to regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Wm. R. Gruber assigned to regiment, but did not report for duty.

1st Battalion improved positions and hauled ammunition.

2d Battalion improved its positions and shelters, and hauled ammunition.

Infantry Operations

No report.

Enemy Activity

Our Regimental PC shelled considerably by guns of large caliber. Artillery fire intermittent day and night on Cunel-Romagne Road and the crests north and south of this road, also on Cunel and Romagne—considerable gas—blue cross, mustard and phosgene.

2d Battalion positions shelled by enemy with gas and HE. A direct hit obtained on D Battery's position, causing serious casualties.

Enemy planes increasingly active and able to reconnoiter our lines with apparent ease.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Batteries registered in afternoon.

2d Battalion.

No firing.

Casualties

Barnett, John C., Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Ketterman, Randall G., Corporal, Battery D, mortally wounded.

Emswiller, Eugene N., Private, Battery D, severely wounded.

Graham, Kester E., Private first class, Battery D, severely wounded.

McComas, Virgil, Corporal, Battery D, severely wounded.

McCormick, Elzie G., Private first class, Battery D, severely wounded.

Schmoyer, Harvey T., Private first class, Battery D, severely wounded.

Kines, Norman W., Private first class, Battery D, slightly wounded.

27 October, 1918

Officers 36 Weather—Clear.

Men 1316 Roads—Fair.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Unchanged.

1st Battalion ammunition dumps located on Romagne-Cunel road near positions.

2d Battalion—D Battery located dump on Romagne-Cierges Road, E and F Batteries had dumps on Nantillois-Cunel Road.

Infantry Operations

Improvement of positions.

Enemy Activity

Enemy planes continued to operate over positions throughout the day; enemy continued to hold complete control of the air. Harassing fire along the Romagne-Cunel road, a number of shells among 1st Battalion batteries. Harassing fire with gas and HE delivered on Bois de Cunel near 2d Battalion positions without effect.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

14h to 16h, B and C Batteries registered, A did not complete registration because of poor visibility. C Battery fired at and dispersed enemy platoon. 2d Battalion.

Slight harassing fire as requested by the infantry.

Casualties

McLaughlin, Lawrence M., Corporal, Headquarters Company, slightly gassed.

Brill, Clinton M., 1st Sergeant, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Cullers, Bernie G., Corporal, Battery A, slightly wounded.

White, Hubert V., Sergeant, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Officers 36 Weather—Clear.

Men 1313 Roads—Fair. Health—Fair.

nearm—rair.

Camp—Unchanged.

Headquarters Company echelon moved to Ferme de la Madeleine.

1st Lieutenant' Donald S. Stophlet evacuated injured.

1st Lieutenant Isaac Dougherty from B Battery to F Battery.

Enemy Activity

Visibility poor and no enemy activity observed. Our areas subjected to zone fire at intervals, gas and HE of light and heavy caliber. Slight effect on B Battery.

Enemy order of battle west to east.

109th Body Grenadier Regiment—40th Fusileer Regiment—110th Grenadier Regiment of 28th Division.

Fire Delivered

Harassing fire as requested by the infantry.

C Battery fired about 32 rounds gas into Andevanne from 16.00h to 16.15h.

Casualties

Dadisman, Claude A., Corporal, Battery B, slightly wounded.

McMillian, James E., Corporal, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Small, Samuel C., Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

29 October, 1918

Officers 35 Weather—Clear.

Men 1309 Roads—Fair.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Dugouts improved.

Regimental PC moved from Ferme de la Madeleine at about 15h to Cunel where it was established in Château de Cunel (Dun-sur-Meuse 309.750-285.150).

Enemy Activity

1st Battalion areas about A and C Batteries shelled intermittently, about 40 rounds of 77's.

2d Battalion positions shelled in the afternoon with effect.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Fire delivered on transports and small groups of enemy observed on Andevanne-Villers and Andevanne-Tailly road.

B Battery fired on an OP on Hill 243 (Effect later observed when our line included this OP).

C Battery fired on trench system at A 8215.

2d Battalion.

Harassing fire on Grande Carrée Ferme, Chassogne Ferme and Andevanne.

E Battery adjusted.

Casualties

Owens, Thomas H., Corporal, Headquarters Company, slightly wounded.

Brady, Arthur D., Corporal, Battery F. killed in action.

Mansfield, John J., Chief Mechanic, Battery F, killed in action.

Wilmoth, Orval G., Private, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Hornkohl, Alex. C., Jr., Private first class, Medical Detachment, slightly wounded.

30 October, 1918

Officers 35 Weather—Clear.

Men 1309 Roads—Fair.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Unchanged.

Total horses in 2d Battalion as follows:—

Battery D, 44; Battery E, 50; Battery F, 57; total, 141.

Infantry Operations

Preparations for attack.

Enemy Activity

Enemy infantry very alert and nervous. Slightest movement in our lines brings up flare along front. Enemy shell fire from right front near all batteries of 1st Battalion.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion

A Battery.

13.00 to 13.30h, fired on OP at 7916.

B Battery.

14.00 to 16.00h, fired on enemy OP.

15.00 to 15.15h, fired on group of men.

2d Battalion.

Light harassing fire on Grande Carrée Ferme.

Casualties |

Collick, Joseph C., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

31 October, 1918

Officers 35 Weather—Clear.

Men 1309 Roads—Fair.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Unchanged.

Preparations for attack on November 1, of Andevanne and heights north and northeast thereof, being parts of Freya Stellung.

2d Battalion received orders to support 360th Infantry on following day as follows: Battery F as accompanying guns; Batteries D and E as infantry batteries.

At 19.30 2d Battalion left positions and proceeded to positions west of Bantheville as follows: due west across country to the Cierges-Romagne Road, thence along NW fork passing cemetery to trail-fork F5489, thence NW along trail to road-fork F5062, thence along NE fork to F5986, where D and E Batteries bivouacked for the night. At 24h F continued along road to F6779, where it likewise bivouacked.

1st Lieutenant Isaac Dougherty attached to Battery F; 2d Lieutenant Harold W. Haskins to SD with 155th F. A. Brigade; 1st Lieutenant Walter T. Armstrong unable to accompany Battery D on account of sickness; 2d Lieutenant Ghelardi in command of Battery D.

Horses received in 2d Battalion as follows:—

Battery D, 26; Battery E, 30; Battery F, 37.

Total horses in Battalion as follows:—

Battery D, 73; Battery E, 92; Battery F, 92.

Infantry Operations

All troops in position before midnight, 360th Infantry on left and 359th Infantry on right, echeloned in depth.

Enemy Activity

Enemy lines reported to be extremely nervous.

Artillery fire on B Battery's positions caused easualties.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

SOS barrage at 5.45h.

Gas preparation at 22h.

2d Battalion.

SOS barrage from 5.53 to 6.03h.

Casualties

Moore, Wilbur S., Mechanic, Battery B, killed in action.

Seltzer, Nevin R., Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Wheeler, Charlie, Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Withrow, Foza A., Private first class, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Marquess, Bradford, Sergeant, Battery D, slightly wounded.

1 November, 1918

ocemoer, 1	010	
Officers	33	Weather—Cloudy.
Men	1283	Roads—Good.
		Health—Fair.
		Camp—Fox-holes.

90th Division attacked Andevanne and heights at 5.30h.

1st Battalion had mission of concentration fire and barrage.

1st Battalion PC moved to Headquarters 359th Infantry under command of Colonel Sterling. Reconnaissance made by 1st Battalion Commander and B C's during attack for new positions.

From 14h to 18h batteries moved via Romagne and Bantheville to positions on Bantheville-Romagne Road as follows:—

A Battery	x = 307.225	y = 287.870
B Battery	x = 307.380	y = 287.800
C Battery	x = 307.300	y = 287.830

2d Battalion mission: F Battery, accompanying guns; D and E, Infantry Batteries. All batteries skirted Bois de Bantheville and moved into position near Grande Carrée Farm, as follows:—

D Battery	x = 306.790	y = 288.330	at 7.30h
E Battery	x = 306.840	y = 288.060	at 6.30h.
F Battery	x = 306.710	y = 288.400	at 6.45h

OP on Hill 271.

2d Battalion had 12 horses killed and 24 wounded on this day.

2d Battalion received twelve replacements, divided equally among batteries.

1st Lieutenant Henry E. Muzzy to 2d Battalion as Adjutant. 1st Lieutenant Thomas J. Shryock to Regimental Headquarters as reconnaissance officer.

Infantry Operations

Attack a complete success, Andevanne and heights taken with heavy enemy losses.

Enemy Activity

1st Battalion positions intermittently under shell fire. 2d Battalion moved into position through stiff OCP fire. Enemy's preparations for defense counteracted by our attack.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

From 2.00h to 2.30h concentration of tear gas and phosgene on southern edge of Bois d'Andevanne.

From 3.30h to 5.30h, destruction fire on following areas: heights northwest, north and northeast of Andevanne; Bois d'Andevanne and rectangular woods northwest of Grande Carrée Ferme.

From 5.30h to 12.30h, a deep rolling barrage extending from Grande Carrée Ferme northeast above Andevanne to east and west line 293000. 2d Battalion.

Fired until dark on areas and machine gun nests which were holding up the advance of the infantry.

Casualties

Anderson, George W., Jr., Captain, Headquarters Company, killed in action. Harrison, Edmund C., Private, Headquarters Company, killed in action. Lewis, Allen G., Corporal, Headquarters Company, killed in action.

Williams, Klase, Private, Headquarters Company, slightly wounded.

Casualties—continued

Kennedy, Edward, Private, Battery A, severely wounded.

Conrad, Herbert M., Private first class, Battery B, slightly wounded.

Lott, Marion E., Private first class, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Cart, Walter H., Private, Battery D, slightly wounded.

Pratt, John A., Private first class, Battery D, slightly wounded.

Wiley, Elmer L., Private, Battery E, killed in action.

Shanholtzer, Roy S., Chief Mechanic, Battery E, mortally wounded.

Gilliam, Theodorick A. W., Captain, Battery E, severely wounded.

Morphet, John C., Private, Battery E, severely wounded.

Bussey, Charley A., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Conley, John, Private first class, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Dailey, Harry A., Sergeant, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Dawson, Ira L., Private first class, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Ellard, Edward, Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Miller, Lawrence J., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

See, Lemuel A., Corporal, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Strickland, Howard B., Private, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Whitford, Gilbert H., Corporal, Battery E, slightly wounded.

Green, Luther H., Corporal, Battery F, killed in action.

Calascione, Frank, Private, Battery F, mortally wounded.

Howes, Pearly B., Cook, Battery F, mortally wounded.

Addis, Robert H., Private, Battery F, severely wounded.

Craig, William H., Corporal, Battery F, severely wounded.

Berkowitz, Moe, Private first class, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Boyer, Howard W., Private, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Pell, George A., Private, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Sefrick, Andrew, Private first class, Battery F, slightly wounded.

Staud, Fridolin J., Private, Medical Detachment, slightly wounded.

2 November, 1918

Officers 33 Weather—Rain.

Men 1282 Roads—Fair.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Fox-holes.

1st Battalion acting in liaison with CO 359th Infantry helped support attack and capture of Villers-devant-Dun.

Supply Company moved to position in rear of Regimental P C in Cunel.

2d Lieutenant Fritjofe Reishus attached to Battery E.

Major Francis J. Dunigan relieved of assignment to the regiment

Infantry Operations

Capture Villers-devant-Dun.

Enemy Activity

Enemy artillery comparatively inactive and apparently withdrawing.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Destructive fire executed before daylight upon Villers and enemy strong points.

Rolling barrage fire at 7.30h over Villers.

Fire delivered on machine gun strong points and as designated by infantry during day. SOS barrage laid down.

2d Battalion.

Summary of fire, Battery D.

10.50 to 12.30h, zone fire on Hill 321.

14.44 to 15.14h, harassing on Le Herbillon woods.

Battery E.

11.20 to 11.50h, harassing on target at (x = 308.600 y = 292.050).

12.10 to 12.30h, sweeping fire on Hill 321.

14.46 to 15.25h, searching fire on Le Herbillon woods, range increased 300 meters after firing 30 minutes.

Battery F.

10.45 to 11.30h, sweeping fire on Hill 321.

14.45 to 15.15, searching fire on Le Herbillon woods.

Casualties

Eitle, Paul C., Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Zimmerman, George F., Private, Battery D, slightly wounded.

3 November, 1918

Officers 32

Weather—Rain.

Men 1282

Roads—Poor.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Fox-holes.

Regimental PC moved at 7.30h to Grande Carrée Ferme (Dun-sur-Meuse 306.700-289.000), about 12.00h, moved to Villers-devant-Dun (309.550-201.850).

1st Battalion moved into positions near Chassogne Farm and 500 meters north of Aincreville at 7.30h, as follows:—

A
$$x = 309.800$$
 $y = 289.300$
B $x = 309.820$ $y = 289.010$
C $x = 309.980$ $y = 289.110$

2d Battalion barrage started at H hour, 8 o'clock, discontinued because troops of 89th Division filtered over into sector of 90th Division. A new barrage was figured and commenced in right of sector as shown in summary of "Fire Delivered" (below). At 13.00h, reconnaissance party went forward to find new positions in vicinity of Villers-devant-Dun. The Battalion moved out at 15.00h, southeast along Bantheville-Rémonville Road to Bantheville, thence west to Aincreville, thence north along Aincreville-Villers road to Ravin du Fond de Theisse, where positions were occupied at 5.30h, 4 November, 1918.

Infantry Operations

179th Infantry Brigade passed through lines of 180th Brigade and attacked, capturing heights from Halles to Meuse. Capture completed the capture of the Freya Stellung. Advance rapid, contact with the enemy regained at Sassey.

Enemy Activity

Enemy continued to retreat. Delivered desultory shelling.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

Rolling barrage fired from 8.00h to 11.00h, through the Bois de Mont. A Battery used 3 guns, B, 3 guns and C, 2 guns.

2d Battalion.

D Battery.

Barrage from 8.00h to 9 40h.

Barrage from 12.00h to 12.56h.

E and F Batteries.

Barrage from 8.00h to 8.40h.

Barrage from 12.00h to 12.56h.

Casualties

None.

4 November, 1918

Officers 32 Weather—Clear.
Men 1271 Roads—Fair.

Health—Fair.

Camp—Dugouts and buildings.

Colonel Brunzell established OP on heights above Halles.

1st Battalion in position near Chassogne Ferme laid on Dun-sur-Meuse. OP established near Bois de Bubiemont, G1596.

Positions occupied by the 2d Battalion at 5.30 were as follows:—

D x = 310.330 y = 292.670E x = 310.385 y = 292.680 Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20,000. F x = 310.430 y = 292.700

2d Battalion PC established at B1327 in the Bois de Mont.

Just before these new positions were reached a direct hit destroyed E Battery 4th piece caisson limber and caused two casualties.

Supply Company moved to Aincreville-Villers Road near Villers.

2d Lieutenant Alfred D. Gill attached to Battery E for duty.

Infantry Operations

90th Division held line Halles-Sassey, bulk of its forces on high ground. Patrols out along the river. Prepared to press pursuit across the river. 89th Division on left advanced through Fôret de Dieulet, 5th Division on right had established bridgehead at Dun-sur-Meuse.

Enemy Activity

Enemy continued his retreat. Airplanes active over roads and towns in our forward areas. Four airplane bombs near 1st Battalion positions caused one casualty.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

2d Battalion.

Harassing fire at very slow rate delivered throughout the day by Battery D upon request from infantry.

Battery F fired upon trench system at B3189 near Bois de Boulain from 10.45 to 12.30h—intermittent fire at a slow rate.

Battery E did not fire but was laid on Dun.

Casualties

McKeever, Clio B., Private first class, Battery B, mortally wounded.

Hosey, Lemon L., Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Paulson, Fred, Private, Battery C, slightly wounded.

Mansell, Byron, Private, Battery E, severely wounded.

Jenkins, James V., Private first class, Battery E, slightly wounded.

5 November, 1918

Officers 32 Weather—Rain.

Men 1268 Roads—Poor.

Health—Better.

Camp—Unchanged.

Colonel Robert S. Welsh, commanding 155th F. A. Brigade killed by shell fire on the Montigny-Villers road. Colonel William Tidball succeeded to the command.

2d Battalion Commander made reconnaissance for positions forward of Montigny.

Headquarters Company echelon moved to road-forks 2 kilometers north of Villers.

Infantry Operations

Vigorous patrolling and improvement of positions.

Enemy Activity

Enemy retreating very rapidly from Stenay-Mouzay-Milly line. Enemy rear guard on line Stenay-Mouzay to bank of canal due east of Sassey. Retreat appeared to be general and with all possible speed. Towns and roads in our forward areas heavily shelled. Montigny and roads south of Montigny under particularly heavy fire.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

2d Battalion.

No firing.

Casualties

Dillon, John J., Private, Battery A, slightly wounded.

Wallace, Samuel D., Private, Battery A, slightly wounded.

6 November, 1918

Officers 32 Weather—Cloudy.

Men 1268 Roads—Poor.

Health—Improving.

Camp—Unchanged.

Regimental PC established in Halles (310.500-297.700) at 12.30h.

The 1st Battalion moved out at 7.00h, and proceeded via Villers-Andevanne-Beauclair to positions near Halles. The Battalion and Battery CO's preceded the column to select the positions. Column was held up from 14h to 16h near Beauclair, then proceeded under shell fire from Beauclair to Halles. Positions were as follows:—

A	x = 310.605	y = 297.510
В	x = 310.400	y = 298.350
\mathbf{C}	x = 310.560	y = 297.530

The march of 17 kilometers was hindered by bad roads from Villers to 1 kilometer north of Andevanne and by great shortage of horses.

Battalion PC in building next to Regimental PC.

The 2d Battalion moved at 9h, SW along Villers-Montigny road to Villers-devant-Dun, thence west to road-fork A7712, thence along north fork to Tailly, thence northeast through Beauclair to road-fork B1393, thence southeast to B2289, where batteries went into position as follows:—

D
$$x = 312.432$$
 $y = 298.980$
E $x = 312.420$ $y = 298.960$
F $x = 312.480$ $y = 299.220$

Battery F, which was in the lead, was held up for more than an hour in Beauclair while bridge over Ravin de Wiseppe at B1592, which had been blown up by enemy was repaired.

Advance reconnaissance party preceded batteries going cross country through Bois de Montigny, Bois de Halles and Halles-Boulain road to reconnoiter the positions. This position was well advanced, being only 1 kilometer from front line.

2d Battalion PC established at B3390.

Infantry Operations

Patrols active towards Stenay. Patrol crossed the river at Villefranche and fastened cable to east bank. 5th Division reported in Brandeville and Vilosnes.

179th Brigade disposed as follows:—

357th Infantry, 1st Battalion between Sassey and Montigny, holding bridgehead at Sassey. 2d Battalion along railroad between Villefranche and Wiseppe. 3d Battalion between Montigny and Villefranche.

358th Infantry, 1st Battalion and 2d Battalion, 1 kilometer south of Laneuville. 3d Battalion in Le Chénois.

Enemy Activity

Occasional shelling of our roads and areas.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

2d Battalion.

No firing.

Casualties

Manford, Bernard H., Sergeant, Battery B, slightly wounded. Skaggs, William E., Corporal, Battery B, slightly wounded.

7 November, 1918

Officers 32 Weather—Rain.

Men 1268 Roads—Poor.

Health—Good.

Health—Good.

Camp—Unchanged.

1st Battalion OP established on heights above Halles at 0273.

Combat trains brought up ammunition.

2d Battalion OP established at 13.9-00.3 on forward slope of Hill 205 with excellent observation on Stenay and east bank of Meuse.

Visibility poor and guns were adjusted with difficulty.

Combat trains brought up ammunition.

1st Lieutenant Walter T. Armstrong returned to Battery D for duty.

2d Lieutenant Alfred D. Gill detailed as liaison officer with the infantry.

Infantry Operations

Vigorous patrolling and organization.

Enemy Activity

Light shelling of our areas.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

From 18.30h to 18.40h, fire on working party southwest of Stenay, and upon battery position reported by the infantry at 314.900-302.780. Infantry reported fire of this battery ceased.

2d Battalion.

From 10.40 to 10.50 concentrated fire delivered by D and F on 2d Battery positions reported by the infantry at W 7435 17.4-03.5.

W 8818 18.8-01.8

Map Stenay 1/20,000.

From 17.15 to 17.20, harassing fire by Battery F.

Infantry reported this fire very effective.

Casualties

None.

S November, 1918

Officers 32 Men 1268 Weather—Rain.

Roads—Poor.

Health—Good. Camp—Unchanged.

2d Battalion medical cart detroyed by a direct hit.

Infantry Operations

Constant sniping along the river.

Enemy Activity

Halles shelled lightly. Strong searching fire through the Bois de Boulain swept through all the battery positions of the 2d Battalion, causing casualties.

Enemy infantry held right bank of Meuse with small posts of machine guns and occasionally with trench mortars and one pounders. No aggressiveness but very alert.

Fire Delivered

A Battery registered one gun at 15.30h on point 7817.

Between 22h, November 8, and 5.30h, November 9, intermittent harassing fire delivered upon points 5923-5926-5829.

2d Battalion.

From 14h to 14.05h concentrated fire delivered by Battery D on enemy battery position as designated by infantry at 7535.

Casualties

Bell, John I., Private first class, Battery D, died of wounds.

Kester, Jesse W., Private, Battery D, died of wounds.

Edwards, Clifton L., Private, Battery D, slightly wounded.

Bennett, Howard W., Private first-class, Battery F, severely wounded.

9 November, 1918

Officers 32 Weather—Cloudy.
Men 1261 Roads—Poor.

Health—Good.

Camp—Unchanged.

Day quiet with some counter battery work on enemy positions in Bois de Chénois.

Infantry Operations

Contact with enemy kept up by vigorous patrolling. At 20h, 357th Infantry crossed Meuse. At 23h, 358th Infantry crossed Meuse. Foot-bridge put in at Villefranche. 5th Division held Mouzay.

Enemy Activity

Reports indicated that the enemy had withdrawn to the northeast and halted on heights about 2 kilometers east of Stenay, north of Baalon, north of Rémonville, etc.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

See 8 November.

2d Battalion.

From 18.25 to 18.30h, concentrated fire delivered by Battery D on enemy position designated by infantry.

From 11.45 to 12.30h, harassing fire as requested by infantry on woods by Battery F.

From 18.15 to 18.30h, sweeping fire delivered by Battery F on target W7714 to 8405.

Casualties

Gimber, Charles, Private, Battery B, slightly wounded.

10 November, 1918

Officers 32 Weather—Misty.

Men 1260 Roads—Muddy.

Health—Good.

Camp—Billets and dugouts.

Regimental PC established in Mouzay at 9h.

1st Battalion received orders at 1h to cross Meuse at 7h at Sassey.

The Battalion took road at 4h and proceeded via Milly and Lion-devant-Dun to Mouzay. Positions were taken near Mouzay as follows:—

A
$$x = 318.220$$
 $y = 299.095$
B $x = 317.960$ $y = 299.170$
C $x = 318.080$ $y = 299.120$

1st Battalion PC established in house in Mouzay.

Infantry Operations

357th Infantry in position along edge of Bois de Chénois looking toward Baalon. 358th Infantry, after heavy resistance at Blanc Fontaine, entered Stenay.

Enemy Activity

Mouzay and roads shelled lightly.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

No firing.

2d Battalion.

Battery E, 9.53h to 10.20h, sweeping fire on W8827.

Battery F, 9.30h to 10.00h, sweeping fire on W8939.

Harassing fire at slow rate delivered through night and early morning of November 11 on cross roads at 15.9-01.5 and 15.7-01.9, and along west road between Stenay and Cervisy.

Casualties

None.

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11 November, 1918

Officers 32 Weather—Cloudy.

Men 1260 Roads—Fair.

Health—Good.

Camp—Unchanged.

1st Battalion prepared data for barrages to be fired with an attack at 5.30h, but this was subsequently cancelled.

At 9.00h, orders issued to regiment to cease firing as an armistice was to go into effect 11.00h.

Remainder of day spent in both battalions in earing for the horses and cleaning material. Guns were kept laid on SOS lines and officers on duty in OP's during daylight hours.

2d Battalion reconnoitered Boulaine Ferme with a view to moving entire Battalion there. 2d Battalion PC moved to Boulaine Ferme.

2d Lieutenant Personnette G. Baldwin from wounded to duty.

Supply Company moved across river opposite Sassey.

Infantry Operations

Stenay and Baalon reported completely mopped up and the Brigade in readiness to attack in direction of Montmédy before 11h.

Enemy Activity

Retreat.

Fire Delivered

1st Battalion.

None.

2d Battalion.

See 10 November, 1918.

Casualties

None.

CHAPTER IV

Guns Out of Action. Losses in Horses. Rounds Fired. List of Casualties.

25 September, 1918—11 November, 1918

GUNS OUT OF ACTION

1st Battalion.

A Battery.

One from 20 October to 1 November.

(Sweeper plate badly damaged by shell fragment.)

One from 1 November to 11 November.

(Faulty recoil.)

B Battery.

One, 6 October.

(Premature explosion of HE Shell, IAL Fuse.) Replaced by new piece, 17 October, 1918.

C Battery.

One from 2 October to 8 October.

(Recoil leak, cylinder punctured by shell fire. Elevating mechanism damaged.)

Two from 1 November to 4 November.

(No. 1 Recoil Leak, front plug damaged by shell fire; No. 2 Recoil Leak, cause unknown.)

2d Battalion.

D Battery.

One from 10 October to 11 November.

(Front plug defective. Repair Shop replaced it with a piece with flaw in tube.)

E Battery.

One from 3 October to 6 October.

(Badly damaged by German shell.)

Guns Out of Action—continued

F Battery.

One, 25 October.

(Premature explosion of HE-D Shell with RY fuse.) Replaced by new piece on November 3.

Rounds Fired.

1st Battalion. Approximately 68,658.

2d Battalion. Approximately 68,000.

Losses in Horses—Killed in Action, Died of Disease and Exposure and Evacuated.

	Horses	Mules
1st Battalion	223	
2d Battalion	267	
Headquarters Company Supply		
Company	67	5
Total Losses	557	5

24 September, 1918—11 November, 1918

Casualties

Killed in Action	. 16
Died of Wounds	. 17
Severely Wounded	23
Slightly Wounded	108
Total	164

LIST OF CASUALTIES

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

KILLED IN ACTION

Anderson, George W., Jr., Captain, 1 November, 1918.

Killed by a shell while conducting fire from an OP on Hill 271 in region of Grande Carrée Ferme.

Harrison, Edmund C., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Instantly killed by a shell fragment, while reeling wire at 1st Battalion Telephone Central near Romagne-Cunel Road.

Killed in Action—continued

Lewis, Allen G., Corporal, 1 November, 1918.

Killed by a shell fragment near dug-out of 360th Infantry PC in the Bois de Bantheville.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Adams, Stuart C., 1st Lieutenant, 26 September, 1918.

Wounded in the heel by a shell fragment while on liaison duty with the infantry.

Burwell, Edward B., Jr., 1st Lieutenant, 8 October, 1918.

Badly gassed in the Bois des Ogons while acting as liaison officer with the infantry.

Patterson, Harry C., Private, 26 September, 1918.

By the accidental discharge of a German rifle.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Boblett, Henry W., Corporal, 4 October, 1918.

By a shell fragment in the Bois de Septsarges.

Lehman, Earl L., Private first class, 13 October, 1918.

By a shell fragment while on duty as a runner.

Owens, Thomas H., Corporal, 29 October, 1918.

Gassed slightly while on duty as a runner.
McLaughlin, Lawrence M., Corporal, 27 October, 1918.

Gassed while shooting trouble on a telephone line over ridge south of Romagne-Cunel Road.

McVey, Zepha T., Cook, 4 October, 1918.

Hit by three machine gun bullets from an airplane, near Bois de Septsarges. Williams, Klase, Private, 1 November, 1918.

By a shell fragment while on duty as a runner.

1ST BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

Pitney, Shelton, Captain, 2 October, 1918.

Wounded in the foot by two shrapnel balls while on a reconnaissance near the Bois de Dannevoux.

BATTERY A

KILLED IN ACTION

Neel, William B., Corporal, 14 October, 1918.

Killed by a shell which landed near the 2d piece while they were firing a barrage from above Nantillois.

Shillingburg, Olin L., Private, 14 October, 1918.

Same circumstances as Corporal Neel (above.)

Watson, Walter W., Private, 14 October, 1918.

Same circumstances as Corporal Neel (above.)

MORTALLY WOUNDED

Dove, Dayton, Private, 28 September, 1918.

Wounded by a shell in the Bois de Dannevoux. The same shell wounded four other machine gunners while they were all at their posts.

Harmon, Raymond L., Private, 15 October, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment while guiding an ammunition train between Montfaucon and Nantillois.

McClure, Grady, Private first class, 14 October, 1918.

Wounded by the shell which killed Corporal Neel.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Ickes, Edward, Private, 28 September, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that wounded Private Dove.

Kennedy, Edward, Private, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded in two places by shell fragments. Was returning from his gun after completion of gas barrage of that morning.

Ryan, John J., Private, 28 September, 1918.

Wounded in the foot by the same shell that wounded Privates Dove and Ickes.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Brill, Clinton M., 1st Sergeant, 27 October, 1918.

Caisson ran over his arm, while bringing up ammunition.

Cullers, Bernie G., Corporal, 27 October, 1918.

By a shell fragment at the battery echelon.

Dillon, John J., Private, 5 November, 1918.

Caisson ran over his foot.

Battery A—Slightly Wounded—continued

Flanagan, Gordon D., Private, 30 September, 1918.

By accidental gun-shot in the Bois Juré.

Flanagan, Hillery B., Sergeant, 9 October, 1918.

Finger cut off in recoil of piece, while firing a barrage from the Bois de Septsarges.

Garlitz, Frank E., Private, 28 September, 1918.

Wounded in the leg by the same shell that wounded Dove and the other machine gunners.

Halterman, Isaac S., Private first class, 15 October, 1918.

Finger cut off in the recoil of the piece, while firing a barrage.

Mowery, Chester C., Sergeant, 29 September, 1918.

By a shell fragment while laying wire in the Bois de Dannevoux.

Simpson, Oliver E., Private, 28 September, 1918.

Wounded in the legs by the same shell that wounded Dove and the other machine gunners.

Smith, Arlie C., Private, 20 October, 1918.

Shell fragment near Ferme de la Madeleine.

Stillfox, Arthur G., Private, 14 October, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that killed Corporal Neel.

Vanderpool, Mathew, Private, 19 October, 1918.

By a shell fragment near the observation balloon at Montfaucon.

Wallace, Samuel D., Private, 5 November, 1918.

By shell fragment when reporting to the battery for duty.

Watts, Frank, Private, 28 September, 1918.

By a shell fragment while carrying ammunition in the Bois de Dannevoux.

Wilson, Clarence B., Mechanic, 25 September, 1918.

By the explosion of a hand grenade which was struck by his entrenching tool while digging in near Esnes.

Zarnoch, Alexander J., Private, 14 October, 1918.

By accidental gun-shot.

BATTERY B

KILLED IN ACTION

Mathew, Andrew, L., Private, 18 October, 1918.

Killed by a shell fragment while driving after ammunition west of Nantillois.

Battery B—Killed in Action—continued

Moore, Wilbur S., Mechanic, 31 October, 1918.

Killed by a shell fragment near positions on Romagne-Cunel road. This shell caused casualties to a mechanic and two gunners.

Riley, Thomas S., Private, 6 October, 1918.

Was gunner of the gun which exploded in the Bois de Septsarges.

Simmons, Carl, Corporal, 18 October, 1918.

Killed by the same shell that killed Private Mathews.

MORTALLY WOUNDED

Kramer, John I., Private, 6 October, 1918.

Explosion of the gun which killed Private Riley.

McKeever, Clio B., Private first class, 4 November, 1918.

Hurt by airplane bomb north of Aincreville.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Bean, Arthur C., Private, first class, 28 September, 1918.

Severely gassed while driving his team, hauling ammunition north of Hill 281.

Cassett, Charles, Private, 14 October, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment while bringing up the ration cart.

Santalucia, Mike, Private first class, 6 October, 1918.

Wounded by the gun explosion in the Bois de Septsarges.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Perkins, Robert W., Captain, 15 October, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment north of Nantillois.

Barrett, Brooks, Corporal, 14 October, 1918.

Hurt by the same shell that seriously wounded Private Cassett. Corporal Barrett's horse was killed under him.

Belcher, William E., Corporal, 2 October, 1918.

Shot through the foot by a German officer south of Hill 281. Belcher killed the officer.

Boggs, Lester A., Corporal, 15 October, 1918.

Leg broken in fall on way to Septsarges.

Conrad, Herbert M., Private first class, 1 November, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment near the Bantheville Road.

Battery B—Slightly Wounded—continued

Dadisman, Claude A., Corporal, 28 October, 1918.

Gassed slightly in the Bois des Ogons.

Dougherty, Edward, Private, 25 October, 1918.

Finger injured while cleaning gun west of Nantillois.

Gimber, Charles, Private, 9 November, 1918.

Hit by shell fragment at Halles.

Hanson, Wilbur D., Private, 28 September, 1918.

Slightly gassed while stringing wire north of Hill 281.

Manford, Bernard H., Sergeant, 6 October and 6 November, 1918.

Struck by shell fragment in the Bois de Septsarges. Burned by powder in German dump at Halles. The powder was ignited by a shell.

McMillian, James E., Corporal, 28 October, 1918.

Wounded in Nantillois, on way to Septsarges.

Rensel, William A., Private, 10 October, 1918.

Wounded by shell fragment north of Nantillois.

Seltzer, Nevin H., Private, 31 October, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that killed Mechanic Moore.

Skaggs, William E., Corporal, 6 November, 1918.

Struck by shell fragment at Halles.

Small, Samuel C., Private, 28 October, 1918.

Gassed when a mixture of gas and HE was thrown into the Bois des Ogons.

Straley, Harley V., Private, 14 October, 1918.

Wounded by shell fragment while driving his pair north of Nantillois.

Strasler, Gorman, Private first class, 6 October, 1918.

Wounded by the explosion of the gun that killed Private Riley.

Ware, Aaron, Private, 23 October, 1918.

Hit by shell fragment south of Madeleine Ferme.

Warner, Geo. B., Private.

Gassed and wounded by machine gun bullets while with the infantry.

Wheeler, Charlie, Private, 31 October, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that injured Corporal McMillian. Wheeler's horse was shot from under him.

Withrow, Foza A., Private first class., 31 October, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that killed Corporal Moore.

Woodford, Hugh L., Private, 6 October, 1918.

Gassed at ammunition dump in Septsarges.

BATTERY C

KILLED IN ACTION

Sparks, Benjamin H., Private, 7 October, 1918.

Killed by a shell fragment in the Bois de Septsarges.

MORTALLY WOUNDED

Hickman, Bert H., Sergeant, 30 September, 1918.

Battery positions in the Bois de Sachet were subjected to heavy shell fire and Sergeant Hickman was wounded by a fragment.

Newallis, George, Sergeant, 20 October, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment when the 1st Battalion was shelled near Madeleine Ferme.

Rutledge, Marion R., Private, 20 October, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment near Madeleine Ferme. He held his team until relief came.

Richard, George F., Private, 20 October, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment near Madeleine Ferme.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Penniman, George D., Jr., Captain, 20 October, 1918.

By a shell fragment near Madeleine Ferme.

Arndt, Thomas L., Private, 29 September, 1918.

Gassed as a result of frequent exposure.

Barnett, John C., Private, 26 October, 1918.

Accidentally wounded with a rifle.

Barrett, Thomas A., Private, 28 September, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment in the Bois Juré.

Darnall, Arlo G., Chief Mechanic, 20 October, 1918.

Wounded at Madeleine Ferme.

Darsie, Hugh D., Corporal, 26 September, 1918.

Wounded by a fragment of a hand grenade that had been run over by a caisson on hard ground.

Eitle, Paul C., Private, 2 November, 1918.

Slightly gassed, face and eyes, with mustard gas.

Graham, Alexander T., Private, 24 September, 1918.

First man in the regiment to be wounded. Shell fragment through the helmet.

Battery C—Slightly Wounded—continued

Hanna, Leslie, Private first class, 19 October, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment near observation balloon at Montfaucon.

Hickman, Willard B., Corporal, 26 September, 1918.

Wounded by an aerial bomb in the Bois de Sachet.

Hosey, Lemon L., Private, 4 November, 1918.

By a shell fragment on way back to echelon for ammunition.

Lott, Marion E., Private first class, 1 November, 1918.

Shell fragment through the helmet on Romagne-Cunel Road.

Paulson, Fred, Private, 4 November, 1918.

Wounded on the way to the front to report for duty.

Simmons, Lakie B., Private, 19 October, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment near observation balloon at Montfaucon.

Vaughan, George M., Private, 29 September, 1918.

Gassed in the Bois de Sachet.

Walker, Ulysses G., Private first class, 26 September, 1918.

Machine gun bullet through the arm when attempting to wig-wag from the Bois Juré.

BATTERY D

MORTALLY WOUNDED

Bell, John I., Private first class, 8 November, 1918.

Serious shell shock after heavy shelling of battery positions.

Kester, Jesse W., Private, 8 November, 1918.

Same circumstances as Private Bell.

Ketterman, Randall G., Corporal, 26 October, 1918.

Wounded severely in Bois de Cunel when shell exploded almost directly in his fox-hole.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Emswiller, Eugene M., Private, 26 October, 1918.

Wounded at the same time as Corporal Ketterman.

Graham, Kester E., Private first class, 26 October, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that wounded Corporal Ketterman.

McComas, Virgil, Corporal, 26 October, 1918.

Same shell that wounded Corporal Ketterman.

Battery D—Severely Wounded—continued

McCormick, Elzie G., Private first class, 26 October, 1918.

Same shell that wounded Corporal Ketterman.

Schmoyer, Harvey T., Private first class, 26 October, 1918.

Same shell that wounded Corporal Ketterman.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Cart, Walter H., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment. Was driving his pair when the battery was accompanying the infantry.

Cawley, John, Private, 18 October, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment in the leg, in the Bois de Beuge.

Connell, John J., Private, 7 October, 1918.

Machine gun bullet in the arm.

Edwards, Clifton L., Private, 8 November, 1918.

Shell shoek. A large caliber shell landed near his dug-out.

Kisela, John A., Private first class, 1 October, 1918.

By shell fragment on Hill 281.

Kines, Norman W., Private first class, 26 October, 1918.

Shell fragment in back.

Marquess, Bradford, Sergeant, 31 October, 1918.

Machine gun bullet from airplane in leg.

Pratt, John A., Private first class, 1 November, 1918.

Machine gun bullet from German MG hit him in the hand.

Riffle, Roy, Sergeant, 1 October, 1918.

Shell fragment, Hill 281.

Swiger, Anthony W., Private first class, 1 October, 1918.

Shell fragment on Hill 281.

Zimmerman, George F., Private, 2 November, 1918.

Shell fragment in the leg.

BATTERY E

KILLED IN ACTION

Wiley, Elmer L., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Killed by a shell fragment on way to Grande Carrée Ferme.

MORTALLY WOUNDED

Kraft, John E., Corporal, 3 October, 1918.

Hit by many fragments of a shell which exploded under the trail of gun going over crest of Hill 281.

Shanholtzer, Roy S., Chief Mechanic, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that killed Private Wiley.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Gilliam, Theodorick A. W., Captain, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded by fragments of a shell, while conducting fire from an OP on Hill 271 near Grande Carrée Ferme. The same shell killed Captain Anderson.

Friend, Opha B., Private, 25 October, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment, when the ammunition dump near the Bois de Beuge was being shelled.

Mansell, Byron, Private, 4 November, 1918.

Struck by a shell fragment while driving his pair.

Morphet, John C., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment at battery position on Hill 255.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Bozek, Frank J., Private first class, 23 October, 1918.

Hit by a shell fragment when about ten shells fell on the battery position west of Nantillois.

Bussey, Charley A., Private, 1 November, 1918.

By a shell fragment when the battery was going into position on Hill 255.

Collick, Joseph C., Private, 30 October, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment near the Bois de Cunel.

Conley, John, Private first class, 1 November, 1918.

Same circumstances as Private Bussey.

Dailey, Harry A., Sergeant, 1 November, 1918.

Shell shock, from the same shell that wounded Captain Gilliam.

Dawson, Ira L., Private first class, 1 November, 1918.

By a shell fragment when the battery was going into position on Hill 255.

Ellard, Edward, Private, 1 November, 1918.

Same circumstances as Private first class Dawson.

Battery E—Slightly Wounded—continued

Fitzwater, Oscar, Corporal, 15 October, 1918.

Shell fragment broke his leg. Shells falling near ammunition dump near battery position.

Hoffman, Earl F., Private, 23 October, 1918.

Shell fragment. Same circumstances as Private first class Bozek.

Jenkins, James V., Private first class, 4 November, 1918.

Shell fragment. Same circumstances as Private Mansell.

Kilpatrick, Harrison J., Corporal, 5 October, 1918.

By small shell fragment in the Bois de Septsarges.

Leonard, Patrick J., Private, 23 October, 1918.

Wounded by shell fragment west of Nantillois. Same circumstances as Private first class Bozek and Private first class Hoffman.

McAnany, John J., Private, 23 October, 1918.

Shell fragment west of Nantillois. Same circumstances as Privates first class Bozek, and Hoffman and Private Leonard.

McGuire, Francis P., Private, 15 October, 1918.

Shell fragment in the stomach, same time that Corporal Fitzwater was wounded.

Miller, Lawrence J., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Shell fragment on Hill 255.

See, Lemuel A., Corporal, 1 November, 1918.

Shell fragment on Hill 255.

Sotok, John A., Private, 10 October, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment while driving his team.

Strickland, Howard B., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Shell fragment on Hill 255.

Whitford, Gilbert H., Corporal, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded at the same time that Captain Gilliam was hit.

Wigal, Fred, Private, 1 October, 1918.

Horse stepped on hand grenade at echelon on Hill 281. Private Wigal was wounded by fragments of the grenade.

BATTERY F

KILLED IN ACTION

Brady, Arthur D., Corporal, 29 October, 1918.

Killed by a shell which lit right in his fox-hole near the Bois de Cunel.

Battery F—Killed in Action—continued

Green, Luther H., Corporal, 1 November, 1918.

Killed by a shell that hit in the road near the ration cart which he was helping to unload.

Lowe, Broadway R., Corporal, 25 October, 1918.

Corporal Lowe was gunner of the Number 1 piece which burst in the Bois de Beuge.

Mansfield, John J., Chief Mechanic, 29 October, 1918.

Killed by the same shell that killed Corporal Brady.

MORTALLY WOUNDED

Calascione, Frank, Private, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that killed Corporal Green.

Howes, Pearly B., Cook, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded by the same shell that killed Corporal Green.

Wanner, Charles E., Private, 8 October, 1918.

Shell fragment hit him while he was standing in the entrance of a dugout near ammunition dump at Cuisy.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Addis, Robert H., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Shell fragment cut off his hand.

Bennett, Howard W., Private, 8 November, 1918.

Wounded by the fragment of a shell that hit in a tree above him.

Craig, William H., Corporal, 1 November, 1918.

Struck by a shell fragment after being shelled out of an OP.

Grim, Leroy, Private first class, 10 October, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment while firing a barrage. Same shell wounded Sergeant Tenney.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Baldwin, Personnette G., 2d Lieutenant, 18 October, 1918.

Hurt by the accidental discharge of a hand grenade. Lieutenant Baldwin was on liaison duty with the infantry.

Berkowitz, Moe, Private first class, 1 November, 1918.

Hurt by a shell fragment, the same shell that wounded Private Addis.

Battery F—Slightly Wounded—continued

Boyer, Howard W., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Hit by a fragment of the same shell that wounded Private Addis and Private first class Berkowitz.

Brown, Miles, Private, 26 September, 1918.

Caisson wheel ran over his foot while coming up Hill 281.

Cochran, Robert, Private first class, 25 October, 1918.

Wounded when the gun exploded in the Bois de Beuge.

Miller, Dayton G., Private, 25 October, 1918.

Wounded when gun exploded in the Bois de Beuge.

Pell, George A., Private, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment while with the telephone detail.

Sefrick, Andrew, Private first class, 1 November, 1918.

Wounded by a fragment of the same shell that wounded Privates Addis and Boyer and Private first class Berkowitz.

Tenney, Charlie, Sergeant, 10 October, 1918.

Wounded by a shell fragment while firing a barrage near Bois de Septsarges.

White, Hubert V., Sergeant, 27 October, 1918.

Slightly gassed. His mask was torn and he did not know it.

Wilmoth, Orval G., Private, 29 October, 1918.

Slightly gassed. Had been deafened by a barrage fired at Bois de Septsarges and he could not hear the gas alarm.

SUPPLY COMPANY

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Buford, Walter, Captain, 11 October, 1918.

By shell fragment on south side of Hill 281.

Wooten, James A., 1st Lieutenant, 11 October, 1918.

Fragment of same shell that wounded Captain Buford struck Lieutenant Wooten in the knee.

Blume, Lawrenee E., Corporal, 14 October, 1918.

Wounded in the arm by a shell fragment.

Stein, Edward C., Private, 10 October, 1918.

Hurt in the eye by the flare-back of his rifle.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Hornkohl, Alexander C., Private first class, 29 October, 1918. Hit by a shell fragment at Madeleine Ferme.

Staud, Fridolin, Private, 1 November, 1918. Hit by shell fragment near Bantheville.



C BATTERY MESS TENT, DUTCH GAP, VA.

CHAPTER V

Letters, Orders, Citations

I am very proud indeed to have been with the 313th practically throughout its history, from early Camp Lee days until it ceased to exist. I have never been thrown with a finer, more clean-cut group of men than those who composed our regiment. Ours was a unit in which, I think, a Spirit of Brotherhood, Democracy and Mutual Helpfulness reigned supreme. All of those virtues of which we, as Americans, are justly proud and which are, in the final analysis, practical Christianity, it seems to me, were a part of our social life from beginning to end. Whether in the training camps, on the march, at the front, or in the long days after 11 November, 1918, until our return, a fine, sturdy, steadfast spirit was always exhibited. Let us dedicate ourselves as faithfully to the cause of a Christian country's development as we did to a Christian country's Ideals and Honor.

GLADSTONE H. YEUELL, Chaplain, 313th F. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY GROUP NUMBER 1 155th F. A. Brigade

With advance troops, 80th Division, 28 September, 1918.

G. O. Number 1.

The following is published for the information of all concerned.

HEADQUARTERS 160th BRIGADE, 80th DIVISION 26 September, 1918

To Colonel Brunzell, 313th F. A. Commanding Artillery Group of Advance Troops.

I am sending you the oil can from the trail box of a German 77mm gun brought in by one of my staff officers.

I want to compliment the battery commander who put this gun out of action.

L. M. Brett,
Brigadier General
Commanding Advance Troops,
80th Division.

2. This gun was enfilading the main route of advance of the 80th Division in the advance west of the Meuse on 26 September, 1918, and was firing effectively.

Battery A, 313th Field Artillery, commanded by 1st Lieutenant Joseph G. Peppard, 313th Field Artillery, took this gun under fire and in about 30 minutes had it completely silenced. Upon investigation it was found that three (3) direct hits had been made on the gun, one hit on the observation station immediately to the left where the German observer was found dead and nine (9) shell holes within a radius of twelve (12) yards.

3. The group Commander is highly pleased with the initiative and energy displayed by Lieutenant Peppard and his battery in putting out of actiom promptly this hostile gun that was seriously menacing the movements of the advance troops of this Division.

O. L. Brunzell, Lieutenant Colonel, 313th F. A., Commanding Artillery Group Number 1.

A TRUE COPY John Paul, Captain, 313th F. A.

HEADQUARTERS 90TH DIVISION AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

2 November, 1918

Memorandum:

The Division Commander takes great pride in publishing the following telephone message and indorsement congratulating the division on its splendid work of 1 November:

From: Chief of Staff, 1st Army. To: Chief of Staff, 3d Corps. Date: 1 November, 22,20h.

The Army Commander desires to congratulate the III Corps and express to you his appreciation of the work done this date. He desires that you express his appreciation to the 90th Division. Please have this information transmitted to all organizations as far as practicable this night.

(Signed) Drum, CK/T

1st Ind.

Hq. 3d Army Corps, Amer. E. F., Nov. 1, 1918. To Commanding General, 90th Division, American E. F.

1. The Corps Commander desires to add his congratulations to those of the Army Commander and express his appreciation of the gallant work of your Division today. You will comply with the above instructions as to the transmittal of this information to the organizations.

By Command of Major General Hines:

Campbell King,

Chief of Staff.

Henry T. Allen, Maj. Gen. Commd'g.

Distribution:

Company and Battery Commanders

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE

From: Brunzell.

At: PC Hilden.

Date: 1 November, 1918.

Hour: 5 p. m.

How Sent: Courier.

To: Nash at Hind.

Your positions are OK for the present if you can support the infantry properly from there, and as long as the infantry CO is satisfied with Barton's position I am. Of course when the infantry moves forward we will have to move too. I know you are up against it and you are doing excellent work and getting great praise from the infantry and the commanding general. I sent Muzzy out to you and will try to get you some one for E Battery. Hixon moved today and I know they are up against the same thing. I'm in hopes the corps will succeed in counter battery work with more success tomorrow. This is a tough proposition and I'd like to make it easier for you but I'm afraid it can't be helped. Do your best and that's all that any one can expect of you. Too bad about Anderson

and Gilliam. I surely am sorry and grieved to hear it. Austria and Turkey have signed up for peace.

Brunzell.

(Copy)

180th INFANTRY BRIGADE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

8 November, 1918.

From: C. O. 180th Infantry Brigade.

To: C. O. 313th F. A.

Subject: Operations of November 1 and 2.

- 1. I desire to thank you most heartily for the very excellent support rendered by your regiment to this Brigade during the successful operations of November 1 and 2.
- 2. As far as I could see the liasion between the infantry and artillery was as nearly perfect as it could be made. Co-operation was at all times freely offered and easily secured. Response to calls for artillery fire were prompt and effective. I feel that to a very great extent the success obtained by the brigade was due to the efficient support rendered by your regiment.
- $2.\,$ In the name of the officers and enlisted men of the 180th Infantry Brigade I thank you.

U. G. Alexander, Brigadier General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS 90th DIVISION AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

11 November, 1918

G3 Number 392.

For: All Commanding Officers.

- I. The following instructions from the III Army Corps are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.
- "1. You are informed that hostilities will cease along the whole front at 11 hours on 11 November, 1918, Paris Time.
- "2. No allied troops will pass the line reached by them at that hour and date until further orders.

- "3. All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities, is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation of this order the severest disciplinary measures will be immediately taken. Any officer offending will be sent to these headquarters under guard.
- "4. Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice only and not a peace.
- "5. There must not be the slightest relaxation of vigilance. The troops must be prepared any moment for further operations. Special steps will be taken by all commanders to insure the strictest discipline and that all troops are in readiness and fully prepared for any eventualities. Division and Brigade Commanders and Commanders of Corps Units will personally inspect all organizations with the foregoing in view.

"By command of Major General Hines; Campbell King, Chief of Staff."

II. Orders will be issued later regarding changes in dispositions of troops.

By command of Major General Allen,

John J. Kingman, Colonel, C. of S.

Distribution:
Normal.

Extract:

As the end crowns the work, so the last offensive of the Division, beginning November 1 and continuing until the armistice was signed, November 11, at 11 A. M. shows its true value. In this operation the Division drove from the line Aincreville-Bantheville through the Freya Stellung (from Andevanne through Villers-devant-Dun to the River Meuse) thence to the line including Stenay and Baalon, a distance of 14 to 16 kilometers. In addition to hundreds of machine guns and thousands of projectiles, etc., the Division captured 21 officers and 951 men prisoners and 32 cannon as follows: three 210's, eight 150's, twelve 77's. These were taken chiefly from the shock divisions (38th and 27th) sent to check the 90th Division and to hold the Freya Stellung at all costs after the 88th enemy division had been repulsed with great losses.

Henry T. Allen, Major General Commanding.

20 November, 1918.

(Copy)

HEADQUARTERS 155TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE American Expeditionary Forces France

General Orders Number 19.

15 November, 1918.

It is with much pleasure that the following letter is published for the information of this command.

Headquarters 90th Division American Expeditionary Forces 14 November, 1918

From: Commanding General.

To: Commanding General, 155th Field Artillery Brigade.

Subject: Services with 90th Division.

- 1. I desire to make of permanent record the exceptionally valuable services of your brigade in the carrying of the Freya Stellung from Andevanne through Villers-devant-Dun to the Meuse River, and subsequently in the crossing of the river and taking of the Stenay-Baalon line including both towns.
- 2. The bold, aggressive and effective work of the 155th Brigade throughout this period and its deep barrage of November 1, made the infantry work against two enemy shock Divisions, 28th and 27th, especially detailed to hold that position, possible with a minimum of losses.
- 3. It gives me very great pleasure to express the sincerest thanks of the 90th Division for the essential support rendered it by the 155th Brigade. Much of this work was due to the late Colonel Robert S. Welsh, who commanded during the earlier days of this period.

Henry T. Allen, Major General.

By Command of Brigadier General Bryson.

George P. Hawes, Jr. Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 90th DIVISION American Expeditionary Forces France, 15 November, 1918

Memorandum No. 919.

The following is published for the information of the Division.

Extracts

II.

Communication from the Commanding General, 1st Army, 28 October, 1918

"The Army Commander directs that you convey to the Commanding General, officers and men of the 90th Division, his appreciation of their persistent and successful efforts in improving the line by driving the enemy from Grande Carrée Ferme and the Bois de Bantheville.

(Signed) H. A. DRUM."

The Commanding General, 3d Army Corps, Transmitting Preceding Communication by First Indorsement, 29 October, 1918, as follows:

"The difficulties under which the 3d Corps has labored to improve its position have been numerous and great, and the part the 90th Division took in establishing the present advantageous position of this corps is deeply appreciated by the corps commander and he adds his congratulations to those of the Commanding General of the Army for the vigorous and untiring efforts of the personnel thereof, whose resolution and fortitude are worthy of the best traditions of the American Army.

(Signed) J. L. Hines."

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 42, HEADQUARTERS 3D ARMY CORPS, 11 NOVEMBER, 1918

"It is with pride and pleasure that the corps commander places on record, in General Orders of the corps, the following communication from Headquarters, First Army, 10 November, 1918:

1. The Army Commander has noticed with great pleasure and appreciation the excellent work of your corps in crossing the Meuse River and clearing the heights to the east of the town of Dun-sur-Meuse. He appreciates fully the difficulties involved in this problem and therefore realizes that the results attained reflect great credit on your corps and the Divisions included therein.

He desires me to transmit the foregoing to you and to request that his appreciation be transmitted to the officers and men in your corps.

(Signed) J. L. Hines."

General Orders Number 43, Headquarters 3D Army Corps, 12 November, 1918

- 1. With the signing of the armistice on November 11, and the enemy suing for peace the operations of this corps, begun on September 26, were brought to a successful issue.
- 2. The 3d Corps has driven the enemy from the Ruisseau de Forges to the Meuse, thence turning east has crossed the Meuse in the face of most determined resistance between Stenay and Brieulles and continuing its resolute advance has forced the enemy to the line Stenay-Rémonville-Peuvillers.
- 3. In a fruitless effort to stop this victorious drive the enemy threw into the line opposite the 3d Corps his last reserve division (192d) on the western front.
- 4. The corps commander feels that his pride and gratification in the achievements of the officers and soldiers of the 3d Corps are more than justified and he desires to express to them his high appreciation of their gallant conduct and to make herewith permanent record of the same.

(Signed) J. L. Hines."

Corrected Copy.

Destroy all previous copies.

For Official Circulation Only.

G. H. Q.

American Expeditionary Forces

General Orders Number 232.

France, December 19, 1918.

It is with a sense of gratitude for its splendid accomplishment which will live through all history, that I record in General Orders a tribute to the victory of the 1st Army in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battered against the pivot of the enemy line on the western front. It was a position of imposing natural strength, stretching on both sides of the Meuse River from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forest of the Argonne; a position, moreover, fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable; a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly, and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy's military position.

Soldiers of all the divisions engaged under the 1st, 3d and 5th American Corps and the 2d Colonial and 17th French Corps—the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 89th, 90th and 91st Divisions, the 18th and 26th French Divisions, and the 10th and 15th French Colonial Divisions—you will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress, your storming of obstinately defended machine gun nests, your penetration, yard by yard, of woods and ravines, your heroic resistance in the face of counter-attacks supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month from the initial attack of September 26, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through woods and over hills west of the Meuse; you slowly enlarged your hold on the Côtes de Meuse to the east, and then, on the 1st of November, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat, you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of Sedan, and then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond.

Soldiers of all army and corps troops engaged—to you no less credit is due; your steadfast adherence to duty and your dogged determination in the face of all obstacles made possible the heroic deeds cited above.

The achievement of the 1st Army which is scarcely to be equalled in American history must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

John J. Pershing,
General, Commander in Chief,
American Expeditionary Forces.

Official: Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General.

G. H. Q.

American Expeditionary Forces

General Orders Number 38-A.

France, February 28, 1919.

My Fellow Soldiers:

Now that your service with the American Expeditionary Forces is about to terminate, I can not let you go without a personal word. At the call to arms, the patriotic young manhood of America eagerly responded and became the formidable army whose decisive victories testify to its efficiency and its valor. With the support of the nation firmly united to defend the cause of liberty, our army has executed the will of the people with resolute purpose. Our democracy has been tested, and the forces of autocracy have been defeated. To the glory of the citizen-soldier, our troops have faithfully fulfilled their trust, and in a succession of brilliant offensives have overcome the menace to our civilization.

As an individual, your part in the world war has been an important one in the sum total of our achievements. Whether keeping lonely vigil in the trenches, or gallantly storming the enemy's stronghold; whether enduring monotonous drudgery at the rear, or sustaining the fighting line at the front, each has bravely and efficiently played his part. By willing sacrifice of personal rights; by cheerful endurance of hardship and privation; by vigor, strength and indomitable will, made effective by thorough organization and cordial co-operation, you inspired the war-worn Allies with new life and turned the tide of threatened defeat into overwhelming victory.

With a consecrated devotion to duty and a will to conquer, you have loyally served your country. By your exemplary conduct a standard has been established and maintained never before attained by any army. With mind and body as clean and strong as the decisive blows you delivered against the foe, you are soon to return to the pursuits of peace. In leaving the scenes of your victories, may I ask that you carry home your high ideals and continue to live as you have served—an honor to the principles for which you have fought and to the fallen comrades you leave behind.

It is with pride in our success that I extend to you my sincere thanks for your splendid service to the army and to the nation.

Faithfully.

John J. Pershing,
Commander-in-Chief.
py furnished to
Commanding.

(Copy)

HEADQUARTERS 155TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE American Expeditionary Forces France

MEMORANDUM:

The following letter of the Commander in Chief will be read at one formation of every organization of this command:

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Office of the Commander-in-Chief, France, March 27, 1919

Major General Ernest Hinds, Chief of Artillery, American E. F.

My dear General Hinds:

As the time approaches for the return home of the greater portion of the artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you and to all officers and men under your command my heartiest thanks and congratulations for their share in the successful conclusion of the war.

Rushed to France with but the most preliminary training and here assigned to new materiel and unaccustomed methods, they overcame all difficulties by their energy, determination and devotion to duty, affording to the infantry that powerful support without which success would have been impossible. From the earliest days of our active participation in the battle, the officers and men of all branches of the artillery won the admiration of our allies. They co-operated effectively in stopping the great attacks of the enemy, and in making it possible for us to take the offensive. In the Meuse-Argonne operations, they overwhelmed him at a critical point in his lines, making possible the advance of our troops, which jeopardized his communications and made the surrender or annihilation of a large part of his troops inevitable.

No less deserving of praise is the work of the officers and men of the training staffs of the several schools and Training Centers. Deprived of the opportunity to serve at the front, they carried on with zeal, energy and efficiency, the instruction of the Artillery, a task no less essential than the actual combat work in the firing line.

To all units and individuals under your command I desire to express my thanks, and the thanks of their comrades of the American Expeditionary Forces. Our interest in their welfare will continue, accompanying to their homes and back into civil life.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John J. Pershing.

By command of Brigadier General Bryson.

Chapin Marcus,

Captain, Field Artillery,

Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 80th DIVISION American Expeditionary Forces

Bulletin Number 113.

France, 14 May, 1919.

1. The following letter has been received from Lieutenant General Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. A., in command of the III Corps, American E. F., during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive:—

"Under the pressure of great events I, at that time commanding the III Corps to which the 80th Division then belonged, failed to cite the gallant conduct of the Division in making three successive assaults with great bravery and finally taking and driving the enemy from the Bois-des-Ogons in the great battle of the Meuse-Argonne. I cite it now. It was truly admirable. We see it now more plainly in the light of the results that followed.

I ask that this be communicated to your gallant Division."

- 2. The following letter has been received from the Adjutant General, G. H. Q., American E. F.
- "1. The 80th Division was the only Division which went into line in the Meuse-Argonne offensive three times.
- "2. This fact is now a matter of record and is to be incorporated in the final report of the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, to the Secretary of War, to be submitted in the near future."

By command of Major General Cronkhite.

W. H. WALDRON,

Official:

Carl H. Tobey, Major, A. G. D., Adjutant. Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS

American Expeditionary Force

General Orders Number 12.

18 March, 1919.

- 1. The 80th Division, having been instructed to prepare for return to the United States, will pass from the command of this Army Corps on 20th March, 1919.
- 2. The 80th Division arrived in France about June 5, 1918. This Division trained with the British Troops and was on active duty with them in the Artois sector near Arras in July. The Division was in reserve at the battle of St. Mihiel, except the 320th Infantry and 315th Machine Gun Battalion which took part in the operations of the 2d French Colonial Corps. From September 26th to 29th, inclusive, the Division attacked at Béthincourt with the 3d Corps and advanced 9 kilometers in 2 days. The Division was withdrawn from the line for 5 days and again attacked on October 4th at Nantillois. In 9 days of heavy fighting through the Bois des Ogons an advance of 4 kilometers was made. The Division was withdrawn from the line October 12th for re-equipment and replacements. The Division moved forward on October 29th and 30th and re-entered the line St. Georges-St. Juvin.
- 3. The 80th Division passed under the orders of the 1st Corps on October 23d in the Le Claon-Le Neufour area, west of the Argonne Forest. On November 1st the Division attacked as the right division of the 1st Corps and in 6 days advanced a depth of 24 kilometers. The Division was relieved from the line on November 6th, with its patrols on the west bank of the Meuse. From the 18th of November to December 1st, the Division marched 221 kilometers to the 15th Training Area at Ancy-le-Franc. The artillery of the Division was part of the time detached from the Division and was in action at all times from September 26th, to November 11th. The Division has remained in the 15th Training Area until its present order to prepare for embarkation to the United States.
- 4. The 80th Division was given difficult tasks on the front line and in accomplishing them made a splendid record. The Corps Commander desires particularly to express his appreciation for the soldierly achievements of this division during the time it served with the 1st Army Corps. After returning to the Training Area where living conditions were not easy and often difficult, the spirit of the division has been excellent and has been manifest at all times. The Division leaves on the first part of its journey with the Corps Commander's

congratulations for its excellent record and his wishes for a speedy return to the United States and a successful future.

By command of Major General Wright:

W. M. Fassett, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. M. Nelly, Lt. Col., A.G.D., Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PONTANEZEN

Base Section No. 5, SOS

5 June, 1919.

From: Commanding General, Camp Pontanezen. To: Commanding General, Base Section No. 5.

Subject: Commendation—80th Division.

- 1. Having received reports from all departments of the eamp testifying to the excellent condition and soldierly bearing of the 80th Division commanded by Major General Cronkhite which recently passed through this eamp on their return to the United States, I wish to pass this information on to those who made such a good appearance.
- 2. The condition of their records, their discipline, cleanliness, and the reports on their inspections are of the very best. It has indeed been a pleasure to prepare the division for embarkation with such an energetic and willing personnel.
- 3. Their stay while in camp marked the beginnings of friendships which it is hoped will be cemented by future association. In fact we of the permanent personnel at this camp are pleased to have been the host for such a division and to have had the chance of assisting them on their return journey.
- 4. It is recommended that this letter be given publicity in the states of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania so that the people of those states from which the bulk of the 80th Division came, may know of our warm friendship for their men.

(Signed) S. D. Butler, Brigadier General, Marines. (Copy)

HEADQUARTERS 155TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE ON BOARD U. S. S. ZEPPELIN

General Orders Number 14.

May 26, 1919.

1. The Brigade Commander cites the following named men of 313th Field Artillery for deeds of heroism and gallantry during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 26-November 11, 1918, described after their names:

Sergeant Frank J. King (2707086), Battery "B," 313th F. A.

On November 1st, Sergeant King took charge of two ammunition trucks and began hauling ammunition forward in contemplation of the move of the battalion. He took the trucks down the heavily shelled Romagne-Bantheville road and out on the Bantheville-Aincreville road. There one truck broke down, but he pushed ahead with the other though under direct observation and subject to terrific shellfire. The truck was finally forced to stop at the bridge just outside Aincreville where the ammunition was dropped and proved of vital service when the battery several days later took position north of Aincreville.

Corporal William G. Edwards (2467993), Headquarters Company, 313th F. A.

For ceaseless and untiring devotion to duty throughout the entire Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to November 11, 1918, both as scout on reconnaissance and as a runner, displaying conspicuous bravery, with utter disregard for his own safety under heavy fire. Particularly on November 1, he carried frequent messages to the batteries under heavy shell and machine gun fire. This soldier was on duty with 2d Battalion, 313th F. A.

Sergeant John W. Foley (1833943) Battery "D," 313th F. A.

For conspicuous gallantry on 26 October, 1918, near Cunel, when he voluntarily assisted the carrying of wounded men from battery position to dressing station, a distance of a mile over an area shelled with gas and high explosives so heavily and continuously that progress was almost impossible.

Corporal Thomas J. Bell (1833962), Battery "D," 313th F. A.

For conspicuous gallantry on 26 October, 1918, near Cunel, when he voluntarily assisted the carrying of wounded men from battery position to dressing station, a distance of a mile over an area shelled with gas and high explosives so heavily and continuously that progress was almost impossible.

Private 1st Class Jonas E. Sayre (1834006), Battery "D," 313th F. A.

For conspicuous gallantry on 26 October, 1918, near Cunel, when he voluntarily assisted the carrying of wounded men from battery position to dressing station, a distance of a mile, over an area shelled with gas and high explosives so heavily and continuously that progress was almost impossible.

Private 1st Class Leland Coberly (1833906), Battery "D," 313th F. A.

For conspicuous gallantry on 26 October, 1918, near Cunel, when he voluntarily assisted the carrying of wounded men from battery position to dressing station, a distance of a mile, over an area shelled with gas and high explosives so heavily and continuously that progress was almost impossible.

Sergeant Roy L. Bageant (1835279), Battery "F," 313th F. A.

For conspicuous gallantry and leadership in action throughout the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On 27 October, 1918, at the Bois de Cunel he re-organized a gun section under hostile artillery fire; on 1 November, at Grande Carrée Farm, he displayed conspicuous initiative and bravery while taking his section forward and into action through a hostile barrage; during the period 1 November to 11 November, in spite of being physically unfit for duty, he remained in command of his section and acted as assistant executive of the firing battery.

Corporal William M. Craig (1834369), Battery "F," 313th F. A.

For conspicuous gallantry in action at Grande Carrée Farm on 1 November, 1918. While acting as a battery scout and agent, he made several trips through hostile machine gun and shell fire between the advancing infantry and battery position, carrying valuable messages. During the afternoon while going from the battery position to the OP, Corporal Craig was struck by shell fragments which resulted in the loss of an eye and a leg.

Private 1st Class John J. Christian (2706181), Battery "F," 313th F. A.

For conspicuous gallantry in action at Grande Carrée Farm on 1 November, 1918. With complete disregard for personal safety and during an intense enemy barrage, Private Christian remained along a telephone wire connecting the battery position with the infantry and assisted in repairing numerous breaks made by shell fire, thus maintaining communication.

Private 1st Class Grover C. Harris (1834305), Battery "F," 313th F. A.

For conspicuous gallantry in action at Grande Carrée Farm on 1 November, 1918. With complete disregard for personal safety and during an intense enemy barrage, Private Harris remained along a telephone wire connecting the battery position with the infantry and assisted in repairing numerous breaks made by shell fire, thus maintaining communication.

Private Edmund C. Harrison (1833362), Headquarters Company, 313th F. A. (Killed in action.)

On the morning of October 11, 1918, he was under heavy shell fire while burying a telephone line under the Nantillois-Cunel road west of Nantillois, and his bravery was marked and an example to those men who were with him.

Corporal Christopher B. Bohan (2707863), Headquarters Company, 313th F. A,

This soldier went out alone on a telephone line on the night of October 27 1918, and for a great part of the two miles he was under continuous gas and shell fire and although made sick by the gas he showed great courage and gallantry by continuing his work to establish communication.

1st Sergeant Joseph L. Harrey (1833198), Headquarters Company, 313th F. A.

On September 29, 1918, Sergeant Harvey exhibited extraordinary courage and gallantry in action by volunteering to go forward to the northeastern edge of the Bois de Forges to endeavor to locate hostile guns which were firing effectively on our infantry. Although his position was heavily shelled all day, he remained there with great bravery and located by its flashes the hostile gun which was then taken under fire by the 315th F. A. and silenced.

Corporal Cody H. Bell (1833220), Headquarters Company, 313th F. A.

Corporal Bell was sent from Halles to the Regimental PC at Villers-devant-Dun with an important message from the regimental commander. With no apparent consideration for his personal safety he rode down the Halles-Montigny-Villers road which was at that time under a tremendous and deadly accurate fire from German heavy artillery and which two hours later was closed by corps order. By this gallant conduct he delivered his message and thus prevented the 2d Battalion from proceeding by the Villers-Montigny road as previously ordered. Corporal Harper G. Thomas (1833221), Headquarters Company, 313th F. A.

On October 6, while acting as switchboard operator in the Bois de Septsarges he volunteered to go out and repair lines which were out. He worked splicing these lines under an intense fire of high explosive from guns of large calibre, repairing the lines and re-establishing communication.

Corporal Allen G. Lewis (1833947), Headquarters Company, 313th F. A. (Killed in action.)

For ceaseless and untiring devotion to duty throughout the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to November 1, 1918, in laying and repairing telephone lines under heavy shell fire, displaying conspicuous bravery. On the night of October 31-November 1, he was engaged in running line from regimental headquarters to 2d Battalion headquarters under heavy fire, in the performance of which duty he was killed.

Private 1st Class Early L. Lehman (2965012), Headquarters Company, 313th F. A.

For ceaseless and untiring devotion to duty as runner throughout the entire Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to November 11, 1918, displaying conspicuous bravery and a willingness to serve that was an example of all the better qualities of an American soldier. On October 13, near Nantillois, while carrying a message, was wounded by shell fire and gallantly refused to be taken to the first aid station until his message had been delivered three hours later to the officer whom he sought.

Sergeant Frank Yanuscavicz (1833368), Battery "A," 313th F. A.

On the 14th day of October, 1918, at 9.00 a. m., Sergeant Yanuscavicz exhibited marked courage and gallantry in action by continuing during a barrage the firing of Number Two piece after all his cannoneers had been killed or wounded. Within ten minutes after a German shell had wiped out the total gun crew Sergeant Yanuscavicz selected a gun crew at random from his drivers and miscellaneous members of the battery and had the gun back in action firing its barrage schedule.

Sergeant Lester B. Sites (1833485), Battery "A," 313th F. A.

On September 30 and October 1, 1918, Sergeant Sites exhibited marked courage and gallantry in action by repeatedly going out under heavy artillery fire to repair a telephone line connecting the OP on Dannevoux Ridge with the battery position in the Bois de Sachet. During this time the line was out twentynine times.

Private 1st Class Clarence V. Youngblood (1833679), Battery "B," 313th F. A.

On the night of October 18, 1918, ammunition was being hauled from the dump at Fayel Farm to the battery position in Montfaucon. Work of horses and drivers had been exceptionally severe, and the inexperienced drivers had to be given important tasks. Ground near the dump was very bad because of mud, hauling, and shelling, and as the caissons started out the dump was attacked with shrapnel. The teams became mixed and the horses went down, plunging. The drivers became disorganized. Private Youngblood took charge of the situation, forced the men back to their teams, and by his skill and intrepidity got the horses on their feet and the caissons out in spite of the fierce rain of shrapnel balls. His work throughout the offensive was characterized by remarkable coolness and untiring energy.

Sergeant Edwin L. Dulin (1833728), Battery "C," 313th F. A.

From the 27 to 30 of October, 1918, on the Romagne-Cunel Road, Meuse-Argonne front, Sergeant Dulin did, with conspicuous bravery and determination, while sick with a high fever, work details of inexperienced men for thirty-six hours without rest, in preparing a battery position, under continuous heavy shell fire.

Private 1st Class William S. Pumphrey (1833788), Battery "C," 313th F. A.

On the 1st of November, 1918, on the Romagne-Cunel Road, Meuse Argonne front, Private Pumphrey did, with conspicuous bravery and withouregard for personal safety, remain with and continue the firing of his piece, though blinded and choked by heavy fumes of gas, when the remainder of his crew were driven away by severe shell fire.

By Command of Brigadier General Bryson,

CHAPIN MARCUS, Captain, Field Artillery, Adjutant.

TELEGRAM

53rd BJ 32

Wm Washington D C 130 pm May 29 1919

Commanding Officer

313 F A Camp Lee Va 43

Heartiest congratulations on a safe return from great duty well done. There is no better regiment than the 313th. Warmest regards and best wishes for the future for all

> C D Herron 330P



"FIRE!

CHAPTER VI

Record of Events

RECORD OF EVENTS AS SHOWN ON THE RETURNS OF THE 313TH FIELD ARTILLERY FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION TO DATE OF DEMOBILIZATION

August, 1917, Camp Lee, Virginia	a	Officers	Enlisted Men	Horses
	Assigned	82		
	Attached	4	12	
"Duty: Preparation for organization of		regiment.''		
September, 1917, Camp Lee, Virg	ginia.			
	Assigned	36	165	
	Attached	31	1035	
		having 152 c	out of the 165	assigned)
October, 1917, Camp Lee, Virgini	ia			
	Assigned	60	1389	
	Attached	6	28	
	(12 Officers	on DS in D	Pepot Brigade	<u>e)</u>
"The command was in quarte	rs during the	entire mont	h, engaged in	training."
November, 1917, Camp Lee, Virg	ginia			
	Assigned	61	1351	65
	Attached	5	28	
	(12 Officers	on DS in D	epot Brigade	. (2
$\hbox{``The command was in quarter}\\$	s during the	entire montl	ı, engaged in	training.''

December, 1917, Camp Lee, Virginia

Assigned 61 1133 382 Attached 39 59

(12 Officers returned to duty from Depot Brigade and officers from Second Training Camp attached)

"The command was in quarters during the entire month engaged in training."

January, 1918, Camp Lee, Virgina.

Assigned 61 1057 681 Attached 40 29

7 enlisted men died of disease.

"The command was in quarters during the entire month, engaged in training."

February, 1918, Camp Lee, Virginia

 Assigned
 47
 1092
 826

 Attached
 50
 35

3 enlisted men died of disease.

"The command was in quarters during the entire month, engaged in training."

March, 1918, Camp Lee, Virginia

Assigned 57 1055 808 Attached 32 36

2 enlisted men died of disease.

"The 1st Battalion was on duty at the Target Range, Dutch Gap, Virginia, March 15-25/18. The 2d Battalion was on duty at Target Range, Dutch Gap, Virginia, March 25-28/18. The balance of the month the command was engaged in training."

April, 1918, Camp Lee, Virginia

Assigned 57 1244 807 Attached 30 40

"2d Battalion on Target Range, Dutch Gap, Virginia, April 27-30/18. Command engaged in training during month." (Major Wallace left regiment April 19/18.)

May, 1918, Camp Lee, Virginia

Assigned	57	1438	807
Attached	15	43	
1 enlisted m	an died-s	nicide	

"May 1-24/18 Command engaged in training. May 1-3/18, the 2d Battalion at Target Range, Dutch Gap, Virginia. May 3-8/18, the 1st Battalion at Target Range at Dutch Gap, Virginia. May 25-31/18, en route overseas service, U. S. A. T. 'Siboney.'"

June, 1918

Assigned 55 1431

Attached 15 43

"1-9 June, 1918 the command was on board U. S. A. T. 'Siboney' en route for overseas service. Disembarked at Rest Camp Number 2, Génicart, France, 9 June, 1918. Left Rest Camp Number 2, Génicart, France, 15 June, 1918 and arrived at Redon, France, 16 June, 1918 where regimental headquarters was established. 16-30 June, 1918 the 1st Battalion was engaged in training at St. Nicolas, France. 16-30 June, 1918, the 2d Battalion was engaged in training at Avessac, France. 16-30 June, 1918 the Headquarters Company billeted at Mussin, France. 16-30 June, 1918 the Supply Company billeted at Redon, France."

July, 1918

Assigned 55 1427 763

Attached 11 43 -

"1-31 July, 1918 the 1st Battalion was engaged in training at St. Nicolas, France. 1-29 July, 1918 the 2d Battalion was engaged in training at Avessac, France. The 2d Battalion moved to St. Nicolas, 29 July, 1918. 1-28 July, 1918 Headquarters Company was billeted at Mussin, France and engaged in training. 29-31 July, 1918 Headquarters Company was billeted at St. Nicolas, France. The Supply Company was billeted in Redon France, the entire month."

August, 1918				
,	Assigned	46	1413	828
	Attached	16	43	
	11 Officers t	o U. S.		

"The command was engaged in training at Redon, France, 1-9 August, 1918. Left Redon, France, 10 August, 1918 and arrived at Camp de Meuçon, France, 13 August, 1918. The command was engaged in training at Camp de Meuçon, France 14-31 August, 1918."

September, 1918

Assigned	46	1417	830
Attached	17	227	

"Company E, 305 A. T. attached to regiment. The regiment was engaged in training 1-13 September, 1918, at Camp de Meuçon, France. Left Camp de Meuçon, France, 14 September, 1918 and arrived near Souilly, France, 17 September, 1918. After a brief rest, the regiment took up its position at the front where it was on active duty the remainder of the month."

October, 1918				
	Assigned	45	1290	600
	${f Attached}$	11	41	

"This report shows 81 wounded in action and 8 killed in action (no officers killed), and 372 horses lost in action or died. The regiment was engaged in active duty at the Front the entire month."

November, 1918				
,	$\mathbf{Assigned}$	33	998	46
	${f Attached}$	6	35	

"This report shows 56 wounded in action, 7 enlisted men killed in action and 1 officer killed in action. 12 officers and 265 enlisted men transferred (67th F. A. Brigade) and 549 horses lost in action, died or transferred.

"The regiment was in action on the Mcuse-Argonne front 1-11 November, 1918. During the remainder of the month the regiment was billeted in Mouzay, France."

December, 1918				
,	$\mathbf{Assigned}$	36	1043	45
	Attached	7	38	

"The regiment was billeted at Mouzay 1-4 December, 1918. Left Mouzay, France, 4 December and arrived at Argenteuil, France, 6 December, 1918. The 1st Battalion and Headquarters Company were billeted in Argenteuil; the 2d Battalion was billeted in Ancy-le-Libre; and the Supply Company was billeted in Pacy, France the remainder of the month."

January, 1919				
• /	Assigned	47	1144	578
	Attached	12	38	
	7 enlisted me	en died of	disease.	

"The regiment was engaged in training the entire month. 1st Battalion and Headquarters Company were billeted in Argenteuil; 2d Battalion in Ancyle-Libre, and the Supply Company in Pacy, France the entire month."

February, 19	9]	19
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Assigned	43	1352	570
Attached	11	37	

"Regiment stationed in the same places as the month before. The Regiment was engaged in training during the entire month."

March, 1919			
	Assigned	46	1313
	Attached	7	36
	1 enlisted ma	an died of	aceident.

"The 1st Battalion Headquarters Company, Medical and Veterinary Detachments were billeted and engaged in training at Argenteuil, France, 1-30 March, 1919. Supply Company was billeted and engaged in training at Pacy, France, 1-30 March, 1919. The 2d Battalion was billeted and engaged in training at Ancy-le-Libre, France, 1-30 March, 1919.

"Regimental Headquarters, 1st Battalion Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Medical and Veterinary Detachments and Batteries A B and C left Argenteuil, France, 30 March, 1919 and arrived at Château-du-Loir, France, 1 April, 1919. The 2d Battalion Headquarters and Batteries D and E left Ancyle-Libre, France, 30 March, 1919 and arrived at Château-du-Loir, 1 April, 1919. The Supply Company left Pacy, France, 30 March, [1919 and arrived at Château-du-Loir, 1 April, 1919. Battery F left Ancy-le-Libre, France, 31 March, 1919 and arrived at Château-du-Loir, France, 1 April, 1919.

"All the organizations of the 313th Field Artillery entrained at Pacy (Yonne), France."

A., 21, 1010				
April, 1919				
	$\mathbf{Assigned}$	45	1300	
	Attached	7	36	
	1st Casual Co.		120	
	2d Casual Co.		122	

"The Regiment was stationed at Château-du-Loir (Sarthe) the entire month, preparing for return to the U. S. It was inspected 21 April, 1919 by Officers from Headquarters American Embarkation Center.

"Received 242 Casuals 26 April, 1919 which were divided into two companies designated as the First and Second Casual Companies."

May, 1919

Assigned	45	1273
Attached	6	36

"The Regiment left Château-du-Loir (Sarthe), France, May 10, 1919 and arrived at Camp Pontanezen (Brest), France, May 11, 1919. Left Brest, France, on the U. S. S. 'Zeppelin' for the United States, May 17, 1919 per embarkation order Number 226, Troop Movement Office, Base Section Number 5, May 16, 1919, and arrived at Newport News, Virginia, May 28, 1919. Marched about 1½ miles to Camp Stuart, Virginia, where the remainder of the month was spent.

"First and Second Casual Companies consisting of 242 men were detached

from regiment."

June, 1919

"Regimental Headquarters, Field and Staff Headquarters Company, Supply Company and Battery A left Camp Stuart, Virginia, June 1, 1919 and arrived at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 2, 1919. Batteries B, C, D, E, F, Medical Detachment, Veterinary Detachment and Ordnance Detachment left Camp Stuart, Virginia, June 2, 1919, and arrived at Camp Lee, Virginia same date. The process of demobilization of the regiment began at once and was completed June 6, 1919. The final disposition of the officers and enlisted men was as follows:

26 Officers Transferred25 Officers Discharged206 Enlisted Men Transferred1103 Enlisted Men Discharged



K. P.'s on Duty

CHAPTER VII

Regimental Roster

September 26, 1918

Regimental Headquarters

Brunzell, Otto L.—Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Regiment; Appointed Colonel, 26 October, 1918; 649–23d Street, Ogden, Utah.

Baggs, Albert N.—Major (Medical); Regimental Surgeon; Abington, Pennsylvania.

Paul, John—Captain; Regimental Adjutant; Harrisonburg, Pennsylvania.

Anderson, George W., Jr.—Captain Headquarters Company, Regimental Operations Officer; Appointed Adjutant 2d Battalion, 17 October, 1918. Killed in Action, 1 November, 1918; 1033 Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Geary, Donald D.—Captain; Personnel Adjutant; 66 Harrison Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

Yeuell, Gladstone H.—1st Lieutenant; Regimental Chaplain; 107,114th Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Gregory, Tappan—1st Lieutenant Headquarters Company; Regimental Telephone Officer; 69 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Stophlet, Donald S.—1st Lieutenant Headquarters Company Regimental Gas and Ammunition Officer; Evacuated injured, 29 October, 1918. Rejoined Regiment, 1 January, 1919; 3616 Charlotte Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Niles, Emory H.—1st Lieutenant Headquarters Company, Regimental Reconnaissance Officer; Appointed Captain, 28 September, 1918. Appointed Captain Headquarters Company and Regimental Operations Officer, 17 October, 1918; 2010 Edgewood Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Coulburn, William C.—1st Lieutenant Headquarters Company Regimental Radio Officer; Relieved of duty with Regiment to go to Aerial Observation School at Tours, 22 October, 1918; 100 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Headquarters Co.

Officers

Anderson, George W., Jr.—Captain; See Regimental Headquarters.

Gergory, Tappan—1st Lieutenant; See Regimental Headquarters.

Shryock, Thomas J., Jr.—1st Lieutenant; Commanding Company; 16 Lawn Ridge Road, Orange, New Jersey.

Adams, Stuart C.—1st Lieutenant; See 2d Battalion Headquarters.

Stophlet, Donald S.—1st Lieutenant; See Regimental Headquarters.

Niles, Emory H.—1st Lieutenant; See Regimental Headquarters.

Coulburn, William C.—1st Lieutenant; See Regimental Headquarters.

Burwell, Edward B., Jr.—2d Lieutenant; See 2d Battalion Headquarters.

Burling, Herbert S.—2d Lieutenant; See 1st Battalion Headquarters.

Morse, Walter C. B.—2d Lieutenant; See 1st Battalion Headquarters.

Crowell, Thomas I., Jr.—2d Lieutenant; See 1st Battalion Headquarters.

Cowardin, Samuel P.—2d Lieutenant; See 2d Battalion Headquarters.

Muzzy, Henry E.—2d Lieutenant; See 2d Battalion Headquarters.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Arnold, Roy F.—Regimental Sergeant Major; Transferred to O. T. C. at Saumur, 6 October, 1918; Waterbury, Vermont.

Bird, Newman—Regimental Sergeant Major; Dixie, West Virginia.

Schubert, Henry D.—Band Leader; Ford City, Pennsylvania.

Custer, Arthur W.—Assistant Band Leader; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Tabler, Carlton Le F.—2d Battalion Sergeant Major; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Morrison, Carl F.—1st Battalion Sergeant Major; Gallagher, West Virginia.

Cleland, Henry L.—1st Sergeant; Transferred to O. T. C. at Saumur, 6 October, 1918; Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania.

Dobie, Joseph W.—Band Sergeant; Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Williams, Ralph—Band Sergeant; Greenville, Pennsylvania.

Baber, Joseph H.—Color Sergeant; Fayetteville, West Virginia.

Edmonds, John E.—Color Sergeant; Winchester, Kentucky.

Jaffe, Louis—Supply Sergeant; Reduced to Private, 13 November, 1918. Appointed Corporal 7 March, 1919; Montgomery, West Virginia.

Bowles, Alva B.—Mess Sergeant; Reduced to Private, 14 October, 1918. Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Montgomery, West Virginia. Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Sommers, James S.—Stable Sergeant; Somerset, Virginia.

Harvey, Joseph L.—Sergeant; Appointed 1st Sergeant, 14 October, 1918; Harvey, West Virginia.

Hudson, Homer—Sergeant; Montgomery, West Virginia.

Thrasher, Charles R.—Sergeant; Mount Hope, West Virginia.

Berry, Harry A.—Sergeant; Lexington, Virginia.

Osborne, Delbert O.—Sergeant; Elkins, West Virginia.

Charles, George—Sergeant; Pancoast, West Virginia.

Eskew, William E.—Sergeant; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Sago, West Virginia.

Walker, George C.—Sergeant; Transferred to O. T. C. at Saumur, 6 October, 1918; Lynchburg, Virginia.

McGarr, Will J.—Sergeant; Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania.

Potter, Fred—Band Corporal; Oak Hill, West Virginia.

Johnson, Fritz—Band Corporal; McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

McMillen, William—Band Corporal; Greenville, Pennsylvania.

Ward, John M.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 14 November, 1918; Havre de Grace, Maryland.

Lewis, Willis B.—Corporal; Hagerstown, Maryland.

Smith, John J.—Corporal; Scarbro, West Virginia.

Solof, David—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 13 November, 1918. Appointed Supply Sergeant, 15 November, 1918; Montgomery, West Virginia.

Trevey, Virgil—Corporal; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Montgomery, West Virginia.

Dick, Homer A.—Corporal; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

McLaughlin, Lawrence M.—Corporal; Gassed and evacuated, 27 October, 1918; Frankford, West Virginia.

Bell, Cody H.—Corporal; Freed, West Virginia.

Thomas, Harper G.—Corporal; Marlinton, West Virginia.

Foster, Charles A.—Corporal; Montgomery, West Virginia.

Taylor, Ernest L.—Corporal; Craigsville, West Virginia.

Ward, Okey V.—Corporal; Summersville, West Virginia.

Cross, Elby H.—Corporal; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Phillipi, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Rogers, Roncevert—Corporal; Oak Hill, West Virginia.

Wriston, Bertie J.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 14 October, 1918. Kingston, West Virginia.

Mendenhall, William R.—Corporal; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Lewis, Allen G.—Corporal; Killed in action, 1 November, 1918; Gerrardstown, West Virginia.

Cossel, I. J.—Corporal; Adelaide, Pennsylvania.

Ware, Bias H.—Corporal; Diana, West Virginia.

Gibson, George H.—Corporal; Roanoke, West Virginia.

Marsters, Frank H.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 25 October, 1918; Waterford, Pennsylvania.

Hall, Troy F.—Corporal; Servia, West Virginia.

Hartman, Austin T.—Corporal; Brandywine, West Virginia.

Allman, Loomis C.—Corporal; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Hundred, West Virginia.

Miller, Seneca B.—Corporal; Reading, Pennsylvania.

Nine, Edwin F.—Corporal; Bayard, West Virginia.

Mahoney, Mike—Corporal; Carlisle, West Virginia.

Hull, Dewitt—Musician first class; Appointed Band Sergeant, 25 November, 1918; Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Tremont, Fausto-Musician first class; Buena Vista, Pennsylvania.

Fletcher, Everett T.—Musician second class; Vandergrift, Pennsylvania.

Massie, Philip—Musician second class; Booner, West Virginia.

Prudence, William A.—Musician second class; Appointed Musician first class, 25 November, 1918; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

Weiss, Charles H.—Musician second class; Appointed Band Corporal, 25 November, 1918; Erie, Pennsylvania.

Benton, Arthur J.—Musician third class; Appointed Musician second class, 25 November, 1918; Coraopolis, Pennsylvania.

Bibb, Leonidas H.—Musician third class; Appointed Musician 2d class, 25 November, 1918; Oak Hill, West Virginia.

Crawford, James A.—Musician third class; Appointed Musician 2d class, 25 November, 1918; Blairfour, Pennsylvania.

Fahrner, Benjamin—Musician third class; Appointed Musician second class, 25 November, 1918; Helvetia, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Harwood, Stuart C.—Musician third class; Appointed Musician second class, 25 November, 1918; Huntington, West Virginia.

Lawyer, Herbert R.—Musician third class; Appointed Sergeant Bugler, 25 November, 1918; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Malone, Charles G.—Musician third class; Appointed Musician second class, 25 November, 1918; Wilcox, Pennsylvania.

McElwain, Ivan H.—Musician third class; Sutton, West Virginia.

Miller, William A.—Musician third class; Union, West Virginia.

Pace, Alfonso—Musician third class; Beryl, West Virginia.

Vokoun, Charles F.—Musician third class; Cleveland, Ohio.

Weide, Warren E.—Musician third class; Appointed Musician second class, 25 November, 1918; Musician first class, 13 April, 1919; New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Duncombe, Fred—Cook; Thurmond, West Virginia.

McVey, Zepha T.—Cook; Wounded and evacuated, 4 October, 1918; Ansted, West Virginia.

Miller, Alvis—Cook; Jodie, West Virginia.

Rodes, Virgil B.—Cook; Appointed Sergeant, 13 November, 1918; Appointed Mess Sergeant, 15 November, 1918; Oak Hill, West Virginia.

Starcher, Harlan—Mechanic; Lobelia, West Virginia.

Lester, Kyle—Horseshoer; Princeton, West Virginia.

Robinson, Joseph D.—Horseshoer; Scarbro, West Virginia.

Lawrence, Frederick—Saddler; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; South Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Cain, Harold—Bugler; Richwood, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class

Akers, Lundy W.—Private first class; Ham Creek, West Virginia.

Beckett, Shelby C.—Private first class; Transferred, 14 November, 1918. Eggleton, West Virginia.

Biggs, George C.—Private first class; Sleepy Creek, West Virginia.

Blake, Lawrence W.—Private first class; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Hill Top, West Virginia.

Boblett, Henry W.—Private first class; Wounded, 4 October, 1918, Appointed Corporal, 19 November, 1918; Montvale, Virginia.

Privates, First Class—continued

Bowles, Clyde E.—Private first class; Beckwith, West Virginia.

Corder, Harry J.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 19 November, 1918; Flemington, West Virginia.

Flynn, Thomas R.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 October, 1918; Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Goodall, Clyde H.—Private first class; Sweet Springs, West Virginia.

Harbison, Rufus L.—Private first class; Cullman, Alabama.

Holmes, Joshua E.—Private first class; Scarbro, West Virginia.

Hunley, Robert—Private first class; Elk Ridge, West Virginia.

Lindley, Thomas T.—Private first class; Minden, West Virginia.

Peters, Charles R.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919 Ferrum, Virginia.

Richeson, Ernest R.—Private first class; Red Star, West Virginia.

Scott, John P.—Private first class; Ferrum, Virginia.

Settle, Jasper H.—Private first class; Page, West Virginia.

Swackhammer, Dan—Private first class; Benezette, Pennsylvania.

Privates

Argabrite, Ralph—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Wheeling, West Virginia.

Atkins, Noah—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 March, 1919; Thurmond, West Virginia.

Barnhart, Lynn G.—Private; Carmichaels, Pennsylvania.

Barnhart, Jacob S.—Private; Claysburg, Pennsylvania.

Barrett, Paul W.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Rochester, Pennsylvania.

Betts, Howard R.—Private; Appointed Musician third class, 25 November, 1918; Ansted, West Virginia.

Blencowe, James O.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Berryville, Virginia.

Bohan, Christopher B.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 19 November, 1918; Orange, New Jersey.

Bowers, Albert O.—Private; Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

Brown, William H.—Private; Parsons, West Virginia.

Brundage, John F.—Private; Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Burns, Robert W.—Private; Appointed Musician first class, 25 November, 1918; Band Sergeant, 13 April, 1919; Los Angeles, California.

Buzzerd, Lewis H.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 19 November, 1918; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Campbell, Eugene L.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 April, 1919; Summersville, West Virginia.

Carr, Francis D.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 19 November, 1918; Belfont, West Virginia.

Clark, Samuel M.—Private; Union, West Virginia.

Coffman, Ray B.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Edinburg, Virginia.

Commorata, Mike—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.

Cromley, George—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.

Daiuto, Frank D.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Diehl, Samuel—Private; Claysburg, Pennsylvania.

Dillon, Ocus W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Maynor, West Virginia.

Edwards, William G.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 19 November, 1918; Eona, Virginia.

Englert, John W.—Private; East Brady, Pennsylvania.

Fischer, Charles H.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Gayley, William W.—Private; Richwood, West Virginia.

Godsey, Alvin—Private; Glen Jean, West Virginia.

Harrison, Edmund C.—Private; Killed in action, 1 November, 1918; Charleston, West Virginia.

Hassell, Charles M.—Private; Appointed Regimental Sergeant Major, 8 November, 1918; Hagersburg, Virginia.

Heiner, John P.—Private; Appointed Sergeant, 1 October, 1918; Butler, Pennsylvania.

Hengst, Abraham—Private; Appointed Musician third class, 25 November, 1918; Osterburg, Pennsylvania.

Higgins, Harold L.—Private; Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Hoke, Dwight M.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Ham Creek, West Virginia.

Hutchison, Edgar—Private; Appointed Cook, 25 November, 1918; Mc-Donald, West Virginia.

Kightlinger, Arthur C.—Private; Tidioute, Pennsylvania.

Kilduff, Edward L.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.

Klingler, William F.—Private; North Catasauqua, Pennsylvania.

Korss, Jacob—Private; York, Pennsylvania.

Lachman, Herbert G.—Private; Jenkinstown, Pennsylvania.

Lehman, Earl L.—Private; Wounded, 13 October, 1918; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Mount Wolf, Pennsylvania.

Marshall, Edward C.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 19 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Martin, Meyer E.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

McDermott, George J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

McGraw, George T.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Fayetteville, West Virginia.

McLean, William H.—Private; Davis, West Virginia.

McRae, Cecil A.—Private; Evinston, Florida.

Minari, Ercole—Private; Yohoghany, Pennsylvania.

Monroe, Clyde—Private; Pennsboro, West Virginia.

Moore, William F.—Private; Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

Odatto, George F.—Private; Appointed Musician third class, 25 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Olcese, Salvador F.—Private; Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

Owens, Thomas H.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania.

Patterson, Harry C.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 26 September, 1918; Richwood, West Virginia.

Pickhardt, Ernest J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Appointed Mechanic, 9 March, 1919; Chester, Virginia.

Pond, Ernest L.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Nutters Fork, West Virginia.

Randolph, William M.—Private; Appointed Private first class,11 November, 1918; Moorefield, West Virginia.

Ranieri, Vito—Private; Appointed Musician third class; 25 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Rapp, Earnest E.—Private; Minden, West Virginia.

Richards, Walker L.—Private; Freeland, Pennsylvania.

Rutledge, Flem N.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Pax, West Virginia.

Schrotz, William F.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Scott, Homer—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918, Spice, West Virginia.

Simon, Horace G. – Private; Appointed Musician third class, 25 November, 1918; Erie, Pennsylvania.

Skidmore, Meredith—Private; Volga, West Virginia.

Smith, Lewis N.—Private; New Castle, Delaware.

Spradlin, Gordon C.--Private; Glen Jean, West Virginia.

Steger, Charles--Private; Appointed Saddler, 9 March, 1919; Chicago, Illinois.

Stephany, Michael G.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Strouse, Lewis-Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Swartley, Earl A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 19 November, 1918; Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Sweeney, Otto-Private; Sun, West Virginia.

Taylor, James O.—Private; Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Thompson, Wilbur N.—Private; Appointed Musician third class, 25 November, 1918; Oak Hill, West Virginia.

Uhlman, Fred--Private; Appointed Musician third class, 25 November, 1918; Erie, Pennsylvania.

Weiford, Jake R.—Private; Hillsboro, West Virginia.

Whitehead, Emmet H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Williams, Guy—Private; Appointed Private first class, 11 November, 1918; Richwood, West Virginia.

- Williams, Klase—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Hill Top, West Virginia.
- Willingham, Turner L.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania.
- Yeager, Granville C.—Private; Transferred to 80th Division M. P. Company, 21 December, 1918; Belington, West Virginia.

First Battalion Headquarters

Dunigan, Francis J.—Major; To C. O. 313th F. A., 26 September to 24 October, 1918; Transferred 2 November, 1918; 1119 F. Street, Sacramento, California.

Pitney, Shelton—Captain and Adjutant, 1st Battalion C. O., 26 September to 2 October, 1918; Wounded and evacuated, 2 October, 1918; 1763 R. Street, Washington, D. C.

Gard, Walter E.—Captain; Assigned as 2d Battalion Adjutant, 23 October, 1918; Park Place, Orange, New Jersey.

Donaldson, Samuel W.—Captain, Battalion Surgeon; Transferred, January, 1919; R. F. D. Number 3, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Burling, Herbert S.—2d Lieutenant Headquarters Company, Radio Officer; 1st Battalion Adjutant, 26 September to 23 October, 1918; Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 24 February, 1919; 333 Springfield Avenue, Summit, New Jersey.

Morse, Walter C.B.—2d Lieutenant Headquarters Company, Liaison Officer; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; View Ridge Road, Washington, D. C.

Crowell, Thomas I., Jr.—2d Lieutenant Headquarters Company, Telephone Officer; Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 24 February, 1919; 512 Park Street, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Headley, Fred C.—2d Lieutenant Headquarters Company, Gas and Ammunition Officer; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

Clawson, Earl D.—2d Lieutenant Veterinary Detachment; Battalion Veterinarian; Hopewell, New Jersey.

Battery A

Officers

Peppard, Joseph G.—1st Lieutenant Commanding Battery; Appointed Captain, 24 February, 1918; 1101 West 8th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Ackerman, David G.—1st Lieutenant; 206 Boulevard, Passaic, New Jersey.

Fullerton, Donald B.—2d Lieutenant; To E Battery, 16 October, 1918; Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 24 February, 1919; 520 West 7th Street, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Densmore, Leonard D.—2d Lieutenant; Detached from Regiment, 8 October, 1918; Wymore, Nebraska.

Reishus, Fritjofe; 2d Lieutenant; Assigned, 21 October, 1918; to E Battery, 2 November, 1918; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.

Sheehan, Thomas F.—2d Lieutenant; 545 Main Street, Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Brill, Clinton M.—1st Sergeant; Wounded and evacuated, 27 October, 1918; Petersburg, West Virginia.

Kisamore, James E.—Supply Sergeant; Transferred, 9 February, 1919, Macksville, West Virginia.

Hoffman, Benjamin W.—Mess Sergeant; Charlestown, West Virginia.

Hoover, Joseph—Stable Sergeant; Doe Hill, Virginia.

Yanuscaviez, Frank—Sergeant; Thomas, West Virginia.

Banks, Washington G.—Sergeant; Appointed 1st Sergeant, 12 November, 1918; Shepherdstown, West Virginia

Reda, Domenico M.—Sergeant; Albert, West Virginia.

Pitzenbarger, James L.—Sergeant; Brandywine, West Virginia.

Clark, Victor E.—Sergeant; Petersburg, West Virginia.

Keister, Austin C.—Sergeant: Red Creek, West Virginia.

Flanagan, Hillery B.—Sergeant; Wounded and evacuated, 9 October, 1918; Returned to duty, 15 December, 1918; Red Creek, West Virginia.

Mowery, Chester C.—Sergeant; Wounded, 29 September, 1918; Brushy Run, West Virginia.

Hunter, Edgar J.—Sergeant; Transferred to O.T.C. at Saumur, 28 October, 1918; Roaring Springs, Pennsylvania.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Baugher, Herman J.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 12 April, 1919; Elkton, Virginia.

Puffenbarger, Perlie E.—Corporal; Sugar Grove, West Virginia.

Goshorn, Chalmers H.—Corporal; McNeal, Pennsylvania.

Agee, Asa W.—Corporal; Salem, Virginia.

Kline, George H.—Corporal; Maysville, West Virginia.

Neel, William B.—Corporal; Killed in action, 14 October, 1918; Bayard, West Virginia.

Raines, Ralph—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 14 November, 1919; Teterton, West Virginia.

Sites, Lester B.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 4 March, 1919; Roaring, West Virginia.

Ruhlman, Ross L.—Corporal; Reduced to Private, 18 November, 1918; Warren, Pennsylvania.

Anderson, Howard K.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant and Supply Sergeant. 12 April, 1919; Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania.

Barb, Riley L.—Corporal; Parsons, West Virginia.

Cullers, Bernie G.—Corporal; Wounded, 27 October, 1918; Transferred, 3 March, 1919; Mathias, West Virginia.

Slusher, James E.—Corporal; Charlestown, West Virginia.

Rothrock, Millard J.—Corporal; Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Rotell, Anthony—Corporal; Reduced to Private and transferred, 14 November, 1918; Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Burley, Ova M.—Corporal; Transferred hospital, 19 October, 1918; Davis, West Virginia.

Goldie, John W.—Corporal; Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Mitchell, Benjamin H.—Corporal; Brandywine, West Virginia.

Kiser, Early E.—Corporal; Transferred to hospital; Brandywine, West Virginia.

Ross, Floyd O.—Chief Mechanic; Parsons, West Virginia.

Jones, James R.—Mechanic; Reduced to Private and transferred, 14 November, 1918; Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Robinson, Lloyd B.—Mechanic; Mehoopany, Pennsylvania.

Wilson, Clarence B.—Mechanic; Wounded and evacuated, 25 September, 1918; Needmore, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Johnston, Norman E.—Cook; Charlestown, West Virginia.

Lipscomb, George D.—Cook; St. George, West Virginia.

Shreck, Howard E.—Cook; Charlestown, West Virginia.

Wilt, Homer—Cook; Pierce, West Virginia.

Lewis, Lester V.—Horseshoer; Petersburg, West Virginia.

Peck, Russell—Horseshoer; Thomas, West Virginia.

Yokum, Victor G.—Horseshoer; Petersburg, West Virginia.

Webster, John L.—Saddler; Charlestown, West Virginia.

Gordon, George T. W.—Bugler; Charlestown, West Virginia.

Harman, Denver R.—Bugler; Macksville, West Virginia.

Simpson, Walter G.—Bugler; Reduced to Private, 24 January, 1919; Appointed Private first class, 1 March, 1919; Brandywine, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class

Case, Clarence C.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 4 March, 1919; Erie, Pennsylvania.

Clair, Lloyd L.—Private first class; Thomas, West Virginia.

Halterman, Isaac B.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 15 October, 1918; Returned to duty, 19 January, 1919; Appointed Corporal, 15 April, 1919; Mathias, West Virginia.

Keister, Ole C.—Private first class; Red Creek, West Virginia.

Lipscomb, Cyrus T.—Private first class; Shaffer, West Virginia.

Marcus, Raymond L.—Private first class; Charlestown, West Virginia.

Mason, Stewart A.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal 14 November, 1918; Maysville, West Virginia.

McClure, Grady M.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 14 October, 1918; Died in hospital; York, South Carolina.

Monier, Albert—Private first class; Transferred to B. H.; Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania.

Osborn, Hope J.—Private first class; Canton, Ohio.

Schell, Alfred J.—Private first class; Petersburg, West Virginia.

Schell, Dennis J.—Private first class; Petersburg, West Virginia.

Sheffer Charles M.—Private 1st class; York, Pennsylvania.

Smith, Arlie C.—Private first class; Wounded, 20 October, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Sugar Grove, West Virginia.

- Privates, First Class—continued
 - Stokes, Floyd—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 4 March. 1919; Parsons, West Virginia.
 - Strawser, Homer C.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 4 March, 1919; Albright, West Virginia.
 - Ware, James H.—Private first class; Transferred, 25 February, 1919; Charlestown, West Virginia.
 - Williams, Daniel T.—Private first class; Romney, West Virginia.

Privates

- Adrian, William, H.—Private; Transferred to hospital, 9 November, 1918; Pittstown, Pennsylvania.
- Amos, Harry C.—Private; Burnsville, West Virginia.
- Armstrong, Hobart L.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Scarbro, West Virginia.
- Auerswald, Carl M.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Karmarsville, Pennsylvania.
- Benner, Robert A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 14 April, 1919; Pleasant Valley, Pennsylvania.
- Bennett, Clem—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Dry Run, Pennsylvania.
- Bonincontri, Simone,—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Yatesboro, Pennsylvania.
- Border, William H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Easton, Pennsylvania.
- Bragg, William E.—Private; Sandstone, West Virginia.
- Brosch, Theodore; Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
- Brown, Lee W.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Charlestown, West Virginia.
- Calderara, Giacamo—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Parsons, West Virginia.
- Carpenter, Bernard J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Hazelton, Pennsylvania.
- Christman, Elmer F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Shaffer, West Virginia.

- Clark, Percy E.—Private; Everett, Pennsylvania.
- Cobbs, Ernest—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 March, 1919; Doe Hill, West Virginia.
- Colston, Robert D.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Summit Point, West Virginia.
- Copley, Albert—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Benbush, West Virginia.
- Corsaro, Frank—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Parsons, West Virginia.
- Crabbe, Rey W.—Private; Charlestown, West Virginia.
- Craig, John M.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 4 March, 1919; Homer City, Pennsylvania.
- Dahmer, John—Private, Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Franklin, West Virginia.
- De Hart, Thomas A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Easton, Pennsylvania.
- DeJohn, Frederick W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Freeland, Pennsylvania.
- Dewees, Harry; Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Morristown, Pennsylvania.
- Dice, Luther G.—Private; Franklin, West Virginia.
- Dillon, John J.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 5 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 19 December, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Dipietro, Camillo—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Dolly, Fred—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Teterton, West Virginia.
- Dove, Dayton—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; Died in hospital; Riverton, West Virginia.
- Eaker, Jesse D.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 March, 1919; Erie, Pennsylvania.
- Findley, Harvey S.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Oramer, Pennsylvania.
- Flanagan, Gordon D.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 30 September, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 1 October, 1918; Red Creek, West Virginia.

- Folmer, Burley—Private; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Davis, West Virginia.
- Folsom, Francis W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Long Island City, New York.
- Frye, Charles E.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918, Rio, West Virginia.
- Gaines, John G.—Private; Hinton, West Virginia.
- Garlitz, Frank E.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; Returned to duty, 9 December, 1918; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Elk Lick, Pennsylvania.
- Geiger, William A.—Private; Transferred 14 November, 1918; Tivoli, Pennsylvania.
- Gilroy, Michael G.—Private; Avoca, Pennsylvania.
- Grabiak, Frank—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania.
- Gunning, Michael J.—Private; Natrona, Pennsylvania.
- Harmon, Raymond L.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 15 October, 1918; Died, 14 October, 1918; Brandywine, West Virginia.
- Hartford, James D.—Private; Ellenton, Pennsylvania.
- Hasley, Casper H.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
- Hawkey, George—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
- Heckler, Harry—Private; Died of disease, 5 January, 1919; Freeland, Pennsylvania.
- Hinnershitz, Lewis P.—Private; Transferred 14 November, 1918; Reading, Pennsylvania.
- Hoover, Harry E.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Moyers, West Virginia.
- Huff, Walter F.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Reigelsville, Pennsylvania.
- Ickes, Edward—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; Claysburg, Pennsylvania.
- Keck, Calvin T.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 March, 1919; Rome, Pennsylvania.

Kennedy, Edward—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania.

Kimble, Ezra B.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Maysville, West Virginia.

King, Albert—Private; Weatherly, Pennsylvania.

Kraft, Hiram P.—Private, Earlington, Pennsylvania.

Kraft, Paul N.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Reading, Pennsylvania.

Kuhn, Grant L.—Private; Schell, West Virginia.

Labarr, Ernest W.—Private; Tunkhannoek, Pennsylvania.

Lanaras, Peter—Private, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Mallow, Otha A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Appointed Mechanic, 16 February, 1918; Kline, West Virginia.

Maloy, Claude F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

McDonald, James W.—Private; Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

McGuire, Basil H.—Private; Erie, Pennsylvania.

McWilliams, Hubert I.—Private; Penn Furnace, Pennsylvania.

Metzner, Arnold—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 31 October, 1918; Helvetia, West Virginia.

Meyers, Charles W.—Private; Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Mills, Earl—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Vincennes, Indiana.

Misiewiez, Anthony F., Jr.—Private; Glen Lyon, Pennsylvania.

Morofsky, Edward—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Gates, Pennsylvania.

Morral, Irving—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 14 April, 1918; Mouth of Seneca, West Virginia.

Moyers, Roy R.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 14 April, 1919; Moyers, West Virginia.

Myers, Lester D.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Dudley, Pennsylvania.

Nagle, Paul O.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Sayre, Pennsylvania.

- Notenbaum, Gerald—Private; Hart, Michigan.
- O'Brien, Peter J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Consholocken, Pennsylvania.
- Painter, Harry E.—Private; Charlestown, West Virginia.
- Peters, William S.—Private; Transferred, January, 1919; Raleigh, West Virginia.
- Potocsnak, Steve E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Portvue, Pennsylvania.
- Pruyne, Earl H.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April; 1919; Milan, Pennsylvania.
- Rexrode, Emory C.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Sugar Grove, West Virginia.
- Reynolds, Patrick W.—Private, Perry, Pennsylvania.
- Rhine, Elmer F.—Private; York, Pennsylvania.
- Roy, Arch—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Lanesville, West Virginia.
- Ryan, John J.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
- Salow, Carl F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Erie, Pennsylvania.
- Saunders, Clarence A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Iron Springs, Pennsylvania.
- Schafer, Marcus—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Nazareth, Pennsylvania.
- Sears, Charles E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Headsville, West Virginia.
- Seelye, Charles T.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Shillingburg, Olin L.—Private; Killed in action, 14 October, 1918; Armstrong, West Virginia.
- Simpson, Oliver E.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; Returned to duty; Fairport, New York.
- Sites, Olie M.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Teterton, West Virginia.
- Skoros, Teofil—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

- Slifer, Marr L.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Smith, Frank A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Larksville, Pennsylvania.
- Smith, William J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
- Snyder, Clarence—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Sprouse, Cecil C.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Fordwick, Virginia.
- Stahlnecker, Lester J.—Private; Watsontown, Pennsylvania.
- Stillfox, Arthur C.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 14 October, 1918; Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
- Swisher, Thomas W.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Capon Bridge, West Virginia.
- Trumbo, James H.—Private; Brandywine, West Virginia.
- Vanderpool, Mathew—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 19 October, 1918; Towanda, Pennsylvania.
- Vincent, Arthur W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Towanda Pennsylvania.
- Wallace, Samuel D.—Private; Wounded, 5 November, 1918; Greensburg, Pennsylvania.
- Warner, Ezra T.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Nome, West Virginia.
- Warren, Dennis E.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 1 December, 1918; Aspers, Pennsylvania..
- Watson, Walter W.—Private; Killed in action, 14 October, 1918; Broad Top City, Pennsylvania.
- Watts, Frank—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; Waverly, New York.
- Welker, Jacob C.—Private; Quakerstown, Pennsylvania.
- Werkheiser, Howard J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Easton, Pennsylvania.
- Wheeler, Irvin D.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.

Wilent, Maurice A.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wimer, William G.—Private; Franklin, West Virginia.

Wingenroth, Harry W.—Private; Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania.

Woodland, William—Private; Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

Wyatt, Clifton B.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 April, 1919; Jeningstown, West Virginia.

Youngblood, John H.—Private; Great Cacapon, West Virginia.

Zarnoch, Alexander J.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 14 October, 1918; Returned to duty, March, 1919; Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Zellner, Edward C.—Private; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Zoepke, Walter E.—Private; Wopwallopen, Pennsylvania.

Battery B

Officers

Perkins, Robert W.—Captain; Wounded, 15 October, 1918; 2306 West Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Englar, George—1st Lieutenant; New Windsor, Maryland.

Dougherty, Isaac—2d Lieutenant—Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 15 September 1918; 325 North 3d Street, Millville, New Jersey.

Morse, Walter C. B.—2d Lieutenant; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; View Ridge Road, Washington, D. C.

Ashton, Richard—2d Lieutenant; 200 High Street, Oxford, Ohio.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Green, Charles W.—1st Sergeant; Lansing, Michigan.

Wood, Glenn O.—Mess Sergeant; Volga, West Virginia.

Patterson, Charles E.—Supply Sergeant; Richwood, West Virginia.

Bentz, Ralph—Stable Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Manford, Bernard H.—Sergeant; Wounded, 6 October and 6 November, 1918; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Byers, Harry L.—Sergeant; Transferred to O.T.C. at Saumur, 28 October, 1918; Washington, D. C.

Arthur, Clarence—Sergeant; Beckwith, West Virginia.

Clark, Edgar E.—Sergeant; Union, West Virginia.

Canfield, George—Sergeant; Marcus, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Wyatt, Gordon-Sergeant; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Kuhl, Philip L.—Sergeant; Dodrill, West Virginia.

Simmons, Claude B.—Sergeant; Moorefield, West Virginia.

Sarver, William McK.—Glen Ferris, West Virginia.

Clendenen, Charles C.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 5 March, 1918; Seebert, West Virginia.

Bean, Carl B.—Corporal; Moorefield, West Virginia.

Clause, Richard G.—Corporal; Falls, West Virginia.

McMillian, James E.—Corporal; Wounded, 28 October, 1918; Summersville, West Virginia.

Skaggs, William E.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 6 November, 1918; Mulvane, West Virginia.

Stevens, Jacob N.—Corporal; Volga, West Virginia,

Jenkins, Percy S.—Corporal, Montgomery, West Virginia.

Belcher, William E.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 2 October, 1918; Clay, West Virginia.

McVey, Warren H.—Corporal; Boomer, West Virginia.

Fleshman, Dow E.—Corporal; Hot Springs, West Virginia.

Barrett, Brooks—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 14 October, 1918; Belington, West Virginia.

Bobbitt, James S.—Corporal; Muddlety, West Virginia.

Simmons, Carl—Corporal; Killed in action, 18 October, 1918; Belington, West Virginia.

Nugen, Arnold R.—Corporal; Dempsey, West Virginia.

Boggs, Lester A.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 15 October, 1918; Mouth of Seneca, West Virginia.

Dadisman, Claude A.—Corporal; Gassed, 28 October, 1918; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Golden, Oscar F.—Corporal, Phillippi, West Virginia.

King, Frank J.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 19 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Alderton, Homer L.—Corporal; Davis, West Virginia.

Stark, Anthony M.—Corporal; Alum Bridge, West Virginia.

Hymes, William B.—Chief Mechanic; Belington, West Virginia.

Grayson, Boyd A.—Mechanic; Keyser, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Haybeck, Arthur A.—Mechanic; Union City, Pennsylvania.

Moore, Wilbur S.—Mechanic; Killed in action, 31 October, 1918; Grafton, West Virginia.

Hite, Charles P.—Cook; Warm Springs, Virginia.

Gillilan, Guy W.—Cook; Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Taylor, Andrew J.—Cook; Stanley, Virginia.

Wynne, Hunter W., Jr.—Cook; Toano, Virginia.

Boyles, Ralph V.—Horseshoer; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Gainer, Bradford—Horseshoer; Apple Farm, West Virginia.

McBee, Darnard C.—Horseshoer; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Frame, Hansford E.—Saddler; Tesla, West Virginia.

Neal, Hubert H.—Bugler; Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Scott, Earl—Bugler; Erbacon, West Virginia.

Potter, John L.—Bugler; Appointed Corporal 14 November, 1918; Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Privates, First Class

Adkison, Dallas C.—Private first class; Transferred to 80th Division M. P., 28 December, 1918; Buckeye, West Virginia.

Bean, Arthur C.—Private first class; Gassed and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; Green Springs, West Virginia.

Butcher, William L.—Private first class; Weston, West Virginia.

Conrad, Herbert M.—Private first class; Wounded, 3 November, 1918; Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Cook, John A.—Private first class; Circleville, West Virginia.

Crawford, Fife C.—Private first class; Transferred to 80th Division M. P., 28 December, 1918; Mill Creek, West Virginia.

Daniel, Hobart—Private first class; Fayetteville, West Virginia.

Dashiell, James A.—Private first class; Evacuated sick; Portsmouth, Virginia Dilettose, Sam—Private first class; Parsons, West Virginia.

Gibson, Charles B.—Private first class; Transferred to hospital, 29 December, 1918; Roanoke, West Virginia.

Hays, Ray W.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Harding, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class—continued

Heiss, Emil T.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 November,1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hendrickson, Claude B.—Private first class; Appointed Mechanic, 9 November, 1918; Burley, West Virginia.

Kesler, Edgar A.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Clifty, West Virginia.

La Rue, Graham H.—Private first class; Hillsboro, West Virginia.

Lewis, Darius—Private first class; Appointed Corporal,14 November,1918; Hacker Valley, West Virginia.

McMillen, James J.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Elkins, West Virginia.

McMurdo, William—Private first class; Century, West Virginia.

Reeds, Francis A.—Private first class; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Sistersville, West Virginia.

Santalucia, Mike—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 6 October, 1918; Parsons, West Virginia.

Shafer, Francis R.—Private first class; Appointed Horseshoer, 17 November, 1918; Millstone, West Virginia.

Songer, Don—Private first class; Olcott, West Virginia.

Straley, Harvey V.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 14 October, 1918; Jane Lew, West Virginia.

Strasler, Gorman—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 6 October, 1918; Los Angeles, California.

Withrow, Foza A.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 31 October, 1918; Marvel, West Virginia.

Privates

Beckwith, Wilfred T.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Beisel, George A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bodenschatz, John J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bosley, Russel A.—Private; Bonnie, West Virginia.

Braddick, Mike—Private.

Brightmore, William—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Brown, Osa O.—Private; Springfield, West Virginia.

Buchholz, Edward—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Burnside, Loyd—Private; Freemansburg, West Virginia.

Cade, Porter L.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Belington, West Virginia.

Cassett, Charles—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 14 October, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Champion, Paul T.—Private; Appointed Private first elass, 9 November, 1918; Battleboro, North Carolina.

Christman, Adolph—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Coleman, James J.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Colligan, Harry—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Cooney, Robert J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Erie, Pennsylvania.

Costigan, Theodore B.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Crom, Louis E.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Culver, Earl E.—Private; Hightown, Pennsylvania.

Darrah, Walter J.—Private; Andalusia, Pennsylvania.

Deitrieh, John H.—Private; Appointed Private first elass, 9 November, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 21 March, 1919; Elimsport, Pennsylvania.

Dixon, Herbert—Private; Appointed Private first class, 21 March, 1919; Minden, West Virginia.

Donell, Clarence—Private; Long Branch, West Virginia.

Donovan, William R.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dougherty, Edward A.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 25 October, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Duff, Frank T.—Private; Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Duffy, Patrick O.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Baltimore, Maryland.

Dunlap, Raymond D.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

Eieher, Harry—Private; Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Ely, William H.—Private; Fallsington, Pennsylvania.

Evans, James O.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Red Star, West Virginia.

Fiorentino, Domenico—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fisher, Lawrence, W.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fitzgerald, Edward—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fitzwater, James L.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Belington, West Virginia.

Fuci, Frank A.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Gainer, Chlorus D.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Nestorville, West Virginia.

Gimber, Charles—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 9 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Glass, Roy G.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Frugality, Pennsylvania.

Goldinger, Andrew M.—Private; Brackenridge, Pennsylvania.

Gosnell, Charles E.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Washington, D. C.

Gougler, Robert L.—Private; Shillington, Pennsylvania.

Gricks, Harry—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Barnesboro, Pennsylvania.

Hankins, Ralph I—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hanson, Wilbur D.—Private; Gassed and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; Queen Shoals, West Virginia.

Hardee, David C.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Four Oaks, West Virginia.

Hickman, James W.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Shoemakersville, Pennsylvania.

Hein, Frederick K.—Private; Evacuated sick; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hendrickson, John F.—Private; Appointed Mechanic, 9 November, 1918; Chester, Pennsylvania.

Hendrikofski, Albert C.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Henry, Gilbert T.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Mulroy, Pennsylvania.

. Hinkle, Lester—Private; Parsons, West Virginia.

Hott, David R.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Ruckman, West Virginia.

Hott, Ira C.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Shanks, West Virginia.

Hrabak, Frank—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Huffnagle, John M.—Private; Appointed Private first elass, 9 November, 1918; Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Jones, Sidney M.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Keiser, John W.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 18 March, 1918; Belington, West Virginia.

Keller, Ernest L.—Private; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Kelly, Thomas S.—Private; Montgomery, West Virginia.

Kennedy, Edward A.—Private; Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Kiernan, James J.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Killian, John S.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Shickshinny, Pennsylvania.

Kovler, Victor E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Kramer, John I.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 6 October, 1918; Died in hospital; Belington, West Virginia.

Kunz, Frank A.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Lester, David G.—Private; Appointed Private first elass, 18 March, 1918; Carlton, Georgia.

Lutter, Frank—Private; Transferred, 14 Novemer, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Margerum, Mark—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Mathew, Andrew L.—Private; Killed in action, 18 October, 1918; Volga, West Virginia.

McGann, Frank—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

McGrath, John J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

McKeever, Clio B.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 4 November, 1918; Died in hospital; Beard, West Virginia.

McKelvey, Patrick—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Metzger, Henry R.—Private; Danville, Pennsylvania.

Miller, William R.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Murphy, Dennis—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Neidig, Freeman F.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 18 March, 1918; Northumberland, Pennsylvania.

Norbeck, James F.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pennepacker, Reese B.—Private; Strodes Mills, Pennsylvania.

Rensel, William A.—Private; Wounded, 10 October, 1918; Sigel, Pennsylvania.

Rhodes, Sidney E.—Private; MacMullen, Virginia.

Ricciardi, Peter—Private; Transferred,14 November, 1918; Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Richards, Jay C.—Private; Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

Riley, Thomas S.—Private; Killed in action, 6 October, 1918; Weston, West Virginia.

Ritrovitz, John—Private; Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

Robinson, Hoy S.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Replete, West Virginia.

Roche, James A.—Private; Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Ross, James H.—Private; Trappe, Maryland.

Ross, Phil. McK.—Private; Ivydale, West Virginia.

Ryan, Charles—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Schlecht, Nathan P.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Seltzer, Nevin R.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 31 October, 1918; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Serafini, Venango—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Shanholtzer, Jesse H.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 19; March, 1919; Kirby, West Virginia.

- Shank, Elmer K.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Danville, Pennsylvania.
- Shearer, Samuel L.—Private; Hummelstown, Pennsylvania.
- Shehan, Edgar M.—Private; Lewistown, Pennsylvania.
- Simpson, George J.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Small, Samuel C.—Private; Gassed, 28 October, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Smith, Lawrence H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Roulette, Pennsylvania.
- Smouse, George F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Henrietta, Pennsylvania.
- Snook, Isaac J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 5 March, 1919; Lewistown, Pennsylvania.
- Snyder, Job H.—Private; Kessel, West Virginia.
- Stanko, Frank J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Dunmore, Pennsylvania.
- Stephenson, Robert E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Taylor, George W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Thompson, Albert F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Elk Ridge, West Virginia.
- Tremarchi, Giuseppe—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Turner, Clyde H.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Weston, West Virginia.
- Ware, Aaron—Private; Wounded, 23 October, 1918; Hamilton, West Virginia.
- Wheeler, Charlie—Private; Wounded, 31 October, 1918; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Adrian, West Virginia.
- White, Dominick J.—Private; Weston, West Virginia.
- Whiteman, William W.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Appointed Cook, 11 January, 1919; Romney, West Virginia.
- Wiant, Fleming—Private; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Burnsville, West Virginia.

Woodford, Hugh L.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 6 October, 1918; Chicago, Illinois.

Wylondek, John—Private; Chicago, Illinois.

Yingling, Fred—Private; Appointed Private first class, 9 November, 1918; Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

Youngblood, Clarence V.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 18 March, 1918; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Battery C

Officers

Penniman, George D., Jr.—Captain; Wounded, 20 October, 1918; Stevenson, Maryland.

Morgan, Edwin F. A.—1st Lieutenant; Appointed Captain, 24 February, 1919; Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Penniman, John A. D.—1st Lieutenant; 924 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Gill, Alfred D.—2d Lieutenant; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Patterson, Frank H.—1st Sergeant; Richwood, West Virginia.

McDonald, Ralph E.—Supply Sergeant; Weston, West Virginia.

Davis, Ira D.—Mess Sergeant; Summersville, West Virginia.

Allen, Arthur H.—Stable Sergeant; Tioga, West Virginia.

Brooks, Dudley T.—Sergeant; Richwood, West Virginia.

Lambert, George R.—Sergeant; Delphi, West Virginia.

Newallis, George—Sergeant; Wounded and evacuated, 20 October, 1918; Died in hospital; Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Dulin, Edwin L.—Sergeant; Transferred to SOS hospital, 2 October, 1918; Sutton, West Virginia.

Bright, James C.—Sergeant; Richwood, Virginia.

Brooks, George F.—Sergeant; Richwood, West Virginia.

Hickman, Bert H.—Sergeant; Wounded and evacuated, 2 October, 1918; Died in hospital; Calvin, West Virginia.

Cox, Irvin—Sergeant; Nile, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Gumm, Aaron H.—Sergeant; Transferred to O. T. C. Saumur; Frametown, West Virginia.

Humphreys, Milton H.—Corporal; Reduced to Private and transferred, 14 November, 1918; Sutton, West Virginia.

Boggs, Thomas P.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 14 November, 1918; Sutton, West Virginia.

Dorsey, Daniel M.—Corporal; Drennen, West Virginia.

Wright, Okey H.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 8 March, 1918; Richwood, West Virginia.

Baber, Robert—Corporal; Delphi, West Virginia.

Gilbert, James W.—Corporal; Tioga, West Virginia.

Carder, Adam H.—Corporal; Tesla, West Virginia.

Dorsey, Lutian A.—Corporal; Levisay, West Virginia.

Green, Oliver—Corporal, Sutton, West Virginia.

Woods, Carl—Corporal; Beaver, West Virginia.

Woods, Walter E.—Corporal; Beaver, West. Virginia.

Darsie, Hugh D.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 26 September, 1918; Returned to duty and sent to English University; Homestead, Pennsylvania.

Brizius, Arthur G.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 14 November, 1918; Evansville, Indiana.

Evans, Lytle—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 14 November, 1918; Sutton, West Virginia.

Long, Oley M.—Corporal; Sutton, West Virginia.

Whitney, Fred C.—Corporal; Mayfield, New York.

Bodoh, Joseph E.—Corporal; New London, Wisconsin.

Subluskey, Leo A.—Corporal; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Groves, George M.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 5 March, 1919; Ophelia, West Virginia.

Miller, George—Corporal; Richwood, West Virginia.

Hickman, Willard B.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 26 September, 1918; Strange Creek, West Virginia.

Lambert, Harry—Corporal; Carl, West Virginia.

Morton, Arleigh L.—Corporal; Richwood, West Virginia.

Darnall, Arlo G.—Chief Mechanic; Wounded and evacuated, 20 October, 1918; Weston, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Mays, Okey A.—Mechanic; Appointed Chief Mechanic, 15 November, 1918; Richwood, West Virginia.

Collins, Alvin L.—Mechanic; Richwood, West Virginia.

Floyd, Frederick E.—Mechanic; Sutton, West Virginia.

Adkins, John S.—Cook; Richwood, West Virginia.

Bleigh, Jacob C.—Cook; Woodbine, West Virginia.

Montgomery, William L-Cook; Weston, West Virginia.

Wilson, Harry—Cook; Weston, West Virginia.

Burkhammer, Alpha R.—Horseshoer; Weston, West Virginia.

Davis, Roy W.—Horseshoer; Reduced to Private, 17 January, 1919; Curtin, West Virginia.

Greenleaf, Oscar—Horseshoer; Cedarville, West Virginia.

Mealey, Darius M.—Saddler; Walkersville, West Virginia.

Casto, Edgar M.—Bugler; Muddlety, West Virginia.

Dougherty, Edward F.—Bugler; Reduced to Private, 4 April, 1919; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wernz, Joseph—Bugler; Tunnel Hill, Pennsylvania.

Privates, First Class

Couger, Emory R.—Private first class; Sutton, West Virginia.

Crawford, Robert J.—Private first class; Reduced to Private, 4 April, 1919; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dorsey, Volley T.—Private first class; Curtin, West Virginia.

Fitzwater, Jesse—Private first class; Lizenmores, West Virginia.

Francis, John, Jr.—Private first class; Roanoke, West Virginia.

Geer, Dwight L.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 5 March, 1919; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Graham, William H.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hanna, Lester—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 19 October, 1918; Beaver, West Virginia.

Horbury, Orville E.—Private first class; Reduced to Private, 4 April, 1919; Transferred, 14 April, 1919; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jarvis, Roy H.—Private first class; Weston, West Virginia.

Kelly, Charles W.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Keener, Ed.—Private first class; Canfield, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class—continued

Kerwell, Ray W.—Private first class; Montgomery, Pennsylvania.

Lawson, John H.—Private first class; Morris, West Virginia.

Loebel, Lewis—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Long, William H.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 8 March, 1919; Frametown, West Virginia.

Lott, Marion E.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1919; Mineral Wells, West Virginia.

Lynch, Ray—Private first class; Hurst, West Virginia.

McCartney, Roy C.—Private first class; Weston, West Virginia.

McClung, Lester—Private first class; Canvas, West Virginia.

McWilliams, Wesley-Private first class; Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania.

Moffitt, Robert—Private first class; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mollohan Wilkie—Private first class; Richwood, West Virginia.

Morrison, Leslie W.—Private first class; Mt. Lookout, West Virginia.

Mullins, Albert D.—Private first class; Curtin, West Virginia.

Neil, Kyle—Private first class; Drennen, West Virginia.

Nieder, Mathew F.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 5 March, 1919; Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Pfeifer, William O.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pratt, French R.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 21 March, 1919; Weston, West Virginia.

Pumphrey, William S.—Private first class; Orlando, West Virginia.

Rosenzweig, Morris—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Samples, Lonnie B.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 5 March,1919; Procious, West Virginia.

Scott, Okey—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Birch River, West Virginia.

Sergeant, Diar F.—Private first class; Clem, West Virginia.

Shackelford, Edward B.—Private first class; Appointed Mechanic, 4 March, 1919; Alum Bridge, West Virginia.

Sparks, Joseph W.—Private first class; Persinger, West Virginia.

Steel, Okey—Private first class; Holcomb, West Virginia.

Stott, Clarence W.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sullivan, Frederick F.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Privates, First Class—continued

Swisher, Alvin B.—Private first class; Horner, West Virginia.

Swisher, Fred A.—Private first class; Appointed Horseshoer, 8 March, 1919; Horner, West Virginia.

Swisher, Lindsay S.—Private first class; Horner, West Virginia.

Taylor, John B.—Private first class; Holcomb, West Virginia.

Walker, Ulysses C.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 26 September, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ware, Emery—Private first class; Centralia, West Virginia.

Williams, Ovid-Private first class; Poe, West Virginia.

Wyatt, Luther—Private first class; Sutton, West Virginia.

Privates

Adkins, Clem M.—Private; Richwood, West Virginia.

Arndt, Thomas L.—Private; Gassed and evacuated, 29 September, 1918; Bitumen, Pennsylvania.

Bakish, John—Private; Appointed Private first class, 5 March, 1919; Shenandoah, Pennsylvania.

Barnett, John C.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 26 October, 1918; Sutton, West Virginia.

Barrett, Thomas C.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 28 September, 1918; Cranton, Pennsylvania.

Bedley, Frank J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bennett, George R.—Private; Montoursville, Pennsylvania.

Binder, John—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bishop, Redwine—Private; Clinchport, Virginia.

Boilon, Thurman—Private; Camden, West Virginia.

Bosenberg, William C.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bostian, Howard E.—Private; Milton, Pennsylvania.

Bryan, Russell E.—Private; Montoursville, Pennsylvania.

Butsavitch, Anthony—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Caringi, Vincenzo—Private; Appointed Private first class, 5 March, 1919; Berwick, Pennsylvania.

Carr, Charley M.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 8 March, 1919; Nash, Virginia.

Coleman, Michael J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Cook, George M.—Private; Transferred, 27 December, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Daniels, James—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Delaney, James F.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dillon, James-Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dinger, Charles P.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 5 March, 1919; Richwood, West Virginia.

Dunn, James—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Edwards, George—Private; Appointed Private first class, 5 March, 1919; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Eicher, Clarence—Private; Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Eitle, Paul C.—Private; Gassed and evacuated, 2 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Engh, Ralph—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Evans, John H.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ferguson, William F.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia; Pennsylvania.

Gallagher, Charles A.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Garrison, Lynn-Private; Lando, South Carolina.

Garrity, John W.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gedeon, William C.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gerwig, Lonnie O.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 5 March, 1919; Appointed Corporal, 2 March, 1919; Knapp, West Virginia.

Ginley, Thomas J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Graham, Alexander T.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 24 September, 1918; Returned to duty; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gray, Mansel A.—Private; Ben Bush, West Virginia.

Hall, Grover C.—Private; Nallen, West Virginia.

Hamon, Stafford—Private; Beaver, West Virginia.

Harper, Charles D.—Private; Circleville, West Virginia.

Hassinger, Frank P.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Herbert, James P.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hosey, Lemon L.—Private; Wounded, 4 November, 1918; Centralia, West Virginia.

Jackson, Tobe—Private; Griffin, Georgia.

Kerchner, Andrew—Private; Transferred, 24 December, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Kister, Kenneth K.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Klumpp, Louis J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Krause, Edward C.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Pecos, Texas.

Lang, William—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lauber, Herman—Private; York, Pennsylvania.

Lentz, Clarence E.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lynn, Robert J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MacDougall, Earl—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mayer, Harry A.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

McCarney, Joseph P.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Middlebrooks, Cary T.—Private; Chipley, Georgia.

Miller, Frank—Private; Griffin, Georgia.

Moses, General G.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 8 March, 1919; Pool, West Virginia.

Munley, Edward J.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Nichols, General G.—Private; Osie, West Virginia.

- O'Connell, James J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 4 April, 1919; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- O'Donnell, William J.—Private; Evacuated sick, 28 October, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Ost, William—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Osterman, Andrew J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Perkins, Robert E.—Private; Jennings, West Virginia.
- Pittsenberger, Lovell S.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 5 March, 1919; Carl, West Virginia.
- Rautzenberg, William C.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Reichert, Gustav H.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Reis, Walter M.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Rhoads, William E.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Rich, Charles E.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Richard, George F.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 20 October, 1918; Died in hospital; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Richmond, Willie—Private; Levisay, West Virginia.
- Roeder, Frank F.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Rutherford, Alexander—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Rutledge, Marion R.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 20 October, 1918; Died in hospital; Poe, West Virginia.
- Schoenfield, William F.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Sedler, Edwin C.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Sierawski, Henry—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; St. Louis, Missouri.
- Simmons, Lakie B.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 19 October, 1918; Swiss, West Virginia.

- Sparks, Benjamin H.—Private; Killed in action, 7 October, 1918; Richwood, West Virginia.
- Stabley, Archie E.—Private; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- Stanley, George—Private; Appointed Private first class, 8 March, 1919; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Stark, Harry C.—Private; Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- Stein, Morris—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Taylor, Hubert—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Trent, James H.—Private; Tioga, West Virginia.
- Vaughan, George M.—Private; Gassed, 29 September, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Walde, Rudolph J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Walsh, Robert J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Ward, Francis P.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Whitcomb, Thomas J.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Williams, Frazier A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 5 March, 1919; Richwood, West Virginia.
- Williams, Robert—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Weston, West Virginia.
- Wine, Thomas J., Jr.—Private; Appointed Bugler, 8 March, 1919; Heater, West Virginia.
- Young, Walter A.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Second Battalion Headquarters

Nash, John—Major; Commanding Battalion; 1905 North Street, Washington, D. C.

Adams, Stuart C.—1st Lieutenant Liaison Officer; Wounded and evacuated, 26 September, 1918; 160 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, West Orange, New Jersey.

Miller, Roscoe F.—1st Lieutenant Gas and Ammunition Officer; Appointed Regimental Gas and Ammunition Officer, 28 October, 1918; Morpeth, Ontario, Canada.

Reynolds, Harold I.—1st Lieutenant (Medical) Battalion Surgeon; Appointed Captain, 10 March, 1919; Lexington, Georgia.

Zinkham, George M.—1st Lieutenant (Veterinarian) Battalion Veterinarian; Appointed Captain, 13 November, 1918; 2020 Pulaski Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Burwell, Edward B., Jr.—2d Lieutenant Radio Officer; Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 15 September, 1918; Gassed, 8 October, 1918 and evacuated, 10 October, 1918; Returned to duty, December, 1918; Upperville, Virginia.

Muzzy, Henry E.—2d Lieutenant; Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 15 September, 1918; 414 Broadway, Paterson, New Jersey.

Cowardin, Samuel P.—2d Lieutenant and Telephone Officer; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; 901 North 36th Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Battery D

Officers

- Cross, Eben J. D.—1st Lieutenant Commanding Battery; To D. S., 22 October, 1918; Appointed Captain, 24 February, 1919; 114 East Eager Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Armstrong, Walter T.—2d Lieutenant; Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 15 September, 1918; 1162 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.
- MacRae, Colin D.—2d Lieutenant; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Brooklyn, New York.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Hovatter, Orpha G.—1st Sergeant; Parsons, West Virginia.

Seitz, Jacob—Supply Sergeant; Elkins, West Virginia.

Payne, Olin F.—Mess Sergeant; Monitor, West Virginia.

Kittle, Sheriden L.—Stable Sergeant; Reduced to Sergeant, 5 March, 1919; Elkins, West Virginia.

Dowdy, Ruben L.—Sergeant.

Graham, Fred—Sergeant; Transferred to SOS, 11 October, 1918; Elkins, West Virginia.

Weikle, Luther C.—Sergeant; Salt Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Rennix, Clarence C.—Sergeant; Glady, West Virginia.

Craig, Ether O.—Sergeant; Peterstown, West Virginia.

Dean, Charles A.—Sergeant; Transferred to Germany, 7 February, 1919; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Riffle, Roy—Sergeant; Wounded, 1 October, 1918; Pickens, West Virginia.

Manson, Ralph H.—Sergeant; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Marquess, Bradford—Sergeant; Wounded and evacuated, 31 October, 1918; Returned to duty, 9 December, 1918; St. George, West Virginia.

Foley, John W.—Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Williams, Sidney C.—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 7 October, 1918; Appointed, Stable Sergeant, 10 October, 1918; Peterstown, West Virginia.

Currence, Hileary—Corporal; Mill Creek, West Virginia.

Truman, Floyd B.—Corporal; Clay, West Virginia.

Shumate, Lawson G.—Corporal; Salt Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

McComas, Virgil—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 26 October, 1918; Glen, West Virginia.

Langkammer, Howard T.—Corporal; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Ketterman, Randall G.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 26 October, 1918; Died in hospital; Elkins, West Virginia.

Mann, Lonie—Corporal; Ballard, West Virginia.

Weitzel, Alfred G.—Corporal; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Cooksey, Lawrence E.—Corporal; Tallahassee, Florida.

Barrickman, Thomas W.—Corporal; Adolph, West Virginia.

Barry, Richard—Corporal; Elkins, West Virginia.

Moran, Grover A—Corporal; Kerens, West Virginia.

Charrington, Arthur M.—Corporal; Warrenton, Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Haenle, Frank C.—Corporal; Transferred to Headquarters Company, 313th F. A., 13 April, 1919; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

McCormack, Frank W.—Corporal; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Nickell, Wallace H.—Corporal; Sinks Grove, West Virginia.

Rouse, William—Corporal; Evenwood, West Virginia.

Peirson, Frank M.—Corporal; Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

Zepp, Walter J.—Corporal; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Foster, Byron M.—Corporal; Du Bois, Pennsylvania.

Darr, Claude E.—Chief Mechanic; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Martin, Clyde H.—Mechanic; Glace, West Virginia.

Miller, Edwin V.—Mechanic; Glibe, West Virginia.

Tacy, Everett H.—Mechanic; Huttonsville, West Virginia.

Comer, Owen B.—Cook; Appointed Corporal, 7 October, 1918; Harrison, West Virginia.

Glass, Luther C.—Cook; Reduced to Private, 13 December, 1918; Elkins, West Virginia.

Whitcomb, Walter S.—Cook; Horton, West Virginia.

Comer, William W.—Cook; Harrison, West Virginia.

Ault, Henry C.—Horseshoer; Pansy, West Virginia.

Roderick, Vernon-Horseshoer; Elk Garden, West Virginia.

Winkler, Dart A.—Horseshoer; Pickens, West Virginia.

Detweiller, Miles—Saddler; Annville, Pennsylvania.

Dimaio, Nicola—Bugler; Harding, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class

Barrickman, Lewis—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 18 November, 1918; Adolph, West Virginia.

Bell, John I.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 8 November, 1918; Died in hospital; Mifflintown, Pennsylvania.

Bell, Thamer J.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 18 November, 1918; Lee Bell, West Virginia.

Biegda, Frank M.—Private first class; Died of disease, 10 January, 1919; Nanticock, Pennsylvania.

Blessing, James E.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 16 March, 1919; Letart, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class—continued

Broadwater, Floyd E.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 16 March, 1919; Piedmont, West Virginia.

Bryant, Henry M.—Private first class; Warren, Virginia.

Cassett, William P.—Private first class; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Christ, Walter F.—Private first class; Transferred to Prov. M. P. Co., 23 December, 1918; Geistown, Pennsylvania.

Coleman, Cecil R.—Private first class; Pickens, West Virginia.

Colicchio, Joseph G.—Private first class; Kulpmont, Pennsylvania.

Conrad, Arthur B.—Private first class; Appointed Cook, 24 December, 1918; Maysville, West Virginia.

Currence, Mitchell—Private first class; Huttonsville, West Virginia.

Cutright, George C.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 20 March, 1919; Coalton, West Virginia.

Doss, Hampton O.—Private first class; Waiteville, West Virginia.

Ellis, John H.—Private first class; Clymer, Pennsylvania.

Galassi, Guiseppe—Private first class; Harding, West Virginia.

Gise, William H.—Private first class; Abbottstown, Pennsylvania.

Graham, Kester E.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 26 October, 1918; Queen Shoals, West Virginia.

Hamstead, Charles V.—Private first class; Maysville, West Virginia.

Hanley, Edward J.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Humphrey, Harry B.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Kines, Norman W.—Private first class; Wounded, 26 October, 1918; Duncannon, Pennsylvania.

Kisela, John A.—Private first class; Wounded, 1 October, 1918; Bidwell, Iowa.

Koch, Edward C.—Private first class; West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lint, William E.—Private first class; Meyersdale, Pennsylvania.

McCormick, Elzie G.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 26 October, 1918; Waiteville, West Virginia.

McNoll, Roy D.—Private first class; Bunker Hill, West Virginia.

Miller, Jacob G.—Private first class; Falling Waters, West Virginia.

Nail, John S.—Private first class; Houtzdale, Pennsylvania.

Neff, Leo C.—Private first class; Beaverdale, Pennsylvania.

Palmer, Charles S.—Private first class; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class—continued

Paugh, Dorsey—Private first class; Mabie, West Virginia.

Pratt, John A.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Bayard, West Virginia.

Probilla, Paul—Private first class; Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

Riordan, James F.—Private first class; Nanticock, Pennsylvania.

Rouark, William H.—Private first class; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Sayre, Jonas E.—Private first class; Sweet Springs, West Virginia.

Schmoyer, Harvey T.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 26 October, 1918; Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Sheaffer, William K.—Private first class; Lititz, Pennsylvania.

Spangler, Ernest E.—Private first class; Ballard, West Virginia.

Staliano, Frank—Private first class; Port Kennedy, Pennsylvania.

Swecker, Jacob B.—Private first class—Juanita, West Virginia.

Swiger, Anthony W.—Private first class; Wounded, 1 October, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 18 November, 1918; Mill Creek, West Virginia.

Walkup, Homer—Private first class; Wolf Creek, West Virginia.

Weiss, Harold—Private first class; Transferred to SOS hospital, 5 April, 1919; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Workman, Oscar T.—Private first class; Dawson, Pennsylvania.

Zickefoose, James A.—Private first class; Cubana, West Virginia.

Privates

Abriola, Joseph—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Allen, Charles A.—Private; Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

Bare, Henry H.—Private; Greenwood, Pennsylvania.

Belin, Edward J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 20 March, 1919; Smoke Run, Pennsylvania.

Bonatuci, Umberto—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Boyle, John J.—Private; Munhall, Pennsylvania.

Brenneman, Harry K.—Private; Lawn, Pennsylvania.

Bromley, Edgar E.—Private; Danville, Illinois.

Brown, Clarence V.—Private; Valley Fork, West Virginia.

Brown, James W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Braddock, Pennsylvania.

Campbell, Joseph M.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Carlson, Carl J.—Private; Kersey, Pennsylvania.

Cart, Walter H.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Clifty, West Virginia.

Castellucci, Romeo—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Casto, Arden B.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 20 March, 1919; Pickens, West Virginia.

Cawley, John—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 18 October, 1918; Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Cline, Edward B.—Private; Bunker Hill, West Virginia.

Coberly, Leland—Private; Appointed Private first class, 20 March, 1919; Beverly, West Virginia.

Colbert, Raymond A.—Private; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Cole, James B.—Private; Falling Waters, West Virginia.

Connell, John J.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 7 October, 1918; Returned to duty, 19 December, 1918; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Cusick, Thomas P.—Private; Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Danzig, Albert A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Davies, Evan—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Detora, John—Private; Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

Dick, Frank T.—Private; Marysville, Pennsylvania.

Diegidio, Guerino—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dixon, George F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Bigler, Pennsylvania.

Dockey, John—Private; Hickory Corners, Pennsylvania.

Dunlap, George M.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Eckert, John—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Edwards, Clifton L.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 8 November, 1918; Returned to duty; Richmond, Virginia.

Emswiller, Eugene N.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 26 October, 1918; Columbia, Pennsylvania.

- Evans, Hugh—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Miners Mills, Pennsylvania.
- Fessenden, Glen R.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Rowlette, Pennsylvania.
- Fink, Carrol C.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Fisher, Paul E.—Private; Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
- Gear, Wade—Private; Huttonsville, West Virginia.
- Gillon, John—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Grozier, Charles F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Berwick, Pennsylvania.
- Hall, Henry—Private; Appointed Private first class, 2 March, 1919; O'Brien, West Virginia.
- Hoivaag, Ole P.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Braddock, Pennsylvania.
- Ikenburg, Robert W.—Private; Strattonsville, Pennsylvania.
- Keller, Harry F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Kleinfetteisville, Pennsylvania.
- Kerrigan, Patrick F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Kester, Jesse W.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 8 November, 1918; Died in hospital; Burnside, Pennsylvania.
- King, James H.—Private; Transferred, 28 March, 1919; Kingsville, West Virginia.
- Kirby, Ernest J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 13 April, 1919; Siluria, Alabama.
- Knecht, John—Private; Appointed Private first class, 20 March, 1919; Bemis, West Virginia.
- Legg, William W.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 2 March, 1919; Fola, West Virginia.
- Lewis, Emmett H.—Private; Appointed Cook, 25 October, 1918; Petersburg, West Virginia.
- Lidwell, Bernard J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; South Fork, Pennsylvania.
- Lobaugh, David P.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Rimersburg, Pennsylvania.

Lower, William H.—Private; Bayard, West Virginia.

McBride, Fletcher E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Marietta, Pennsylvania.

McGrannahan, James B.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

McMahon, John A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Phoenix-ville, Pennsylvania.

McVicker, Samuel E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918—Portage, Pennsylvania.

Meadows, Charles L.—Private; Peterstown, West Virginia.

Meharrey, Joseph W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Miller, Clarence E.—Private; Farrell, Pennsylvania.

Monroe, Walter D.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Moore, Thomas L.—Private; Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

Moughan, Joseph A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Port Griffeth, Pennsylvania.

Mulligan, John J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Murphy, James E.—Private; Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

O'Boyle, John J.—Private; Transferred, 25 October, 1918 to Base hospital; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

O'Tool, Edward A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Parizek, Charles—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Pingley, Fife S.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 20 March, 1919; Huttonsville, West Virginia.

Potere, Givacchino—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pugh, James E.—Private; Dixonville, Pennsylvania.

Reader, John R.—Private; Tyrone, Pennsylvania.

Reed, David—Private; Clay, West Virginia.

Reidenbaugh, Edwin R.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Neffsville, Pennsylvania.

- Robertson, Edward R.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Romas, Frank—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Puritan, Pennsylvania.
- Scaliso, Antonio—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Dayton, Ohio.
- Snyder, William H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Shamokin, Pennsylvania.
- Tarbell, Eugene D.—Private; Erie, Pennsylvania.
- Troy, Joseph J.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 20 March, 1919; Latrobe, Pennsylvania.
- Valentine, Joel—Private; Kulpmont, Pennsylvania.
- Varner, Daniel-Private; Transferred, 2 January, 1919; Salix, Pennsylvania.
- Walstrom, Walter—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Kane, Pennsylvania.
- Watson, Deforest—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Coudersport, Pennsylvania.
- Weik, Jones E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Newmanstown, Pennsylvania.
- West, Thomas—Private; Greenville, South Carolina.
- Wickline, Elijah H.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 20 March, 1919; Lindside, West Virginia.
- Wickline, Escu—Private; Centennial, West Virginia.
- Witmer, Myers G.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Meyerstown, Pennsylvania.
- Zimmerman, George F.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 2 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 7 December, 1918; Trevorton, Pennsylvania.

Battery E

Others

- Crandall, Francis W.—Captain; To 1st Battalion C. O., 18 October, 1918; Westfield, New York.
- Gilliam, T. A. W.—1st Lieutenant; Appointed Captain, 15 September, 1918; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; 610 Boissevain Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.

Officers—continued

Steigler, Walter F.—2d Lieutenant; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; 535 Howard Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Cobb, Richard B.—2d Lieutenant; Transferred, 22 October, 1918; 200 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Ermentrout, George D.—1st Sergeant; Reading, Pennsylvania.

Fine, Harry C.—Supply Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Dunham, Robert B.—Mess Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Mason, Robert K.—Stable Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Miller, Dudley W.—Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Hammond, Harold W.—Sergeant; Hammond, Indiana.

Dailey, Harry A.—Sergeant; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 22 November, 1918; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Gammon, Frank A.—Sergeant; Transferred to O. T. C. at Saumur, 2 October, 1918; Rural Retreat, Virginia.

Boyd, Hunter J.—Sergeant; North Mountain, West Virginia.

Thomas, John P.—Sergeant; Gassaway, West Virginia.

Roach, Claud J.—Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Kilmer, Charles V.—Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Coffindaffer, Joseph E.—Sergeant; Gassaway, West Virginia.

Kilgore, Pete—Sergeant; Newlest, West Virginia.

Groves, Albert—Corporal; Gassaway, West Virginia.

Bean, Loring S.—Corporal; Evacuated sick, 27 October, 1918; Inkerman, West Virginia.

Kraft, John E.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 3 October, 1918; Died in hospital; Frametown, West Virginia.

Fitzwater, Osear—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 15 October, 1918; Moorefield, West Virginia.

Whitford, Gilbert H.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 29 January, 1919; Great Cacapon, West Virginia.

Gibbons, Lovell A.—Corporal; Reduced to Private, 9 March, 1919, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Frame, Loyd W.—Corporal; Progress, West Virginia.

Golladay, John H.—Corporal; Pawpaw, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Beard, Frank B.—Corporal; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Ambrose, Lester W.—Corporal; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Gates, Chester C.—Corporal; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Kilpatrick, Harrison J.—Corporal; Wounded, 5 October, 1918; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

See, Lemuel A.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 23 December, 1918; Bass, West Virginia.

De Grange, Cecil I.—Corporal; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Sanders, Harold T.—Corporal; Romney, West Virginia.

Engleby, Joseph T.—Corporal, Roanoke, Virginia.

Keyser, Edgar F.—Corporal; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Holton, Earl B.—Corporal; Cherry Run, West Virginia.

Shanholtzer, Roy S.—Chief Mechanie; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Died in hospital; Levels, West Virginia.

Evans, Earnest C.—Mechanic; Rio, West Virginia.

McKeever, Ira S.—Mechanic; Warrensville, West Virginia.

Thomas, Raymond E. Mechanic; Appointed Chief Mechanic, 14 April, 1919; Levels, West Virginia.

Beard, James E.—Cook; Reduced to Private, 1 December, 1918; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Brown, Richard N.—Cook; Warrendale, Pennsylvania.

Stalnaker, Aubrey L.—Cook; Flatwoods, West Virginia.

Stinebaugh, Daniel—Cook; Magnolia, West Virginia.

Hubert, George—Horseshoer; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Lupton, Frederick—Horseshoer; Rio, West Virginia.

Shanholtz, John C.—Horseshoer; Dillons Run, West Virginia.

Lynch, William T.—Saddler; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ciciotti, Victor—Bugler; Erie, Pennsylvania.

Howell, Charles E.—Bugler; Copen, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class

Ambrose, Irvin A.—Private first class; Largent, West Virginia.

Ambrose, John W.—Private first class; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Ball, Charles H.—Private first class; Copen, West Virginia.

Bozek, Frank J.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 23 October, 1918; Taylor, Pennsylvania.

Privates, First Class—continued

Combs, Harley J.—Private first class; Kirby, West Virginia.

Conley, John—Private first elass; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Orlando, West Virginia.

Corbett, Lawrence P.—Private first class; Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania.

Dawson, Ira L.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 18 December, 1918; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Dellaria, Paul—Private first class; Orleans Road, West Virginia.

Devine, James F.—Private first class; Warrior Run, Pennsylvania.

Enders, Norbert L.—Private first class; Wexford, Pennsylvania.

Evans, Samuel—Private first class; Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Fahringer, Roger G.—Private first class; Clark's Summit, Pennsylvania.

Fry, Charles G.—Private first class; Green Spring, West Virginia.

Grandblaise, Emil T.—Private first class; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Harry, John I.—Private first class; Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

Haslet, Merle R.—Private first class; Muzette, Pennsylvania.

Hunger, Fred G.—Private first class; Erie, Pennsylvania.

Husher, Timothy C.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jenkins, James V.—Private first class; Wounded, 3 November, 1918; Wardensville, West Virginia.

Lewis, Fred—Private first class; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Mahoney, Billie J.—Private first class; Carlisle, West Virginia.

Marshall, Courtney—Private first class; Lost River, West Virginia.

Mundy, Joseph A.—Private first class; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Owens, Holmes P.—Private first class; Bunker Hill, West Virginia.

Puffinberger, Marvin S.—Private first class; Points, West Virginia.

Rankin, Charles W.—Private first class; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Rankin, Daniel A.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Riordan, Edgar M.—Private first class; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Romer, Edward L.—Private first class; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Ruckman, Melvin K.—Private first class; Hanging Rock, West Virginia.

Saville, Howard A.—Private first class; Romney, West Virginia.

Shipe, Carter D.—Private first class; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Singleton, Jarrett C.—Private first class; Heaty, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class—continued

Spaulding, Alva L.—Private first class; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Stout, Edwin R.—Private first class; Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Swisher, Seymour W.—Private first class; Appointed Mechanic, 14 April, 1919; Rio, West Virginia.

Walsh, Thomas J.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 16 November, 1918; Minooka, Pennsylvania.

Privates

Ansert, John H.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Balmer, John C.—Private; Transferred, 17 November, 1918; Taylor, Pennsylvania.

Becker, Francis H.—Private; Scotdale, Pennsylvania.

Bennett, McKinnie V.—Private; Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

Boggs, William G.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Boswell, Coleman A.—Private; Finlow, West Virginia.

Boyer, Simon K.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bradley, Alexander—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Branham, Earl M.—Private; Transferred, 15 November, 1918; Carpenter, West Virginia.

Buck, Alfred T.—Private; White Deer, Pennsylvania.

Buck, Charley G.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Burke, Edward S.—Private; Ashley, Pennsylvania.

Burkett, John F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bussey, Charley A.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 17 December, 1918; Sutton, West Virginia.

Cappolo, Vincenzo—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Clair, James A.—Private; Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Clark, John F.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Clower, William S.—Private; Romney, West Virginia.

Colleran, Thomas A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Collick, Joseph C.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 30 October, 1918; Ashley, Pennsylvania.

Collier, Albert J.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 16 November, 1918; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Combs, Asa B.—Private; Kirby, West Virginia.

Crouse, Ona H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Fayetteville, West Virginia.

Dagnilli, Crescenzo—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Damaro, Rosario—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Danilo, Wassil P.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Ashley, Pennsylvania.

Ellard, Edward—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 18 December, 1918; Minooka, Pennsylvania.

Ference, Steve—Private; Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania.

Ferguson, Paul S.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Mauch Chunk Pennsylvania.

Files, Lafayette—Private; Cherry Run, West Virginia.

Flynn, Joseph W.—Private; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Forest, William O.—Private; Transferred ,14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fors, Oscar—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Waltonville, Pennsylvania.

Fortney, Fenton McS.—Private; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Frey, Henry J.—Private; Taylor, Pennsylvania.

Friend, Opha B.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 25 October, 1918; Gassaway, West Virginia.

Gallagher, Francis C.—Private; Summithill, Pennsylvania.

Garonsi, Tulio—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Lucerne Mines, Pennsylvania.

Gasperi, Emilio—Private; Smith Mill, Pennsylvania.

Giovannini, Philip—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Western, Pennsylvania.

Gissel, Charles—Private; Shaner, Pennsylvania.

Greer, John L.—Private; Evacuated sick, 2 March, 1918; West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Graziano, Pasquale—Private.

Hamm, George—Private; McCartney, Pennsylvania.

Hannas, Marvin—Private; Higginsville, West Virginia.

Harvey, Thomas B.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Erie, Pennsylvania.

Henline, Oscar L.—Private; Orlando, West Virginia.

Hershman, Charles B.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Highland, Theodore H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania.

Hoffman, Earl F.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 23 October, 1918; Falls Creek, Pennsylvania.

Jackson, Frank—Private; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Jones, George E.—Private; Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

Juart, Roy S.—Private; Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Leonard, Patrick J.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 23 October, 1918; Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Lewis, Arthur G.—Private; Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Lister, Leo-Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Long, Jesse I.—Private; Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Lott, William F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Unity Station, Pennsylvania.

Lynch, Thomas J.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mansell, Byron—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 4 November, 1918.

Marano, Dominick—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Bentley-ville, Pennsylvania.

Marcum, Fred M.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Page, West Virginia.

McAnany, John J.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 23 October, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

McDonald, George W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Moorefield, West Virginia.

McGovern, James F.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

McGuire, Francis P.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 15 October, 1918; Returned to duty, 14 January, 1919; Jessup, Pennsylvania.

Migellego, Frank--Private.

Miller, Elery M.—Private; Howard, Pennsylvania.

Miller, Lawrence J.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Boswell, Pennsylvania.

Morison, George L.—Private; Bedington, West Virginia.

Morphet, John C.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.

Nicholas, Christ—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.

Niklawski, Michael—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Olson, Paul A.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Orebaugh, William C.—Private; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Patterson, John—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Payne, Osear A.—Private; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Plubell, Earl H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.

Quirk, Harry—Private; Appointed Cook, 3 April, 1919; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Ramsey, Alexander G.—Private.

Rimmey, James B.—Private; Pleasure Gap, Pennsylvania.

Roberson, Charles E.—Private; Augusta, West Virginia.

Robinson, Edward T.—Private; Chester, Pennsylvania.

Rhode, George F.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Rupert, Jacob E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Russell, Henry T.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Shea, William—Private; Minooka, Pennsylvania.

Sirbaugh, Harry L.—Private; Capon Bridge, West Virginia.

Smith, Albert K.—Private; Jonesville, West Virginia.

Sofa, John G.—Private, Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Sotok, John A.-Private; Wounded and evacuated, 10 October, 1918; Returned to duty, 14 January, 1919; Morrisdale, Pennsylvania.

Stoss, Vito—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Stotler, Boyd D.—Private; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Strickland, Howard B.—Private; Wounded, 1 November, 1918; McIntyre, Pennsylvania.

Strickland, Joseph P.—Private; Sutton, West Virginia.

Thompson, John H.—Private; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Timbrook, Joseph H.—Private; Romney, West Virginia.

Tingler, Warder W.—Private; Polemic, West Virginia.

Underwood, Charles L.—Private; Birmingham, Alabama.

Wigal, Fred—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 October, 1918; Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Wiley, Elmer L.—Private; Killed in action, 1 November, 1918; Hunters Run, West Virginia.

Williams, Isaac—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Warrior Run, Pennsylvania.

Wilson, Percy C.—Private; Berkwith, West Virginia.

Wittel, John B.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Florin, Pennsylvania.

Zarker, William H.—Private; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Battery F

Officers

Barton, Robert T.—Captain; 106 South Washington Street, Winchester, Virginia.

Baker, Henry S.—1st Lieutenant; Appointed Captain, 24 February, 1919; 1816 I Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Baldwin, Personnette G.—2d Lieutenant; Wounded and evacuated, 18 October, 1918; Returned to duty and transferred, 14 November, 1918; North Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey.

Crosbie, Paul P.—2d Lieutenant; Appointed 1st Lieutenant, 15 September, 1918; Newaygo, Michigan.

Haskins, Harold W.—2d Lieutenant; Bradford, Vermont.

$Noncommissioned \ Of ficers, \ Etc.$

Weaver, Bernard H.—1st Sergeant; Arden, West Virginia.

Sherman, Walter A.—Supply Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Waybright, Charles L.—Mess Sergeant; Hagerstown, Maryland.

Kitzmiller, Harry S.—Stable Sergeant; Shaw, West Virginia.

Tenney, Charley—Sergeant; Wounded and evacuated, 10 October, 1918; Ten Mile, West Virginia.

Bagent, Roy L.—Sergeant; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Schaeffer, Karl—Sergeant; Nestorville, West Virginia.

White, Hubert V.—Sergeant; Gassed and evacuated, 27 October, 1918; Returned to duty, 13 December, 1918; Webster Springs, West Virginia.

Cleavenger, Wellington B.—Sergeant; Flemington, West Virginia.

Robinson, Ira C.—Sergeant; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Hardin, William E.—Sergeant; Moatsville, West Virginia.

McKinney, Clarence C.—Sergeant; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Woods, Eugene E.—Sergeant; Cowen, West Virginia.

Neville, Irvin L.—Corporal; Keyser, West Virginia.

Auvil, Burton W.—Corporal; Nestorville, West Virginia.

England, Lloyd D.—Corporal; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Wilson, Joseph F.—Corporal; Casson, West Virginia.

Green, Luther H.—Corporal; Killed in action, 1 November, 1918; Sutton, West Virginia.

Alkire, Troy—Corporal; Appointed Sergeant, 14 November, 1918; Canaan, West Virginia.

Nestor, Harry D.—Corporal; Nestorville, West Virginia.

Brady, Arthur D.—Corporal; Killed in action, French Creek, West Virginia.

Ensminger, Early J.—Corporal; Appointed Horseshoer, 7 November, 1918; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Wilson, Okey S.—Corporal; Erbacon, West Virginia.

Craig, William H.—Corporal; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Harmison, Walter G.—Corporal; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Peppard; George W.—Corporal; Transferred to O. T. C. at Saumur, 28 October, 1918; Cleveland, Ohio.

Lowe, Broadway R.—Corporal; Killed in action, 25 October, 1918; Gandeeville, West Virginia.

Miller, Bradford H.—Corporal; Johnson, West Virginia.

Morrison, Joseph H.—Corporal; Martha, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Alkire, Minter W.—Corporal; Canaan, West Virginia.

Dickey, Russell—Corporal; Richwood, West Virginia.

Nestor, French R.—Corporal; Moatsville, West Virginia.

Smallridge, Vivian—Corporal; Lillian, West Virginia.

Anglin, Oscar—Corporal; Volga, West Virginia.

Mansfield, John J.—Chief Mechanic; Killed in action, 29 October, 1918; Piedmont, West Virginia.

Wilson, Elmer J.—Mechanic; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania.

Malone, Lovell A.—Mechanic; Appointed Chief Mechanic, 5 November, 1918; Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Howes, Pearley B.—Cook; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; French Creek, West Virginia.

Koon, Alpha E.—Cook; Queens, West Virginia.

Machtley, Earlston—Cook; Ridgeley, West Virginia.

Ours, Doyle E.—Cook; Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Cowger, Patrick M.—Horseshoer; Richwood, West Virginia.

Green, Clarence D.—Horseshoer; Elk Garden, West Virginia.

Hursey, Joseph Z.—Saddler; Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Arbogast, Leslie H.—Bugler; Junior, West Virginia.

Fenstermacher, Harvey E.—Bugler; Lehighton, Pennsylvania.

Hager, Richard S.—Bugler; Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class

Amsler, Frank—Private first class; Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Anderson, Clyde C.—Private first class; Hacker Valley, West Virginia.

Arnold, William—Private first class; Elk Garden, West Virginia.

Arnold, William—Private first class; Elk Garden, West Virginia.

Ashenfelter, John P.—Private first class; Ridgeley, West Virginia.

Baird, Joseph A.—Private first class; Died in hospital of disease, 2 January, 1919; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Battista, Joseph L.—Private first class; Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

Bennett, Howard W.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 8 November, 1918; Selbyville, West Virginia.

Berkowitz, Moe—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 22 December, 1918; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Privates, First Class-continued

Boyles, Harry A.—Private first class; Meriden, West Virginia.

Burke, John F.—Private first class; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Clayton, John L.—Private first class; Junior, West Virginia.

Cochran, Robert—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 25 October, 1918; Returned to duty, 22 December, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Diana, West Virginia.

Coddington, Howard H.—Private first class; Piedmont, West Virginia.

Daniels, Wilson C.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Junior, West Virginia.

Dixon, Edward R.—Private first class; Barnum, West Virginia.

Friend, Branty B.—Private first class; Camden-on-Gauley, West Virginia.

Grim, Leroy—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 10 October, 1918; Leisenring, Pennsylvania.

Harper, Hubbard—Private first class; Webster Springs, West Virginia.

Howard, Harvey—Private first class; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Hudkins, Avra E.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Flemington, West Virginia.

Janda, John J.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jenkins, Jesse—Private first class; Flemington, West Virginia.

Kleman, Oscar C.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Swissvale, Pennsylvania.

McKenzie, Edward—Private first class; Appointed Cook, 1 February, 1919; Potomac Manor, West Virginia.

McNamee, Walter J.—Private first class; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Miller, Dayton G.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 25 October, 1918; Moatsville, West Virginia.

Murphy, Holley C.—Private first class; Appointed Horseshoer, 1 February, 1919; Moatsville, West Virginia.

Musgrave, Ellwood D.—Private first class; Appointed Mechanic, 15 November, 1918; Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Nestor, Ersel L.—Private first class; Moatsville, West Virginia.

Pfeifer, Edward—Private first class; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Right, Esley M.—Private first class; Belington, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class—continued

Robinson, Goldie R.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Camden-on-Gauley, West Virginia.

Rupp, Wilfred W.—Private first class; Yatesboro, Pennsylvania.

Sefrick, Andrew—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Shaffer, Arthur E.—Private first class; Nestorville, West Virginia.

Smolcynski, Andrew M.—Private first class; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Stewart, Charles A.—Private first class; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Taylor, Daniel T.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; West Newton, Pennsylvania.

Telaar, Bernard J.—Private first class; Altus, Arkansas.

Vawls, Arie A.—Private first class; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Waugh, Lloyd L.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Sago, West Virginia.

Webb, Frederick J.—Private first class; Century, West Virginia.

Willard, Benjamin H.—Private first class; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Scotdale, Pennsylvania.

Privates

Addis, Robert H.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania.

Athens, Mike M.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

Auerbach, Sol.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Barton, Emory O.—Private; Boomer, West Virginia.

Baxter, William H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bays, Wiley F.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.

Bender, Jacob S.—Private; Hacker Valley, West Virginia.

Bender, Samuel H.—Private; Hacker Valley, West Virginia.

Benson, Arthur—Private; Braddock, Pennsylvania.

Boyer, Howard W.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Tyrone, Pennsylvania.

Brickley, Chester E.—Private; Howard, Pennsylvania.

Brown, Fred—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Lansing, Michigan.

Brown, Miles—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 26 September, 1918; Weissport, Pennsylvania.

Calascione, Frank—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Died in hospital; New Orleans, Louisiana.

Carlin, William, Jr.—Private; Died in hospital of disease, 5 January, 1919; Gatewood, West Virginia.

Carroll, Edward J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Casto, Bovy—Private; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Volga, West Virginia.

Chapman, John R.—Private; Stroude, West Virginia.

Cheslock, John A.—Private; West Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Christian, John J.—Private; Appointed Private first class; 7 March, 1919; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Clancy, Harry M.—Private; Died in hospital of disease, 10 January, 1919; Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Clites, Henry M.—Private; Caningville, Maryland.

Craig, Wesley I.—Private; Castle Shannon, Pennsylvania.

Cuscela, Frank—Private; Appointed Private first class; 7 March, 1919; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Cutlip, James D.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Egan, James J.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Elbon, Austin C.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Webster Springs, West Virginia.

Ellison, Guy-Private; Sutton, West Virginia.

Fisher, Arthur O.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Nuremburg, Pennsylvania.

Fitzpatrick, William J.—Private; Marlinton, West Virginia.

Forrey, Jacob A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Northumberland, Pennsylvania.

Gearhart, Clifford—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Goodwin, Bernard C.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

- Graybill, Bryan S.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Richfield, Pennsylvania.
- Haislip, Robert S.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 14 November, 1918; Keyser, West Virginia.
- Hall, James G.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Harris, Grover C.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Phillippi, West Virginia.
- Haszlett, Howard—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- Hawkins, George T.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Heffner, Royal S.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Allentown, Pennsylvania.
- Hoffman, Walter S.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Jennerstown, Pennsylvania.
- Hyman, Edward K.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Isherwood, Raymond—Private; Verona, Pennsylvania.
- Jamison, Ralph D.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- Johnstin, Samuel C.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.
- Jones, Ralph—Private; Edwardsville, Pennsylvania.
- Junkins, Charles O.—Private; Appointed Corporal, 7 March, 1919; Emoryville, West Virginia.
- Kanopsky, Stanley—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Leckrone, Pennsylvania.
- Keener, Murray G.—Private; Gassaway, West Virginia.
- Kell, Alfred H.—Private; Died in hospital of disease; Connelsville, Pennsylvania.
- Kragh, Ejnar W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Ripley, New York.
- Kramer, Joseph—Private; Hershey, Pennsylvania.
- Langlois, Harold S.—Private; North Chelmsford, Massachusetts.
- Lauber, Albert A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; East Berlin, Pennsylvania.

Love, Elder L.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Luikart, John J.—Private; Pickens, West Virginia.

Lyles, Jesse F.—Private; Knoxville, Alabama.

Malcomb, Francis A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Arcola, West Virginia.

Marcucci, Nicola—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mentzer, Harold G.—Private; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Miller, Frank R.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Miller, William O.—Private; Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mitchell, Dayton—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Arden, West Virginia.

Mullenix, Clyde P.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Canaan, West Virginia.

Mummaw, Adam E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Musgnug, Henry—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Baggley, Pennsylvania.

Nicholas, William F.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Gauley Mills, West Virginia.

Norris, David J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

O'Leary, Dennis J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

O'Toole, Henry—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Parker, Frank P.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Passera, Battista—Private; Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

Pell, George A.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Returned to duty, 13 December, 1918; Lykens, Pennsylvania.

Pfeifer, Henry—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Loinsville, Pennsylvania.

Rathburn, Ross R.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Erie, Pennsylvania.

- Reed, John E.—Private; Kittanning, Pennsylvania.
- Reed, Laco E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918;
- Richmond, Lloyd R.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 14 November, 1918; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Keyser, West Virginia.
- Robinson, Harry C.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 November, 1918; Appointed Corporal, 9 April, 1919; Replete, West Virginia.
- Rollman, Stephen A.—Private; Vinemont, Pennsylvania.
- Roy, Burton A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Phillippi, West Virginia.
- Russo, Guiseppo—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Shoenberger, Allen C.—Private; Leisenring, Pennsylvania.
- Smith, Raymond R.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.
- Tephabaugh, John A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 15 November, 1918; Burlington, West Virginia.
- Treude, Frederick W.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Tuszynski, Andrew—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Erie, Pennsylvania.
- Wable, William H.—Private; Ohio Pyle, Pennsylvania.
- Walters, Raymond—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Wanner, Charles E.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 8 October, 1918; Died in hospital; Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania.
- Warrick, Charles—Private; Died in hospital of disease, 19 January, 1919; West Newton, Pennsylvania.
- Werner, Ralph A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
- Wickwire, Frank L.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Mt. Lick, West Virginia.
- Wilmoth, Orval G.—Private; Gassed and evacuated, 29 October, 1918; Belington, West Virginia.

- Wilson, George L.—Private; Appointed Mechanic, 1 March, 1919; Meadville, Pennsylvania.
- Wise, Archie H.—Private; Port Treverton, Pennsylvania.
- Yearick, Maurice O.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 7 March, 1919; Woodward, Pennsylvania.
- Zeigler, Ralph A.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Supply Company

Officers

- Buford, Walter—Captain; Wounded, 11 October, 1918; 820 Missouri Avenue, Lawrence, Kansas.
- Wooten, James A.—1st Lieutenant; Wounded and evacuated, 11 October, 1918; Returned to duty; Crab Orehard, Tennessee.
- Norberg, Robert J.—1st Lieutenant; 925 Grace Avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
- Coburn, George J.—2d Lieutenant; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; 44 Steuben Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Mayberry, Clark E.—Regimental Supply Sergeant; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Feeney, Thomas V.—Regimental Supply Sergeant; Roanoke, West Virginia.

Brown, Heber H.—1st Sergeant; Summersville, West Virginia.

Callison, Josiah W.—Supply Sergeant; Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Clements, Harry M.—Mess Sergeant; Sinks Grove, West Virginia.

Dyer, Frank—Stable Sergeant; Appointed Wagon Master, 2 December, 1918; Orlando, West Virginia.

Vandervoort, Stokes T.—Sergeant; Reduced to Private, 9 November, 1918; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Weston, West Virginia.

Blume, Willie E.—Sergeant; Divide, West Virginia.

Stockert, William T.—Sergeant; Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Lowry, Percy H.—Corporal; Spring Dale, West Virginia.

Powell, Howard L.—Corporal; Appointed Stable Sergeant, 2 December, 1918; Augusta, West Virginia.

Blume, Lawrence E.—Corporal; Wounded, 14 October, 1918; Divide, West Virginia.

Filiaggi, Bernardo—Mechanic; Montgomery, West Virginia.

Rice; Curtis C.—Mechanie; Reduced to Private, 1 November, 1918; Keyser, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Sampson, Emmett—Mechanic; Russellville, West Virginia.

Bramlett, John L.—Cook; Thaxton, Virginia.

Cart, Brantie—Cook; Herold, West Virginia.

Legg, Herbert S.—Cook; Gauley Bridge, West Virginia.

Rogers, Hugh L.—Cook; Corliss, West Virginia.

Thompson, Lester—Cook; Riverton, West Virginia.

McGuire, William E.—Chief Horseshoer; Spring Dale, West Virginia.

Hedrick, John F.—Horseshoer; Blue Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Males, Edgar—Horseshoer; Oakmont, West Virginia.

Barnes, Isaac W.—Saddler; Higginsville, West Virginia.

Whitlow, Oakey H.—Saddler; Winona, West Virginia.

Bailes, Elmer—Wagoner; Appointed Corporal, 16 November, 1918; Summersville; West Virginia.

Belcher, William H.—Wagoner; Coe, West Virginia.

Billmeyer, Daniel B.—Wagoner; Rio, West Virginia.

Broderick, Morris J.—Wagoner; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Bunting, George—Wagoner; Vanetta, West Virginia.

Carden, William C.—Wagoner; Ansted, West Virginia.

Chambers, Kilrein C.—Wagoner; Richwood, West Virginia.

Chapman, William S.—Wagoner; Matting, West Virginia.

Chenoweth, Roy P.—Wagoner; Elkins, West Virginia.

Cox, Ward H.—Wagoner; Elton, West Virginia.

Dandrea, Biagio—Wagoner; Elkins, West Virginia.

Derossett, Willie—Wagoner; Carbondale, West Virginia.

Ellison, Arthur M.—Wagoner; Lansing, West Virginia.

Evans, Stewart J.—Wagoner; Cranberry, West Virginia.

Flint, Tony—Wagoner; Lookout, West Virginia.

Gulley, James T.—Wagoner; Landisburg, West Virginia.

Heare, Gracen B.—Wagoner; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Icks, William A.—Wagoner; Dubree, West Virginia.

Holland, William H.—Wagoner; Winona, West Virginia.

Huffman, Donald M.—Wagoner; Appointed Mechanic, 1 November, 1918; Purgitsville, West Virginia.

Humphreys, Cornelius J.—Wagoner; Beury, West Virginia.

Humphreys, Frank G.—Wagoner, Cashmere, West Virginia.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.—continued

Kossuth, George—Wagoner; Edmond, West Virginia.

Lively, Glenn F.—Wagoner; Creamery, West Virginia.

Lohan, Peter W.—Wagoner; Roanoke, West Virginia.

Lykens, Carl W.—Wagoner; Hico, West Virginia.

Mann, Roy P.—Wagoner; Lindside, West Virginia.

Mayhew, Benjamin F.—Wagoner; Romney, West Virginia.

McCutcheon, Van L.—Wagoner; Transferred to hospital, 3 February, 1919; Divide, West Virginia.

Meadows, William L.—Wagoner; Edmond, West Virginia.

Mohler, Myron H.—Wagoner; Keyser, West Virginia.

Moody, Howard A.—Wagoner; Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Moore, Harley O.—Wagoner; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Morrow, John R.—Wagoner; Carbondale, West Virginia.

Nance, Joseph-Wagoner; Vanetta, West Virginia.

Nixon, Caither L.—Wagoner; Pawpaw, West Virginia.

Nunly, Ira C.—Wagoner; Harewood, West Virginia.

Pannell, Bert—Wagoner; Lookout, West Virginia.

Parsons, Edgar H.—Wagoner; Parsons, West Virginia.

Pearsall, Isaac N.—Wagoner; Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

Penwell, Bushrod—Wagoner; Charlestown, West Virginia.

Persinger, Orval L.—Wagoner; Cowen, West Virginia.

Propps, Clarence E.—Wagoner; Transferred to hospital, 30 January, 1919; Edmond, West Virginia.

Saville, Guy E.—Wagoner; Reduced to Private, 8 December, 1918; Evacuated; Augusta, West Virginia.

Scarbro, Huie G.—Wagoner; Transferred to S.O.S. hospital, 20 November, 1918; Scarbro, West Virginia.

Stewart, Henry W.—Wagoner; Green Springs, West Virginia.

Taylor, John T.—Wagoner; Walkersville, West Virginia.

Timbrook, George R.—Wagoner; Vanderlip, West Virginia.

Vint, Moses L.—Wagoner; Circleville, West Virginia.

Winebrenner, James F.—Wagoner; Vaughan, West Virginia.

Workman, Thomas R.—Wagoner; Lansing, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class

Bruffey, Carl A.-Private first class; Appointed Lance Corporal, 1 June, 1918; Lobelia, West Virginia.

Gillespie, John J.—Private first class, Elkins, West Virginia.

Holcomb, Ira C.—Private first class; Lookout, West Virginia.

Houchins, Ira W.—Private first class; Appointed Cook, 21 October, 1918; Alderson, West Virginia.

Parker, William H.—Private first class; Maplewood, West Virginia.

Schmidt, Harry—Private first class; Appointed Wagoner, 1 October, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Twohig, Dennis J.—Private first class; Spring Dale, West Virginia.

Zacks, Mike—Private first class; Wilder, Virginia.

Privates

Calabro, Santo—Private; Died in hospital of disease; Barnesboro, Pennsylvania.

Cameron, John W.—Private; Elmo, West Virginia.

Chuckman, Leon—Private; Layland, West Virginia.

Fain, Jerry A.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 21 October, 1918; Winona, West Virginia.

Foltz, Clarence—Private; Appointed Wagoner, 1 November, 1918; Great Cacapon, West Virginia.

Gorman, Joseph W.—Private; Monessen, Pennsylvania.

Horne, Frazier—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Fort Green Springs, West Virginia.

Irwin, Walter—Private; Appointed Wagoner, 3 February, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jones, Ralph—Private; Appointed Wagoner, 9 November, 1918; Reduced to Private, 12 March, 1919; Landisburg, West Virginia.

Kerns, Ernest E.—Private; Pawpaw, West Virginia.

Litzinger, Edward M.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Parish, William F.—Private; Appointed Private first class, 21 October, 1918; Cliff Top, West Virginia.

Parsons, James W.—Private; Cicerone, West Virginia.

Pells, Michael J.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Providence, Rhode Island.

Raymond, Clarence—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Scott, Frederick L.—Private; Appointed Wagoner, 3 February, 1919; Elk Mills, Maryland.

Stein, Edward C.—Private; Wounded and evacuated, 10 October, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sternman, Joseph—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wallace, Anthony—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Whiteman, William—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Junction, West Virginia.

Winans, James C.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Phillippi, West Virginia.

Ordnance Detachment

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Gompers, William J.—Ordnance Sergeant; Wheeling, West Virginia.

Hiatt, Herbert F.—Sergeant of Ordnance; Sheridan, Indiana.

Kuh, Lewis L.—Corporal; Laureldale, West Virginia.

Wise, Charles P.—Corporal; Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

Privates, First Class

Blackwell, Clarence G.—Private first class; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Thurmond, West Virginia.

Hartman, Ward H.—Private first class; Elkins, West Virginia.

Phipps, Ennis—Private first class; Beckley, West Virginia.

Walker, John C.—Private first class; Portsmouth, Virginia.

Privates

Brzozowski, Tadeus—Private; Appointed Private first class, 27 November, 1918; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Grose, Wilber E.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918.

Johnson, Roy H.—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918;

McCutcheon, Randolph—Private; Transferred, 14 November, 1918; Deep Well, West Virginia.

Medical Detachment

Officers

Baggs, Albert N.—Major; See Regimental Headquarters.

Donaldson, Samuel B.—Captain; See 1st Battalion Headquarters.

Reynolds, Harold I.—1st Lieutenant; See 2d Battalion Headquarters.

Loveridge, Leonard E.—1st Lieutenant Dental; Appointed Captain, 28 February, 1919; Oil City Pennsylvania.

Noncommissioned Officers, Etc.

Deemer, Guy R.—Sergeant first class; Fremont, Ohio.

Fuhrmann, George W.—Sergeant; Trenton, New Jersey.

Pannell, John A.—Sergeant; Central, Alabama.

Devine, Gilbert C.—Dental Assistant; Reduced to Private first class; Reading, Pennsylvania.

Privates, First Class

Coggins, Aaron T.—Private first class; Pinconning, Michigan.

Gulley, Robert B.—Private first class; Landsburg, West Virginia.

Halsted, Harley A.—Private first class; Grand Ledge, Michigan.

Hornkohl, Alex. C., Jr.—Private first class; Wounded and evacuated, 29 October, 1918; Manistee, Michigan.

Rogers, Leighton H.—Private first class; Roncevert, West Virginia.

Settle, Samuel E.—Private first class; Robson, West Virginia.

Smith, Newman A.—Private first class; Keyser, West Virginia.

Troxell, Robert L.—Private first class; Weston, West Virginia.

Van Metre, Robert S.—Private first class; Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Privates

Boswell, Sidney S.—Private; Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Cotroneo, Angelo—Private; Gallitzin, Pennsylvania.

Dent, Lee H.—Private; Sutton, West Virginia.

Fink, Charles F.—Private; Donwood, West Virginia.

Mandell, Harry C.—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Morrissette, Edmond J.—Private; Fall River, Massachusetts.

Shelton, Harmon—Private; Kanawha, West Virginia.

Shelton, Hugh—Private; Kanawha, West Virginia.

Staud, Fridolin J.—Wounded and evacuated, 1 November, 1918; Elkins, West Virginia.

Sutphin, Elmer L.—Private; Julia, West Virginia.

Witty, Oscar L.—Private; Transferred, 8 March, 1919; Alexandra, West Virginia.

Veterinary Detachment

Officers

Zinkham, George M.—Captain; Commanding Detachment; See 2d Battalion Headquarters; Baltimore, Maryland.

Clawson, Earl D.—2d Lieutenant; See 1st Battalion Headquarters; Hopewell, New Jersey.

Farriers

Davison, Raleigh B.—Farrier; Strausburg, Virginia.

Truman, Everett D.—Farrier; Ivydale, West Virginia.

Wade, Edwin-Farrier; Martin, West Virginia.

Welsh, Thomas A.—Farrier; Transferred; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Privates

Durham, Marvel—Private; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Williams, Carry R.—Private; Weston, West Virginia.





After-Days

WHEN the last gun has long withheld
Its thunder, and its mouth is sealed,
Strong men shall drive the furrow straight
On some remembered battle-field.

Untroubled they shall hear the loud
And gusty driving of the rains,
And birds with immemorial voice
Sing as of old in leafy lanes.

The stricken, tainted soil shall be
Again a flowery paradise—
Pure with the memory of the dead
And purer for their sacrifice.

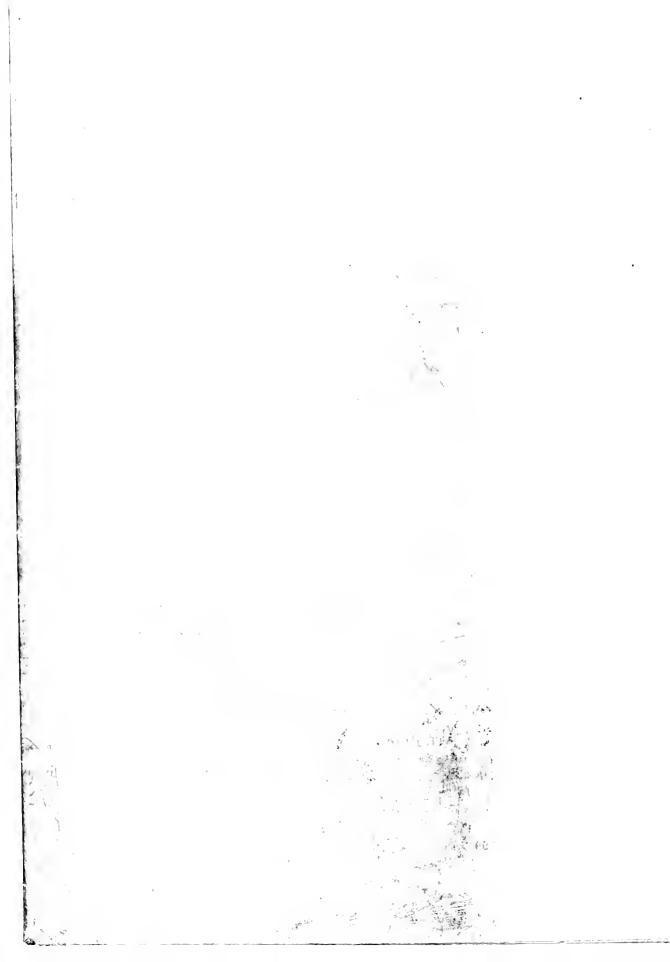
ERIC CHILMAN

The Poetry Review



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